# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1883—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


# SPECIAL SALE
OF
# LOW PRICES
AT
# E. J. Lehmann's,
# "THE FAIR."

## Boots and Shoes.

Baby Shoes in all colors at 10c.
Men's Handsome Velvet-Embroidered Slippers at 75c.
Ladies' Fine Kid hand-sewed Strap Slippers at 75c.
Ladies' Fine Kid hand-sewed House Slippers at 60c.
Ladies' Fine Kid hand-sewed Sandals at 60c.
Ladies' Fine White Kid hand-sewed Sandals at $1.00.
Ladies' Fine Kid Opera-Toe Slippers at 75c.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes (worked button-hole), Rochester make, at $1.50.
Children's Sole-Leather Tipped Button, 8 to 11, at 90c.
Misses' Fine Pebble Goat Button at $1.15.
Men's Boots, good wear, at $2.00.
Men's Calf Boots, tap soles, at $2.25.
Boys' Calf Boots for knock-about, sizes 1 to 5, at $1.50.
Boys' Calf Dress Boots, sizes 1 to 5, at $1.50.
Youths' Calf Boots for school wear, size 11 to 13, at $1.25.
Youths' Calf Boots, something nice, sizes 11 to 13, at $1.25.
Men's English Walkers at $1.25.
Genuine Cork Insoles at 5 and 10c per pair.
Patent Stocking Heel Protectors at 20c.
Imported Felt Slippers, 35c and 50c.
Men's Overgaiters at 75c.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN

## GLOVES.

Mousquetaire Kid Gloves at 50c pair.
5-button Kid Gloves at 25c pair.
6-Button Embroidered-back Kid Gloves at 75c pair.
6-Button-length Berlin Mousquetaire Lined Gloves at 35c pair.
Cashmere Gloves at 50c, 35c, and 75c.
Colored Bordered Hdkfs. at 3c.
Hemstitched Hdkfs., with fancy borders, at 5c each.
Ladies' All-Linen Hdkfs., hemstitched and with fancy-colored borders, at 10c.
A Fine All-Silk Hdkf., brocaded, at 25c.

## DRY GOODS.

All-Wool Dress Flannels, in all the leading colors, at 15c yard.
Brocaded Plaid Dress Goods (the latest), in all shades, at 24c yard.
Genuine French Mohair Lustre, in all colors, at 30c yard.
Plaid Ladies' Cloths, 56 inches wide, in all the leading colors, all wool and extra heavy, at 90c yard.
All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, 56 inches wide, solid colors, no better goods made, only $1.10 yard.

SPECIAL SALE OF

## Black Cashmeres!

All-Wool Black Cashmere, good quality, 36 inches wide, at 25c; worth 35c. Better goods at 35c, 40c, and upwards.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Colored Silks,
Black and Colored Satins,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets,
Black and Colored Velveteens,
Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings,
Red Ticking, Cassimeres, &c.
AT OUR LOW AND POPULAR PRICES.

## TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

A nice 6-picture Album at 25c.
A Fine Plush Album on bronze easel at $1.95.
Miss Autograph Album at 50c.
Stereoscopic Views at 2c.
Nice Scrap-Books, 5c.
Large size Scrap-Books at 10c and 20c
Nice Plush Mirrors at 95c.
Nice Writing-Desks at 50c.
A handsome Wax Doll at 95c.
Large size Rocking-Horse at 75c.
Nice Toy Trunks at 45c.

## House-Furnishing Goods

Large Coal-Hods at 25c.
Best Japanned Tea Trays, 14-inches long, with fancy decorations, reduced to 15c.
Large size Chamber Pail, with goods bands, at 35c.
Good Tin Coffee-Mills at 25c.
Large Britannia Teapot, with copper bottoms, at 75c.

*Special Sale in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linens, and Blankets.*
*Remember, sweeping reductions in every department.*

## E. J. LEHMANN,
The Fair,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

## The Deepest Cut Yet!
IN
## MILLINERY
NEXT WEEK AT
## E. J. Lehmann's,
## "The Fair."

FIRST.

*Fur and Wool Felt Hats, newest shapes, all colors, your choice for 25c.*

*Over 300 dozen Trimmed Hats, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, marked down to 25, 35, 45, 75, 95c, $1.25. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in Hats.*

*Silk Velvet Langtry Turbans, 95c, worth $2.50.*

*Our stock of Satin, Velvet, Rep, and Plush Hats is complete. All shapes, all colors, from 35c to $2.95 and upwards. Less than wholesale price.*

SECOND.

*Over 200 dozen double Black and Colored Ostrich Tips. A bunch of 3 feathers for 45c per bunch. Competitors advertise inferior Tips for 49c.*

*Also 100 dozen Black Double Ostrich Plumes at 35c. Former price 49c.*

*Why go elsewhere and pay 99c for inferior Feathers. Our stock of Ostrich Feathers is the largest, the finest assortment, and best value of any place in the city.*

THIRD.

*Over 500 dozen Fancy Feathers, including every conceivable style of*

## Birds, Breasts, and Wings,

*At ridiculously low prices, from 10c to $2.75 and upwards.*

*100 dozen Acorn Pompoms at 5c each. Other houses charge 7c.*

*A full line of Corsage Bouquets at 25, 38, 48c, and upwards.*

*Moss Buds, 3c. Pansies, 3. Lilies of the Valley, 1c.*

*Black and Colored Velveteens at 48c per yd. A real bargain. Worth double.*

## Velvets! Plushes!

*Our goods are the best quality, and if our customers do not find our prices under all others we will cheerfully refund their money.*

REMEMBER THE PLACE FOR
## Real Bargains
IN
## MILLINERY!
## "THE FAIR"
OF
## E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

## THE NEW GAS COMPANY!

*The Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Co. will be prepared about November 20 to supply gas to the people of Chicago. This company has been for several months past making five years contracts with consumers at a price but little more than one-half of the current figures of many months since.*

*All sympathizing and desirous of trading with the new Company are invited to call at the office, No. 94 Dearborn-st., and sign contracts. Those not prepared to make a binding engagement now are requested to make no contract until they see our gas, which will be of more than 50 per cent greater illuminating power and register 10 per cent less at the meter than that now supplied to the people of this city on the North and South Sides.*

*SIDNEY A. STEVENS,*
*Secretary.*

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

## Morgan Park

By buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride in new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS & SILVA, 120 Dearborn-st., Aftefor the B. I. Loan & Building Co.

## JULIUS BAUER & CO.

Manufacturers of
PIANOS, ORGANS,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
U6 & 148 Wabash-av., between Monroe & Adams-sts., CHICAGO.

## A Good Mining Property for Sale.

(no stock company); will bear closest investigation; will deal only with principals. Apply to
A. A. WALKER,
Care of FRED G. FRANK & BRO.,
99 Washington-st.

## L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

## The Adams & Westlake "MONARCH" OIL STOVE.

The best thing out for Apartment Houses.
A 2-burner Heating Stove ... $5.00
A 3-burner Heating Stove ... 10.00
Drop in and see them. Send for circular.

## The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co.,
94 STATE-ST.

## CLASS JOURNAL FOR SALE.

A first-class weekly journal, established 4½ years, representing two important manufacturing industries, as well as the importing and jobbing trade in same line, will be sold at a fair price. Cash receipts from $8,000 to $10,000 per year. Chicago offers unsurpassed facilities for its publication, and business can be largely increased. Parties meaning business can address JOURNALIST, care C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## Real Estate and Loans.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.
References in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, and Canada.

## Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 5-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.
C. C. OLIN, Manager.
Waukesha, Wis.

## MATCH MACHINERY

of all kinds manufactured by CHARLES J. DONNELLY, Philadelphia, Pa. P.-O. Drawer D, D.

## CROWDS!
## CRUSHING! JAMMING!

From early morn till six at night marked out

## LLOYD'S

From other stores last week. From Monday morn till Saturday eve Lloyd's was constantly crowded by a smiling, happy throng, who bought so eagerly as if

LLOYD'S WAS TH' ONLY STORE ON STATE-ST.

But 'tis not so, 'tis but one among many. Then why this rousing rush at Lloyd's? 'Twas thusly brought about:

THOSE KEEN ONES, WISE ONES,

Crowding Lloyd's singled out Lloyd's, for goods at Lloyd's are reliable, and prices at

LLOYD'S ARE THE LOWEST.

Lloyd does not buy on four months' credit, thus pay high prices.

STOCKS AT LLOYD'S BELONG TO LLOYD,

Not to a half dozen or more others who pay reputed owners such high commissions as Lloyd would blush to ask for entire profits.

Practical, sensible Chicagoans know this; thus they crowded to Lloyd's as the best and safest place to drop their dollars.

LLOYD'S BIZ LAST WEEK

Largest ever done in Chicago in similar sized store, but Lloyd will beat it next week by offering bargains still more stunning.

At nine to the minute tomorrow,

## LLOYD

Will sell manufacturer's entire stock Silk Embroidered Flannel, worth up to $2.75 per yard, for only $1.09.
Heavy White Shaker Flannel, 10, 14, and 19c, worth double.
Extra heavy Blue Gray Flannel, 15c, worth 25c.
Fine All-Wool Scarlet Twilled Flannel, 24c.
Extra heavy Scarlet Twilled Flannel, 42c, worth 60c.

At nine to the minute,

## LLOYD

Will sell 113 pcs. All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, 58 inches wide, at 87 1-2c; worth $1.35.
Double Width Cloaking Cloth, 39c.
54-in. Black Beaver Cloaking, 58c per yard.

At nine to the tick of the clock,

## LLOYD

Will offer 15 pcs. Colored Silk Velvets at 92c; worth $1.50.
Large lot Colored Striped Velveteen, in black and colors, 39c a yd, worth 75c.
Black Brocaded Velveteens, 78c; worth $1.00.
100 cartons two-tone Satin and Velvet Ribbons,
No. 3 for 5c yard. | No. 5 for 9c yard.
No. 4 for 7c yard. | No. 7 for 12½c yd.
No. 9 for 15c yard.
Worth double, treble—yes, worth four times the money.
All-Silk Black Moire Ribbons, 2 3-8 in., 12½c.
All-Silk Black Moire Ribbons, 3 1-2 in., 17c.

At nine to-morrow,

## LLOYD

WILL OFFER Manufacturers' Stock of Ladies' Colored Cloth Ulsters, Plush Collars, Plush Cuffs, trimmed in back from waist down with two 4-inch strips of plush, cost maker 8 good dollars to make, but maker got hard up and sold 'em for $5 to Lloyd, who'll sell 'em tomorrow at $3.48.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Dolmans, plush trimmed, $9.67; worth $18.00.
Misses' School Cloaks, 6 to 12 years, $2.19.
Misses' Colored Fine Cloth Havelocks, 6 to 12 years, at half others' prices.
Ladies' Silk Brocade Ulsters, luxuriantly trimmed with Russian Hare, $26.47; worth $40.00.
100 dozen Misses' Moscow Beaver Hats, fresh and stylish, 5c; worth 75c.

At nine tomorrow,

## LLOYD

Will offer Child's Kid and Goat Shoes, hand-sewed, sizes 5 to 8, at 75c.
Misses' Fine Goat Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, for $1.24.
Boys' Grain Leather Shoes, with Box Toe of Sole Leather, at 95c.
Ladies' Kid and Gr. Butt. Shoes at $1.24.

Beginning at 9 tomorrow, to continue the whole of next week, bargains that beggar description will be offered at

## LLOYD'S, State-st.,
5 Doors South of Madison, 5.

## BANKRUPT STORE,
184 & 186 State-st.

## Fire, Smoke, AND Water!

GREAT SALE
OF
## Damaged Dry Goods,
Carpets, Cloaks, and Suits,
## Boots & Shoes, Etc.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

Goods Almost Given Away!

## LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

¾-Wide Unbleached Muslin at 1c per yard, worth 6c.
33 cases Best Standard Prints at 2c per yard.
52 bales Wide Linen Crash at 4c per yard.
27 pieces White Linen Shaker Flannel at 11c per yard.
109 pieces De Beige Dress Goods at 9c per yard, worth 20c.
172 rolls Ingrain Carpet, worth from 30c to 60c per yard. We offer them at 21c per yard. This is the Greatest Bargain ever offered.
45 dozen All-Linen Large Size Towels at 20c each, worth 35c.
100 pair Large Size 11/4 Blankets at $1.55 per pair, worth $2.75.
169 pairs Ladies' Goat Button Shoes at 75c per pair, worth $1.50.
Ladies' Real ~~Kid~~ Button Shoe at $1.25, worth $2.00.
Men's Calf Boots at $2.50, worth $4.00,

## A FULL LINE
OF
Gents', Ladies',
and Children's
## RUBBERS!
Constantly on Hand.

## THIS GREAT SALE
COMMENCES
## Monday at 9 A. M.

Call as Early as Possible
TO
AVOID THE RUSH!

## BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.
Opposite South End of the Palmer House.
S. SHIREK.

## A Great Day's Trotting!
## THE LAST OF THE SEASON.
## CHICAGO DRIVING PARK
Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1883.
## JAY-EYE-SEE, 2:10½
AND
## JOHNSTON, 2:10.

FIRST RACE—Free-for-All Trot, $1,000—Fanny Witherspoon, Wilson, Phallas, Monroe Chief.

SECOND RACE—JAY-EYE-SEE vs. 2:10 1-4, $5,000.
*It is the desire of the owner to reduce the Trotting record this season, if possible; and as JAY-EYE-SEE is in the best of condition it is confidently expected he will accomplish the feat with GOOD DAY AND TRACK.*

THIRD RACE—JOHNSTON vs. 2:11 3-4, 2:11 3-4, 2:12 1-2.
*The phenomenal Pacer, JOHNSTON, will be sent three heats, to beat the three heats of Little Brown Jug, the best on record. If he accomplishes the feat, he is sold for $25,000. With good day and track his owners are confident he can and will succeed.*

Trotting to commence promptly at 2 p. m.

*Admission, including Grand Stand, $1.00. Madison-st. cars from the centre of the city to the Track Gate.*
*The C., R. & Q. R. R. will run a train from the Union Depot, on Canal-st., to the Track Gate, leaving the Depot at 1:30 p. m., arriving at the Track at 2 p. m., and returning ten minutes after the close of the Races.*

## "The Famous" MODEL DEPARTMENT STORE,
210, 218 & 220 STATE-ST.,
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, & 17 Quincy-st.

We have just secured another lot of
## Jersey Waists, or Jackets!
In all sizes in Black, which we are selling at $1.25.

We are offering Five Cases of
## Gents' Colored Undershirts and Drawers!
At the low price of 50 cents. These are Fine, Woolly Goods and excellent value.

## Children's Undershirts and Drawers!
As low as 18c, and up to $1.20.

5,000 LADIES'
## Scarlet Undershirts & Drawers
AT $1.00.

## In Our Millinery Department
We are offering the latest styles and shapes of
HATS, TIPS,
FANCY BIRDS,
FEATHERS, ETC.,
At lower prices than can be had in any other store in this city. And in addition
We Trim All Our Goods Free of Charge!

We are selling a
## GOOD CORSET!
In Drab and White, at 45 cents, for which other stores ask 75c.

WE OFFER
## 5 Bales of Colored Blankets
At 60 cents a pair.
## 10 Cases of White Blankets
At $1.25, $1.95, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.50, $6.00, $9.00.

Bargains in Our
## Shoe Dept.

| | |
|---|---|
| Children's Solar Tip Pebble Grain Button Shoes | 85c |
| Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes | $1.00 |
| Ladies' Grain Button Shoes, warranted | 1.25 |
| Ladies' Velvet Embroidered Slippers | 85c |
| Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, worked buttonholes | 2.00 |
| Boys' Solid Kip Boots, warranted | 1.50 |
| Men's Sewed Calf Boots | 2.00 |
| Men's Heavy Boots | 2.00 |
| Gents' Velvet Embroidered Slippers | 90c |
| 500 pairs Children's Button Shoes, all No. 8 | 75c |
| Our Famous Ladies' Kid or Goat Button Common-Sense and Opera Boots, every pair warranted, at | 2.85 |

## Our Household and Glassware Department

Is full of New and Cheap Goods. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Decorated Parlor Lamps | 85c |
| 500 Common Lamps at | 18c |
| 350 French China Decorated Cake Plates | 25c |
| 750 Decorated Fruit Plates | 14c |
| 500 Stove Zincs | 33c |
| 185 Silk-Lined Baskets | 50c |
| 200 Lunch Baskets | 16c |
| 92 Different Kinds of Flowers for Parlor Decorations, 25c to $6.00. | |
| 43 Brls. of Tumblers, per dozen | 30c |
| 75 Brls. of Goblets, at 4c apiece. | |

*We claim that we are selling all goods with a smaller profit than any other house in the trade. We guarantee satisfaction.*

## KRAMER & FRIEDMAN,
State and Quincy-sts.

# A TEN STRIKE!

*When tomorrow's clock strikes Ten ten times ten hundred people will be found AT-TEN-DING a TEN-cent counter in the basement of Sea's, and to it*

# SEA
## Asks Your At-ten-tion!

## SEA
Will use few words in this history of
## What a Dime Will Do
First, Sea tells you the goods are
## All Made of Leatherette!
Not real leather, but an imitation of leather just as pretty and almost as serviceable.
## There Is a Variety of Tints,
All of them delicate, leathery colorings.
## HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
AND
## GLOVE BOXES
With hand-painted decorations, embossed ornamentation, and many have sprays of French Artificial Silk and Satin Flowers.
## SHOPPING BAGS
AND
## HANDKERCHIEF SATCHELS
With Plush and Velvet trimmings and hand-painted decorations on Leatherette of different shades.
## CARD BOXES
Holding either one or two packs, and a variety of other articles. Now any of these things are usually sold at from 30 to 75c, but you'll see
## Thousands of Thousands
Of all of them packed up like cord wood for a dime.
## AT SEA'S TOMORROW
## 10 cts.
WILL BUY ANY OF THEM.

IN OUR
LADIES' AND MISSES'
## Muslin Underwear & Corset DEPARTMENTS

Will be found bargains that you can appreciate. We will offer three lots of manufacturers' samples at half their value, consisting of Muslin Drawers, tucked and embroidered, at 24, 39, 49, and 55c.
Ladies' Chemise, tucked, with lace trimming,
Ladies Night Robes in all the different styles, including the Mother Hubbard, lace trimmed front and back, at prices that will surprise the most economical.
Ask to see our celebrated Coraline Corset, in all colors, at 49c.

## Our Knit Goods Department
Is complete with Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Hoods, Leggings, &c., &c.

Special attention is called to
## OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT
In which will be found complete lines of
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Kid Gloves,
Dogskin Gloves and Mitts, Cashmere Gloves, Wool and Silk Mittens,
Foster's Patent Hook Gloves—5-Hook, 98c; 7-Hook, $1.19—all Colors and Black.

## FUR. DEPT.
Ladies' Shoulder Capes and Coachmen's Collars—Beaver, Lynx, Silver Hare, Russian Hare, and French Coney.
Fine assortment of Muffs and Collars.
Alaska Mink Muff and Boa, $1.98.
Large assortment of Fur Trimmings, Cloak Ornaments, and Seal Buttons.
Black Coney Trimmings, shilling yd.
Large assortment of Robes.

## SEA'S, State-st.

## THEY HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST!
OUR BEAUTIFUL
## PLUMES!
FROM PARIS.
OUR ELEGANT
## Birds
FROM PARIS.
OUR HANDSOME
## Ornaments
FROM VIENNA.
OUR
## Fancy Feathers
FROM BERLIN.

Our Beautiful, Rich, Handsome stock of
## Imported Millinery!
At prices as cheap as domestic goods. Owing to their late arrival they have been marked very close to their cost.

Our Immense assortment of
## Fichus
Are HAUTE NOUVEAUTEES, and none like them elsewhere in Chicago.

We are also in receipt by last steamer of a full line of
Brocaded Velvets,
Brocaded Plushes,
Brocaded Silks,
Brocaded Satins,
In all the latest shades, at very low figures.

## Velvets AND Velveteens
In every color.

## Black Silks
From 69c. up.

Largest assortment of
Sash Ribbons,
Satin Ribbons,
Grosgrains Ribbons,
Ottoman Ribbons,
Velvet Ribbons,
In all Widths,
In all Colors,
At all Prices.

## To Dressmakers.
We call special attention to our Complete stock of
Chenille Fringe,
Chenille Trimming
Chenille Cords,
Buttons,
Sewing Silks,
Thread,
And All Other Trimmings.

## Sea Invites You---Come.
# SEA'S

# CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

## MATCHLESS BARGAINS.

Rare Inducements for This Week.

### Seal Fur Garments.

We offer fine Sealskin Garments at lower prices than equally reliable goods have ever been sold in this city. Cloaks made of genuine Alaska Skins, Martin's London dye, for

**$137.50.**

These garments are made by the leading manufacturer of the United States, of guaranteed prime skins, finished in the best style, and are absolutely reliable in every respect.

### Fur-Lined Garments.

Fine Circulars, made of Sicilienne, Radzimir, and Ottoman Silks, with genuine Siberian squirrel linings, as low as $28.50.

### Plush Garments.

A great variety of styles in this popular and durable material at very low prices. Stylish Sacques, with fine quilted Satin linings and Seal Fur ornaments, heretofore sold from $50 to $60, will this week be marked $35.

### Silk Garments.

Brocades, Sicilliennes, Radzimirs, Ottomans, and other fashionable Cloaking Silks, with quilted linings, unprecedented bargains, so various as to make quotation almost impossible. Call and see them. We invite particular attention to our Sicilienne and Radzimir Circulars with fur collars, fur edges, front ornaments, and warm quilted lining, as a very ladylike, comfortable, and useful garment, at $15.

### Raglans.

All-Wool materials, tucked backs, full plaitings, and elaborate ribbon trimmings, $15.

### Ulsters.

Made of heavy Chinchilla, excellent shapes, from our own workrooms, $10.

### Newmarkets.

Fine French Diagonal Cloakings, with Astrakhan trimmings, an extremely stylish garment, at $15.

### Persian Wraps.

One of the most notable bargains we have ever offered. Fashionable garments of Silk and Wool, Oriental heavyweight Cloakings, with Satin facings and Chenille Fringe trimmings, only $10.

### Jersey Jackets.

Choice styles Imported Jackets, newest shapes, tailor-finish, braided or plain, with bound edges, at prices ranging from $7.50 to $15.

### Jersey Waists.

An immense assortment of fine and reliable goods, all very much reduced.

### SUITS,

Made of the richest materials and cloths, in tailor style, at immense reductions. Cashmere and Flannel House Dresses and Wrappers, only $6.50.

### Russian Circulars.

Black Diagonals, with fur collars, handsome back ornaments, and Silk facings, $7.75. And as a

### Chief Attraction

During this week we offer a large line of rich Imported Garments, specially selected by trained experts as models of style from the showrooms of Worth, Pingate, and Felix, in Paris, at less than one-half the cost of importation, including a line of elegant Brocade Velvet Dolmans, with fine quilted Satin lining and rich garnitures, at $47.50.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

**CARSON, PIRIE & CO.**

# WHY

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST AND OUR GOODS THE BEST

**FIRST**—*We manufacture* all *the Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, and Oak*

## Chamber Sets

*That we sell—the* ONLY *retail furniture house in the city that does;*

**SECOND**—*By so doing we save you* one *or more* Profits—*selling you the goods as* low *as other dealers* BUY INFERIOR goods at;

**THIRD**—*As we Manufacture these goods* EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR OWN TRADE *you can rely upon their being made upon honor.*

**HILDRETH & CO.,**

221 & 223 State-st.

FACTORY—Corner of Jefferson and Randolph.

# NAILS.

Have a large stock on hand which I offer below the market price.

A. W. WHEELER,
141 Lake-st.

# CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

## An Opportunity

THIS WEEK

TO PROCURE

## UNEQUALED BARGAINS

IN

## Silks and Velvets.

A recent very advantageous purchase enables us to place before our patrons UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES in Silks and Velvets.

### "All-Silk Ottomans."

25 pcs. All-Silk Colored Ottoman at $1.00 yd.; usual price $1.75.

20 pcs. All-Silk Colored and Black Ottoman BROCADES $1.50 per yd.; former price $2.50.

30 pcs. All-Silk Black Ottoman at $1.25 per yd.; good value at $1.75.

40 pcs. All-Silk Black and Colored SATIN Brocades reduced from $1.75 to $1.25 per yd.

Special value in Black and Colored RADZIMIRS.

### "Colored Gros Grains."

"EXTRAORDINARY VALUES."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1.00 yd.; | former price | | $1.25. |
| $1.25 " | " | " | $1.50. |
| $1.50 " | " | " | $2.00. |
| $2.00 " | " | " | $2.50. |

Our great "Bargain Sale" of the celebrated ARCADIA Velveteens still continues.

### "Colored Dress Goods."

44-inch All-Wool French Serge, 50 cts.

44-inch All-Wool French Fulled Cloths, 85c and $1.00.

44-inch All-Wool French Tricot, $1.00 yd.

44-inch All-Wool French Ottoman Cord, $1.25.

French Cloths, Fulled, from $1.00 to $1.65 per yard.

Ottoman Brocades, $1.75; reduced from $2.25.

Satine Brocades, $1.85; reduced from $2.50.

### "Cashmeres."

Two lines of 48-inch Colored Cashmeres, in over 40 different shades, we offer at 75c and $1.00 per yd. We guarantee them the best value in the city.

### "SPECIAL."

30,000 yards of Cocheco Foulard Cambrics, this Fall's styles, and very desirable, we offer this week at 9c yd.; usual price, 12 1-2c.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

**CARSON, PIRIE & CO.**

# Gibson, Parish & Co.

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

## Upholstery Goods, Furniture Coverings,

AND

## Turcoman Curtains.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

78 & 80 Randolph-st, near State.

# Wanted!

AT THE

## BEE-HIVE,

Ten Salesladies for Millinery Department.

Five Experienced Cloak Hands.

Three Good Inspectors.

Twenty Cash Girls and Boys.

174 and 176 State-st.

# MANDEL BROTHERS. PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

Will THIS DAY Inaugurate a

## SPECIAL SALE

OF

## Seal & Fur Garments

NO SIMILAR SALE HAS FOR

**LOW PRICES!**

Ever Been Attempted in this City!

## UNUSUAL BARGAINS

Will Be Offered in

**Sealskin Sacques!**
**Sealskin Dolmans!**
**Siberian Squirrel Garments!**
**Mink-Lined Garments! Etc.**

Note Some Few

### SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Offered in this Department:

500 Fur-Lined Circulars, $15.00; cheap.

300 Fur-Lined Circulars, $20.00; a bargain.

300 Squirrel-Lined Circulars, $30.00; very cheap.

Also Complete Assortment

## LADIES' SHOULDER CAPES AND MUFFS

IN

**Natural Beaver,**
**Natural Lynx,**
**Mink Tail,**
**Chinchilla.**

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Sealskin Caps, Hats, Gloves, Mitts, Etc.

The favorable conditions under which our importations have been effected, and our excellent manufacturing facilities, place our

## Fur Dept.

Second to None in This Country.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS DESIRABLE.

**117, 119, 121, 123 STATE-ST.**

Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

# CHICKERING PIANOS

*The oldest make in America and the standard of the world. Over One Hundred First-Prize Medals, and the recommendations of the highest artists in the musical profession.*

*Every instrument guaranteed for five years.*

For Catalogue and Terms apply to

C. J. WHITNEY,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.

M. A. VAN WAGONER .....Manager

# STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the iron frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

## Safe Investment.

I have a good opportunity for the investment of a few thousand dollars in the stock of a well-established and successful manufacturing company of Chicago now increasing its capital to meet the demands of its trade. First-class applicants for large or small amounts will be given an opportunity to investigate.

Address P 9, Tribune office.

# MANDEL BROTHERS. PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

## A DEPARTMENT

Devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of

## Art Ware!

Has been recently opened by

## MANDEL BROS.

IMPORTING RETAILERS,

For the approaching

## HOLIDAY SEASON!

No selection can be offered that will equal ours. We have devoted much

### TIME AND ATTENTION

To this department, our buyers securing rare and elaborate

## Art Pieces

From every corner of

EUROPE AND ASIA.

Just in by the last English steamer a line of the

## Novel Victora Ware

Never before shown in this country.

Just opened an elaborate line of

## French Bisque Statuettes

At from $1.00 to $300.00 Each.

A Positive Saving Guaranteed!

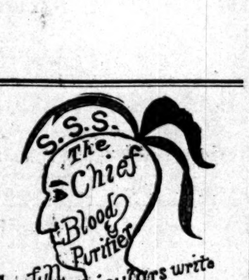
The new "CUIVRE POLI" in hundreds of shapes.

We shall offer some Fine Liquor Sets, of which we have quantities at following prices:

250 SETS, consisting of a beautiful Glass Barrel placed on a Gold Wire Stand, with 6 Glasses, at $1.45.

250 SETS in a Plush Case, with Lock and Key attachment and a Fine Bohemian Glass filling, at $2.90 each.

*"An Examination is Solicited."*




ONE OF THE BEST PHYSICIANS.

I have been using Swift's Specific in my practice for quite a long time, and I regard it the best combination as a blood purifier and tonic. It is entirely vegetable, being composed of the extracts of roots which grow in this section of Georgia. I am familiar with its history from the time the formula was obtained from the Indians. It is a certain and safe remedy for all kinds of blood poison and skin humor, and in the hundreds of cases in which I have used it and seen it used there has never been a failure to cure. I have cured blood taint in

THE THIRD GENERATION

with it, after I had most signally failed by the most approved methods of treatment with mercury and iodide of potassium. These cases have been cured over fifteen years ago, and have never had any return of the disease in themselves or in their children.

FRED A. TOOMER, M. D.,
Perry, Houston Co., Ga.

"It is the best-selling remedy in my store, and all classes of people buy it. It has become a household remedy with many of our best citizens." WALTER A. TAYLOR,
Atlanta, Ga.

"I sell Swift's Specific—often a gross in ten days at retail, and to all classes. Some of Atlanta's best people use it regularly as a tonic and alterative." JOSIAH BRADFIELD,
Atlanta, Ga.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—A Partner to join a New York Boys' and Childrens' Clothing House of good standing. About $40,000 capital and some acquaintance of Western trade required. Address

L. R., P. O. Box 865,
New York.

# VENNOR TALKS OF GALES

The Hair is growing long on the Coons,
The Beavers are Building for cold weather,
And human precaution is pointing Chicago families to

# SMYTH'S WINTER COMFORT STOVES!

They ornament the parlor like art furniture;
They dispense cheerfulness all through the home;
They don't smoke; they don't waste coal;

## They Economize Existence!

Do you want a Stove of matchless shapeliness?
A Stove that you can trust the children with?
Come and take your choice of styles at

## Smyth's Great Stove Floors.

Stoves that you feed but once a day;
Stoves little enough for tiny bedrooms;
Stoves big enough for double parlors,

# ON SMYTH'S TIME PLAN!

Brilliant parlor decorators on time,
Popular home warmers on the time plan,
On John M. Smyth's own Time Plan, at

## 162 & 164 W. MADISON-ST.

# E. L. JUDKINS & CO.,

107 State-st.

We shall on Monday morning display a very extensive line of

## FINE MILLINERY

Representing all the latest styles to be seen, both trimmed and untrimmed.

Our assortment of Felt Hats is now very large, having in stock all the new shapes and colors which have up to this date been received from Paris.

Our collection of Fancy Feathers which have, with great care, been selected from all the leading houses in both Paris and New York, is now of such extended variety as to allow no one to want for style or color.

Prices we guarantee the lowest to be found on Fine Goods.

**E. L. JUDKINS & CO.,**

107 STATE-ST.

# Hardware.

Have made a large reduction in my entire line of Builders' Hardware.

**A. W. WHEELER,**

141 Lake-st.

# JAPANESE Curios

Temple Ornaments, Swords, Old Armor, Storks, Turtles, Incense Burners, Candlesticks, Vases, Sleeverbuttons, Fire, Etc.
DIRECT FROM JAPAN.
Prices very reasonable.

**Formosa Importing Co.,**

88 STATE-ST.

(Opposite Marshall Field's.)

# BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.

206 STATE-ST.,

FORMERLY AT PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE.

## BLACK SILK SALE!

Unprecedented!

Extraordinary!

Convincing!

## A $10,000

PURCHASE TO BE SOLD

TO MAKE A RECORD.

Surpassing in Quantity and Variety of Texture anything ever attempted by the Oldest Houses in the Country, at

**$1.00 and $1.12½.**

RICH, SOFT, and FIRM

## GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS

22 inches wide, that we used to think cheap at $1.50 and $1.75, at

**$1.47.**

24 inches wide, good value for $2.00, at

**$1.97.**

It is difficult to describe the LAST TWO NUMBERS in a manner that the reader can arrive at anything like a correct conclusion as to their merits or appearance. We then simply say that we are the ONLY HOUSE IN CHICAGO that has this Silk, that we have control of it in this market, and that it is fully equal in appearance and intrinsic value to any $3.00 Silk that can be bought.

### All-Silk Brocades

In New and Beautiful Combinations, this Season's Importation, 24 inches wide. You can see them in any First-Class Retail Store at $2.75 and $3.00; our price

**$1.85.**

### Satin Striped Velvets

OR

### Pekin Velvets,

In Colors and Blacks, at $1.39, sold by Competitors at $2.00.

250 PIECES

## SATINS!

A New Lot, same colors as before, at

**50c Per Yard,**

Worth $1.00.

## REMNANTS!

Colored Silks at 87½c,

Worth from $1.25 to $1.50.

**Barber, Hartman & Co.,**

206 STATE-ST.,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF ADAMS.

# BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.

206 STATE-ST.,

FORMERLY AT PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE.

## A NOVELTY!

Something Different.

15,000 YARDS

## French Silk Velvets

In Most Exquisite Arrangements of Colors and Designs, 18 inches wide, cost $2.10 to import; will sell the lot at the Phenomenal Price of

**$1.00 Per Yard.**

## GLOVE SALE.

500 DOZEN

### Mosquetaire Kid Gloves

8-Button Lengths, at

**69c Per Pair,**

Worth $1.25.

1,000 DOZEN

### Applique Ornaments

In Colors, suitable for Fancy Work or Dress Trimmings, at

**10c Each,**

Worth Three Times as Much.

## Button Department

**15c Per Doz. to $10.00 Per Doz.**

Desirable on account of being Entirely New and Cheapest.

## Order Department

Samples sent on application. Postage, Freight, or Express prepaid on all goods bought of us.

**Barber, Hartman & Co.,**

206 STATE-ST.,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF ADAMS.

GUARDED NIGHT AND

The Secret Is Out Now, How
centage of Losses of Chica
ers Are Far Less than Thos
other City—Still Further
cautions.

A searching official examinatio
banking business of this country no
proved beyond question that the per
losses sustained by the Chicago
smaller than those of any other city
in this country. This can only be ac
from the fact that out of the twenty
in Chicago, as per the Bankers' Alm
than half of them use the Dieboldi
bank burglar-proof protection, so
put in by Mr. Jno. W. Norris, the
dent of that company. Feeling that
ables were so well guarded from
notice that there seems to be a gen
ment among the Chicago bankers to
valuables as safe from dishonest sup
is as they have been proven to
burglars and danvers from without,
sure a discriminating public will u
in the movement.

TESTIMONIAL OF A VALUABLE PO

CHICAGO.—DEAR FRIEND MAR
crayon portrait that you made of
wife is perfectly satisfactory in eve
lar. Many of her friends pronounce
a faithful likeness, but a speaking o
we all see her as in life, and feel h
and influence with us in our home
closed is check for $500; please re
can truthfully say ten times that wo
it from me now. Yours truly,

ROBERT

A Remarkable Floor Cov

The astonishing durability and be
American make of "Linoleum" de
cial commendation. It is a floor

# PARDRIDGE

112, 11

## Great Lace a

Tremendous R
Hand

## THE OPPORT

All our Real La
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Black Beaded Laces at 5
Spanish Lace Fichus and
duced less than half
Oriental Lace Fichus at
Oriental Lace Ties at 48c
Pompadour Emb'd Collar
Guipure Embroidery Col

### HAND

Ladies' Colored Bordered
Ladies' Scalloped Border
Ladies' Colored Bordered
All-Silk Pongee Hemstit
Gents' Colored Bordered
All the latest novelties in
from 33c up to $3.00.
Gents' Colored Silk Muffl
Full line Gents' Mufflers,

In addition, we annou
stock of Lyons Black Velv

Please remember tha
quantity as well as in pric

## C. W. & H

112, 1

## WILDE'S CLOTH

Corner S

We do not preach
themselves speak far mo
are so anxious you shou
We want you to exa
use, see if you can find
We aim to have t
Sensible Garments for
We did receive this
and Boys' Overcoats an
Young men, some
admiration and invite a
Some very handsom
preciate neat, quiet style
ous. Prices, $18 to $3

### Neckwear &

Are unusually inviting. Perha
ducements we

## Jas. Wi

Cor. S

FRANK REED, Manag

## GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY.

**The Secret Is Out Now, How the Percentage of Losses of Chicago Bankers Are Far Less than Those of Any Other City—Still Further Wise Precautions.**

A searching official examination into the banking business of this country not long since proved beyond question that the percentage of losses sustained by the Chicago banks were smaller than those of any other city of any size in this country. This can only be accounted for from the fact that out of the twenty-five banks in Chicago, as per the Bankers' Almanac, more than half of them use the Diebold system of burglar-proof protection, so successfully put in by Mr. Jno. W. Norris, the Vice-President of that company. Feeling that the valuables were so well guarded from without, we notice that there seems to be a general movement among the Chicago bankers to make their valuables as safe from dishonest employés without as they have been proven to be against burglars and damers from without, and we are sure a discriminating public will uphold them in the movement.

TESTIMONIAL OF A VALUABLE PORTRAIT.

CHICAGO.—DEAR FRIEND MARXSEN: The crayon portrait that you made of my deceased wife is perfectly satisfactory in every particular. Many of her friends pronounce it not only a faithful likeness, but a speaking one, and in it we all see her as in life, and feel her presence and influence with us in our home circle. Inclosed is check for $500; please receipt for. I can truthfully say ten times that would not buy it from me now. Yours truly,

ROBERT C. GIVINS.

**A Remarkable Floor Covering.**

The astonishing durability and beauty of the American make of "Linoleum" demands special commendation. It is a floor covering of wonderful excellence, but as inferior foreign imitations are on the market it is well to know that these imported goods, besides being of a poor quality, will look increasingly dirty and dingy in use, while our own make will be clean, bright, and satisfactory. Domestic goods are all six feet wide, and the Walton Trade Mark with the word "Linoleum" is printed on the back of every square yard. All carpet-dealers keep it.

SOMETHING NEW AND VERY DELICIOUS IN CONFECTIONS.

It is entirely new in Chicago, and can be found only at Krans's, 80 State street. This confection is creating a perfect furor among our society people, and seems to be the general verdict that never before have such results been wrought with maple sugar, white sugar, chocolate, cream, and walnut meats.

**Important to Mineral-Water Drinkers.**

What a well-informed correspondent says of Congress Spring in a letter to the New York *Graphic*, Aug. 6, 1883:

By the by, the great mineral-water drinking public are hurrying to slake their thirst at this fountain not only because of its efficacy, purity, and acknowledged sanitary properties, but because of the reparation of their systems, impaired by rasping waters, invariably receive. A few years ago there was a mania for strong and harsh waters. The injuries wrought upon their constitution by this unnatural indulgence ultimately worked out a revolution, and now all sensible people who value health use the milder and safer waters like those of this celebrated spring.

In fashionable circles the chief topic is the exhibit of rare Parisian novelties in dresses, cloaks, etc., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next at Grand Pacific Hotel, by Mme. Emma Boulé, the famous French modiste of 286 Fifth avenue, New York. Mme. S. recently returned from a three months' sojourn in Paris, and the ladies of Chicago will have a rich treat.

# PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE,

**112, 114 & 116 State-st.**

## Great Lace and Handkerchief Sale

**Tremendous Reductions in our Lace and Handkerchief Depts.**

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

**All our Real Laces at Much Less than Half their Original Price.**

Black Beaded Laces at 50c; reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.
Spanish Lace Fichus and Ties, in Cream, from 50c up to $3.00; reduced less than half price.
Oriental Lace Fichus at 98c; reduced from $1.50.
Oriental Lace Ties at 48c; reduced from $1.25.
Pompadour Emb'd Collars at 60c; worth $1.50.
Guipure Embroidery Collars at 35c; worth 60c.

### HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 15c; worth 25c.
Ladies' Scalloped Bordered Initial Hdkfs. at 25c; cheap at 50c.
Ladies' Colored Bordered Sheer Lawn Hdkfs. at 33c; worth 60c.
All-Silk Pongee Hemstitched Hdkfs., 22-in. square, at 60c; value $1.
Gents' Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 35c; worth 50 and 60c.
All the latest novelties in Ladies' Sheer Lawn Hdkfs., varying in price from 33c up to $3.00.
Gents' Colored Silk Mufflers at $1.00; cheap at $1.50.
Full line Gents' Mufflers, Cashmere and Silk, from 40c up to $5.00.

In addition, we announce enormously low prices in an immense stock of Lyons Black Velvets, for the next few days.

Please remember that when we advertise we have the goods in quantity as well as in price.

## C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,

**112, 114 & 116 State-st.**

# WILDE'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING HOUSE,

**Corner State and Madison-sts.**

We do not preach sermons about our clothes, for the goods themselves speak far more eloquently. This is one of our reasons we are so anxious you should come and see them.

We want you to examine them, see the quality of the linings we use, see if you can find a stitch out of place or a button loose.

We aim to have the best that can be had in Fashionable and Sensible Garments for men, boys, and children.

We did receive this past week some little beauties in Children's and Boys' Overcoats and Silk-Lined Suits. Will you look at them?

Young men, some 4-button Cutaway Suits that will win your admiration and invite a purchase; $20 to $32.

Some very handsome Suits for middle-aged gentlemen who appreciate neat, quiet styles that have richness without being conspicuous. Prices, $18 to $38 per suit.

## Neckwear & Underwear Depart'nts

Are unusually inviting. Perhaps you have heard of the effort we are making and the inducements we are offering to make you do your buying at

# Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.'s,

**Cor. State & Madison-sts.**

**FRANK REED, Manager. MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.**

# Astonishing Cash Retail Bargains

**150 PIECES**

## High-Colored Satins

*At 29c, worth 65c.*

**100 PIECES**

## Heavy Colored Gros Grain DRESS SILKS

*At 59c, worth $1.25.*

**500 PIECES**

## Colored Dress Goods

*Consisting of Fine Mohair Serges, Brocades, French Check Suitings, Camelettes, the entire stock of a Jobber, at 15c and 18c, worth 25c and 35c.*

**75 PIECES**

## A. C. Colored Cashmeres

*At 25c, retailed everywhere for 35c.*

**20,000 YARDS**

## Damaged Russia Crash

*At 4c, worth 10c.*

**15,000 YARDS**

## Velvet and Satin Plush and Satin RIBBONS,

*At 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c, and 25c; worth 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, and 50c.*

**50,000 YARDS**

## All-Silk Ottoman Ribbons

*At 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, and 19c; worth 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c, and 40c.*

**1,000 DOZEN**

## CORSETS!

*At 39c, 48c, 50c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 85c, and $1—50 per cent less than elsewhere.*

**5,000 PAIRS**

## White Blankets,

FROM CASH AUCTION,

*At $1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, and 9.50—40 per cent less than elsewhere.*

## 2,000 Misses' and Children's Havelocks and Cloaks

*At $1.75, 1.98, 2.50, 2.85, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 6.75, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 10.00, up to $13.00—40 per cent less than elsewhere.*

## 3,000 LADIES' GARMENTS

*40 per cent less than elsewhere, comprising Ladies' Diagonal Dolmans, handsomely trimmed with Fur, at $6.50, 8.00, 8.50, 10.00, 11.00, 12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 17.50, 18.00, 20.00, and 22.00.*

*Ladies' Sicilian and Satin Circulars and Dolmans at $10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.00, 19.00, 22.00, up to $39.*

*100 Ladies' Sicilian and Heavy Gros Grain Silk Circulars. Hampster Linings, at $17.50, worth $25.*

*3,000 Ladies' Wool and Worsted Jerseys at $1.19, 1.89, and 3.48—40 per cent less than elsewhere.*

*300 Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, and Satin Suits at $6.50, 7.50, 9.50, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 15.00, up to $19.50; immense cash retail value.*

## $25,000 Worth Clothing at 50c on the Dollar---3d Floor.

*500 Children's Suits at $1.89, $2.25, $2.39, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and 7.00; 40 per cent less than regular prices.*

*400 Boys' Suits at $2.39, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 4.98, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, up to 12.50; 40 per cent less than clothing store prices.*

*400 Men's Suits at $3.75, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 10.50, 12.00, 12.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, and 20.00; half regular prices.*

*500 Boys' Overcoats at $2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, and 5.00; immense bargains.*

*600 Men's Overcoats at $3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, up to 14.50; half clothing store prices.*

*The above lot of Men's, Boys, and Children's Clothing, made of best material expressly for the best retail trade, the stock of one of the largest Eastern manufacturers forced to slaughter his goods at auction to realize cash.*

## $20,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes at 50c on the Dollar.

1,000 pair Children's fine Hand-Sewed Pebble Goat and Kid Button Shoes, 5 to 8, cost $1 to manufacture, to be sold at 65c.

20,000 pair of Gents' and Boys' fine Silk Embroidered Velvet Slippers, made for $1.50 and retailed in all shoe stores at $1.75, to be slaughtered at 95c.

1,000 pair Misses' Pebble Goat Button Shoes, manufacturer's price $1.40, to be sold at 95c.

**Clearing Sale Monday.**

2,000 Remnants of White and Colored Flannels, Cloths, Cloakings, Cassimeres, Colored and Black Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets, Satins, Linens, Crashes, Embroideries, etc., at half price.

*Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.*

*All goods marked in plain figures.*

*One price for all.*

*Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.*

# BOSTON STORE,

**118 and 120 State-st.**

*Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.*

# THEY MUST FAIL!

## WHAT OUR COMPETITORS SAY:

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Afford to sell LONSDALE MUSLIN at 6c per yard if we have to pay 9c per yard by the case for the same article?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Afford to sell 6 and 8 button length Mosquetaire at 77c per pair if we cannot obtain similar goods for less than $12.00 per doz?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Afford to sell a Wool Felt Hat for 29c if we must pay $6.00 per doz. for similar and inferior quality of goods?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Sell Velvet Ribbons at 12c per yard for No. 5 if the manufacturer asks 15c per yard and we have difficulty to get them because they are scarce?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Sell an All-Wool Jersey for $1.25 each if we have to pay $19.50 per doz. for same quality?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Sell a large size, perfect Water Goblet at 2c each if we have to pay 50c per doz. by purchasing 100 barrels at a time?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Sell the heaviest and best quality All-Silk Ribbon at 7c per yard for No. 5, at 11c per yard for No. 9, at 15c per yard for No. 12 if the manufacturers' price is 12, 18, and 24c per yard for similar goods?

**How Can the BEE HIVE** Sell Children's Leather (not paper) Shoes for 19c per pair and durable Ladies' Shoes for 89c per pair if we have to pay respectively $4.50 and $15 per doz. for the identical goods?

# BEE HIVE

## IT IS STRANGE BUT NEVERTHELESS TRUE,

And what seems more strange to our competitors is the fact that the

**State Street, Opposite the Palmer House,**

Sells the goods advertised at ruinous prices not only for a day or a few hours on Monday morning, as they are in the habit of doing, but continue for days and weeks, selling unlimited quantities positively at a loss. The merchants, manufacturers, and importers do not mind this talk, because

**WE BUY FOR CASH,**

And our patrons certainly do not mind it, because they reap THE BENEFIT of our sacrifices. We are determined not to be undersold by anybody. We are determined to make the BEE HIVE a household word. We are determined to convince our patrons that there is

**NO PLACE IN THE WORLD**

Where they receive better and fairer treatment than at the BEE HIVE

**TOMORROW, TOMORROW,**

And during the entire week we shall

# SCARE

The proprietors of every establishment dealing in

# Ladies' Cloaks or Winter Wraps!

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Diagonal Dolmans, trimmed with French Cooney Fur, elegant Fouragies on Back, at.....(fully worth $9.50).....$ 4.75
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Heavy Gros Grain Silk Dolmans, Sleeve trimmed with Real Russian Hare, large Russian Hare Collar, Lustrine Silk Lining, 51 inches long, at..... 22.50
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Indian Paisley Shawls in all combinations at.....$2.50
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25 pieces Silk Finished Velvet.....(were sold but yesterday at 75c) at.....50c per yd
50 pieces Pekin Striped Velvets in Black and Wine.....(regular price $1) at.....69c per yd
75 pieces Fine Silk Velvets in Black and Colors, a late importation just arrived this week.....(cannot be found elsewhere at $1.50) at.....$1.19 per yd
35 pieces Colored Silk Velvet of extra fine quality, 20 inches wide, at.....$1.79 per yd
15 pieces Brocaded Colored Silk Velvet at.....$1.45 per yd
100 pieces Wool Cashmere, in Black and Colors, at.....39c per yd
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Thursday evening, Oct. 25, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for work on R. A. degree. Visiting companions always welcome. By order of M. E. H. P. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. Important work. Members of the Grand Commandery are courteously invited to be present. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Friday evening, Oct. 26, for important work. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the members. Visiting brethren fraternally invited. By order of W. H. C. AMBROSE, W. M. M. M. GOODALE, Secretary.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 639, A. F. A. M.—Special Communication next Wednesday at 7 o'clock, for important work. All members are requested to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of A. LINDSTROM, W. M. L. WEYHE, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD DRILL CORPS.—Attention—All members Past and Present, are requested to assemble at the Asylum fully armed and equipped Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 7 o'clock sharp. C. S. GURNEY, Secretary. H. G. PURINTON, Commandant.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Saturday, 27th inst., 7:30 o'clock p. m. By order W. M. GEO. M. AYKROYD, Secretary. Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st.

EXCELSIOR U. D. CAMP, NO. 1, I. O. F.—Comrades: You are ordered to assemble for drill at 68 and 70 West Lake-st. next Thursday, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m. sharp. By order. F. A. HEATHER, Secretary. C. C. CRABB, Commander.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. AND A. M., 187 EAST KINZIE-ST.—Special Communication Friday evening, Oct. 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Members and visiting brethren cordially invited. GEORGE L. WARD, W. M. GEORGE A. WAIT, Secretary.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, 127, R. A. M., 144 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Special convocation Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, 1883, 7:30. Work P. and M. E. degrees. SYLVESTER GAUNT, High Priest.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 409, A. F. AND A. M.—Masonic lecture and recitations by Rt. W. Bro. Robert Morris, under the auspices of above lodge at their Hall, 220 South Halsted-st., Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. All Master Masons are fraternally invited. P. M. NICHOLS, W. M. W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A Regular Communication will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 7:30 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st. Business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. J. E. HARDY, W. M. E. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

BLAIR LODGE, 393, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication for work Monday, Oct. 22, at 7:30 p. m. Full attendance of members desired. By order L. L. DICKINSON, W. M. M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Owing to the proposed pilgrimage of this Commandery to Valparaiso, Ind., Wednesday, Oct. 24, there will be no conclave that eve. By order of the E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Past and Most Excellent Master degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander. D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

SOUTH PARK LODGE, NO. 662, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Oct. 22. Work in M. M. degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. LESLIE LEWIS, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on Mark Degree. Visiting Companions welcome. By order of W. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P. WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCANUM, FORT DEARBORN COUNCIL NO. 278.—A meeting of the above Council will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., Monday, 22d inst., at 8 p. m., sharp. JOHN P. AHRENS, Regent. T. H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

DR. ROB MORRIS' LECTURES THIS WEEK commence at 8 p. m. sharp. Monday, Lakeside Lodge; Tuesday, Thomas J. Turner Lodge; Wednesday, Arcana Lodge (formerly Lumberman's); Thursday, Pleiades Lodge; Saturday, General Assembly of Pilgrim Knights at 76 Monroe-st.


SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1883.

IT snowed in Milwaukee yesterday.

GENERALLY fair weather, and warmer.

MGR. CAPEL is to lecture in this city Wednesday evening.

A LARGE excursion party of Florida editors is in the city seeing the sights.

AN experiment with Hansom cabs is to be tried shortly on the streets of this city.

SIX workmen were overwhelmed by an avalanche at Asaro, Catania, and five of them were killed.

JAMES McDERMOTT fears avengers and is busy getting out a document which sets him square with the "patriotic world."

THREE shocks of earthquake were felt shortly after midnight at Gibraltar, and another at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

A RESOLUTION demanding the expulsion of the Orleans Princes is in contemplation by the Extreme Left of the French Chamber.

THE city ordinance imposing a yearly license-fee upon the wholesale liquor dealers was yesterday pronounced invalid by Judge Gary. The city will appeal.

MAYOR HARRISON declares that he will take issue with the Committee on Police, and that his appointees will be confirmed. If not he will refuse to appoint substitutes.

WILFRID BLUNT and his wife have visited Arabi and the other Egyptian exiles in Ceylon. The ex-dictator testified his gratitude to Sir Wilfrid by presenting him with an address in a silver box.

FORTY Bishops and 600 of the clergy gathered at Grace Church, New York, yesterday to take part in the ceremonial attendant on the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was the consecrator, and Bishops Stevens, Whipple, Long, Williams, and Seymour participated in the services.

AN active canvass is being made by both the candidates for Governor in Massachusetts, the Republicans gaining in confidence as the campaign progresses, while Butler has developed but little in addition to his old arguments on the Tewksbury case.

CATTLE infected with the disease known as "lumpy-mouth" having been discovered in considerable numbers, it is well that the farmers should know that the authorities unite in saying that the only remedy is extermination.

PORTUGUESE, English, and French explorers are paying King Stanley visits on the Congo and keeping the pioneers of that shadowy region in a continual state of excitement as to the intentions of the European Foreign Offices.

MISCELLANEOUS notes and news from the Hub, including comments on the exhibition of contemporary American art and the opening of the Harvard Musical School, and literary gossip of the season, will be found in our weekly Boston letter.

NEARLY all the craft on the lake "blew in" yesterday. It may interest the unlucky citizens who found the bridges open so often to know that 160 vessels entered our port—the largest number of arrivals in any one day since the fire, so the sailors say.

WHILE a number of Harvard students were watching the races on the Charles River, the platform on which they stood fell under their weight, one student having a fractured skull and two broken legs, and nine others breaking more or less important bones.

THE Marquis of Donegall is dead. This is not remarkable, for he was 86 years old. What is remarkable, however, is the fact that he is succeeded by his brother, who has been sole heir to the title for no less than thirty-nine years, and is himself a tottering old man of four-score-and-four.

AFTER a long and bitter strife between the physicians and the priests in Portugal, the principal municipalities have issued decrees making cremation absolutely optional in most cases, but quite as absolutely compulsory in districts where plagues shall have been officially declared epidemic.

A POLITICAL essay in the *British Quarterly Review* having been taken as a test by the English Tories on the supposition that it was written by their great leader, Lord Salisbury, they are now chagrined to discover that the article which they have been circulating as a campaign document was really written by a citizen of the United States.

JUDGE GARY was occupied yesterday in hearing a case of quo warranto, in which it is asserted that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad has built its line and is exercising other corporate privileges without due warrant in law. The case was continued to permit of more extended argument on the rights and privileges of the Attorney-General in the premises.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE AND WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

The consideration of female suffrage was left for the closing hours of the "Woman's Congress," which has been in session several days in this city, and then it was brought forward only in the paper contributed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. There is no occasion to go over this vexed question in detail at this time, but it is pertinent to say that Mrs. Howe's essay will not excite any new popular interest in it. Her treatment of the "reform" must have been disappointing to those who expected some new arguments or practical contribution to the advancement of woman through the female-suffrage cause. The newspaper reports of her address indicate that she dealt mostly in generalizations which have long been familiar to the public, but lack confirmation in practical operation. The most salient points she sought to make were stated as follows: (1) Woman-suffrage would give a better world to work in (?); (2) it would give better work to do (?); and (3) it would give better ability to do it (?). All these propositions proceed apparently upon a theory that the right of suffrage for electing office-seekers possesses in itself some mysterious and potent capacity for reform. Actual experience does not bear out that theory. The extension of suffrage, judging from past efforts in that direction, does not guarantee improved government. Discrimination and intelligence are much more desirable than doubling the number of voters. It is not necessary to risk controversy by maintaining that the admission of twelve millions of women—including a million and a half of illiterate negresses—to the rank of voters would not at all improve the discrimination and intelligence of the voting constituency; but it may be suggested without exciting dispute that the number of those not fitted to vote and having defective knowledge of politics would at least be as large among women as it is among men, and that the proportion of unfitness would be as injurious to public welfare after conferring suffrage upon women as it is now. If that be true, then woman-suffrage would not give a better world to work in, for incapacity, prejudice, improper influence, and selfish designs would not be restrained if a mere increase of suffrage rights should leave the proportions of ignorance and intelligence no more favorable to the public welfare than before. Nor is it any more likely that woman-suffrage would give better work to do than that it would give a better world to work in. There is an infinit variety of better work than voting, especially for women—so much of it, indeed, that to undertake to mention it would be altogether too formidable. The "better work" of voting would open no field of usefulness to women unless they could show that they could bring to it a preponderance of fitness, capacity, progress, and knowledge of the science of government, not merely to offset the incapacity and selfishness which would be added to the suffrage of the country, but enough to overcome a considerable portion of the unintelligent voting done by the men. If this cannot be guaranteed, then women will find fields for better work in the social and domestic affairs than they will in the political affairs of the world.

The proposition that woman-suffrage would give better ability to do the world's work rests upon the same doubtful hypothesis already mentioned. There is no charm about suffrage itself which converts ignorance into intelligence, selfishness into philanthropy, or indifference into activity. The voter does not receive an amulet which will keep away temptations just as soon as he or she is admitted into the sacred circle. Women would have neither more nor less ability to do their share of the world's work if suffrage were conferred upon them. Their range of duty and responsibility would be broadened, but their capacity would not be increased. They would remain individually just what they are now. The mistress would vote one way, and her two, three, or half a dozen foreign servants would vote the opposit way. The women of the Julia Ward Howe type would be largely outvoted by their own servants, and by the wives and daughters of the saloonkeepers.

An act of Congress could not convey a patent of ability any more than it can confer a patent of nobility. There is too much good work for women to do now to warrant further encroachment upon their time and capacity by adding to the demands upon them. Their advancement depends in no wise upon a political contest at the polls with their domestics. The absence of that privilege in no wise retards their progress in the work for which their nature fits them, but, if put upon them as an added duty, suffrage might prove a burden and a drag.

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CORNER.

Something unusual happened yesterday in Wall street. The speculators who have been hammering its stock for the last month as if the Northern Pacific ran through the Desert of Sahara and making innumerable contracts to deliver unlimited amounts of the stock at any price offered whenever called upon found themselves suddenly in a quagmire. When they went into Wall street to pick up for nothing the stock which was necessary to fill their contracts with they found to their dismay that it was not floating there in the sewers as they had probably thought it would be. They had to bid against each other to get it, and so great was the need for the stock that as much as $15 more than the market price for stock deliverable Monday was paid for stock that could be had at once.

This means that the bears had cornered themselves. They had agreed to deliver more stock at a low price than there was to be had, and they found themselves under the disagreeable necessity of paying 77¾ for stock that they had to have immediately when stock deliverable Monday was selling at 63. There is an interesting possibility that the corner may continue, and that those who have sold Northern Pacific on the theory that it had no value whatever may find themselves in a bad situation. The managers of the road and the stockholders of the Oregon & Transcontinental have been buying Northern Pacific preferred for a special reason. The Northern Pacific owes the Oregon & Transcontinental about $9,000,000, advanced to finish the road with. The only way the Northern Pacific can repay this money is by issuing its bonds, and this issue cannot be made without the consent of three-fourths of the preferred stockholders of the Northern Pacific, who have prior rights. Hence there has been a great demand for the preferred stock by those interested in Transcontinental, who want to use it for voting in favor of the payment to themselves of this debt by the issue of bonds.

The Villard party claim to have secured not less than $35,000,000 of the $41,000,000 of the Northern Pacific preferred stock. This leaves but $6,000,000 afloat with which the bears may fill their contracts. The $35,000,000 of stock must be locked up for several days pending registration for voting purposes. For that time at least it will not be procurable at any price by the speculators, who may have to continue to pay the fancy prices of Saturday for stock. If the Villard party were maliciously disposed towards the bears it is even conceivable that they might keep their huge blocks of stock off the market for a longer time, and thereby produce a veritable corner.

It would not be right for them to do this, and it would not be politic. Corners always have a most disastrous influence on stocks in which they are engineered. But anything the speculators may have suffered in their overeagerness to destroy not only the Villard properties, but Mr. Villard as well, will not bring them any sympathy. Northern Pacific may not be worth what it is selling for now, and there may be a further decline ahead of all the Villard stocks, but it is still true that the slanders which have been employed to affect the market by unsettling all confidence in properties the distant future of which is undoubtedly good and all trust in a man whose past has entitled him to the confidence of his associates have been so shameless as to take away any commiseration for the losses that may come upon their authors if they should chance to be hoist with their own petard.

## TORIES AND PARNELLITES IN ULSTER.

The mail reports of Sir Stafford Northcote's campaign in Ulster show clearly that the tour of the Tory chief in that province had an important political purpose. His speeches were framed with adroitness and political skill, qualities with which Sir Stafford has not hitherto been credited, and they were well calculated to arouse religious rancor and kindle afresh slowly-fading prejudices not only against Parnell and his party, but also against the Gladstone Government. Scraps from various utterances by English Radicals and from the somewhat wild talk of irresponsible Irish agitators were deftly put together to show that there was a party in England identified with the Liberals who would consent to the separation of Ireland from the British Empire, and thus hand over the "one and a quarter million Protestants," . . . "the most intelligent, well-to-do, and industrious" class of Irishmen, to the rule of Rome or to the rule of the "Healys, O'Briens, Harringtons, and the like." The evils of such a policy having been pictured, Sir Stafford made a bid for the support of "all those in all parts of the country, not only of one form of religion, but of all forms." He would specially "welcome those who would stand by him in the great fight against the common enemy who would disunite the Empire, and strike a fatal blow," he believed, "at their religion and their liberties." This was an ingenious appeal to the Protestant Liberals to unite, not only against Parnell, whose ultimate aim is home rule, but also against Mr. Gladstone's party, because they are pledged, or supposed to be pledged, to some concessions in that direction. A united Irish Protestant support would be of the greatest advantage to the Tories, not because of the increased membership from Ireland which it would give them, but for its moral effect in the English constituencies. Sir Stafford's speeches were all framed so as to win such a support, and will no doubt be partially, but temporarily, successful. Ulster is not yet prepared for separation from the British Empire, and never will be prepared for it. The million and a quarter Protestants are not willing to trust their destinies to a Parliament which would be three-fourths Roman Catholic.

But it is quite another question whether the Irish Liberals of the North will be willing to unite with the Tories of that province in support of Sir Stafford Northcote's party. They may be in sympathy with the Tories in their determination that the union with England shall be maintained, and yet may conclude that the Tory chief is raising a false alarm, and that there is no good reason to believe that the union is threatened. The concession in the direction of home rule which Mr. Gladstone is accused of having pledged is that which Ulster, more conspicuously than any other part of Ireland, has been demanding for over thirty years—local and county self-government. Mr. Parnell and his party are not at present very urgent in the matter of pressing the idea of home rule. So little is that measure considered by them that a leading Irish Nationalist of America, John Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston *Pilot*, in an article in the current number of an Irish-American magazine, accuses the Parnellites of shirking this question, and of never alluding to it now in their platform talk.

Then, again, they may ask themselves, What program have Sir Stafford Northcote and his party to offer to the people of Ulster? What measure of reform have they to recommend; what new issue will they present in return for the confidence and support which they claim? They can hardly hope that the people will remain at a standstill or will rest satisfied while 30 per cent of them continue to be rack-rented and charged for their own improvements, and while their taxes are being spent—very frequently misspent—by a half-educated, intolerant, and reckless oligarchy. The events of the dead past, or opposition to something threatened in the future and of an entirely intangible nature, can hardly be worked into a platform which will rally supporters.

There is good reason to believe that after the temporary excitement caused by this much-heralded visit of the Tory leader has died out there will be few men in Ulster who will not see through the strategy of the recent campaign.

## NEW YORK'S INFLUENCE ON THE DRAMA.

George Alfred Townsend, the well-known New York correspondent, has taken a fancy of late to write frequently on art matters—a field which he had previously neglected in favor of politics, personalities, and interviews. His latest contribution on this subject draws attention to the baneful influence which the prevailing New York system exerts over the American stage. His facts are not carefully collated and his abstractions are not always correct, but he will do some service if he shall be able to confirm the growing impression that it is not well to rely exclusively upon New York for the dramatic attractions of the entire country. He describes a good many conditions and leaves many others unnoticed which show that New York is not a great creative city in dramatic work, and that its theatres are managed, as a rule, with a purpose to catch the patronage of the floating population or to display some attraction for a certain number of weeks as an advertisement for a "provincial" tour. Paris is the great productive city of the world in the dramatic field; London keeps the English stage provided with material, be it for better or worse; the German cities vie with each other in bringing forward novelties; but New York, with rare exceptions, contributes very little original or progressive work to the American stage with all the rubbish it dumps upon the public. The managers are accustomed to look abroad for their attractions, with the single exception of the Madison Square Theatre, and to wait for an actor to make some impression accidentally before competing for his services. After going over at length the defects of the New York system of management, Townsend says:

> What has been the result of all that I have described? The managers here find that by centralizing the drama they have almost destroyed it. The faith of the people is nearly gone. The old audiences which regularly attended the theatres are not to be relied upon. Instead of such folks as went to Wallack's systematically every week, and became good critics and guardians of the strength and prosperity of the stage, there is a suburban series of audiences here, picked up from the ferries or from the hotels, and they come in and look at an act or two and go out, and often stay out for the rest of the piece. The people believe little of what they read in the newspapers about the plays, particularly not the praises. Their notions of what is successful come now by hearsay. In that way Mantell, who is playing in "Fédora," and who vainly tried to get a respectable salary here, suddenly flashed up as a prominent actor. Managers at once went to him and tried to get him away from Fanny Davenport, offering him $200 a week. These excessive salaries have not produced more good actors. There is no necessary relation between money and talent. It is not true that for every necessity a talent will immediately appear. Dramatic talent must be educated in humility and modesty, and not with loud praises and by high salaries. The stage in New York is sobbing for capable actors and actresses.

A commonplace whine over the decadence of the drama is not entitled to any consideration, for that, like the poor, we have always with us. But Townsend has directed attention to a defect which, if not remedied, is sure to leave the American stage more and more barren of good material and good actors with every year. Either the New York theatre-managers must take a broader view of their responsibility as caterers to the amusement public of the country or else the large cities must abate in a measure the "combination" system, which implies a dependence upon New York for their dramatic attractions. With not more than half a dozen exceptions in the entire country the theatres have become mere halls to be rented out to applicants who pay a certain percentage to the local managers to provide for local expenses and profits. No judgment is exercised as to the character of the entertainment if it comply with the ordinary requirements of public decency, and sometimes even this consideration is waived. The people must take what happens to come along or cease going to the theatres. There are frequent changes in the attractions offered and a certain novelty in faces which are pleasing to the public, but it must pay for these by constant disappointments in the expected enjoyment of new performances. Everything is left to chance. There are no longer any training-schools for actors and no regular theatres for the original production of plays outside of two or three which are managed mainly with reference to long runs. The system is undoubtedly leading to the deterioration of the dramatic stage in this country.

## FOOD FOR THE MASSES.

It might not at first seem to be so, but it is true that there is a social meaning in the growth of the manufacture of cheap and imitation foods like butterine and glucose. If there were no other evidence that our society is being forced apart into separate classes by the concentration of wealth and power into the hands of a few men, these industries would suffice to prove it. We have butter classes and butterine classes in our American world. We have a genuine sugar society, and the high life below-stairs underneath is the glucose set. Living is getting to be too dear in this "land of plenty" for every one to enjoy the aristocratic privilege of eating the genuine churned product of the real country cow and the expressed sweetness of the actual cane of Louisiana. The accommodating spirit of trade, reënforced by the willingness of science to tell what it knows—for a consideration—comes to the aid of the "lower middle class" and offers them substitutes at prices which they can afford to pay. Butterine and glucose are cheaper than butter and sugar, and they must therefore be, perforce, the provender of cheaper people than the cow-and-cane aristocracy.

A Catholic priest who appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor demanded that that body should investigate the quality of the food furnished in boarding-houses. Such an inquiry would probably disclose the fact that a very much larger proportion than the inmates suspect of the food that is furnished them is of the imitation order. Artemus Ward used to say that when he first went into a strange boarding-house he always took hash because he felt that he always knew just what it was made of. If he were living now he could feel the same scientific and serene certainty as to the composition of the butter and sugar as well as the hash. The beneficent operation of the modern morality which teaches that there must be a "supply" for every "demand," and the greatest industrial merit is "cheapness," will in the course of time extend the list of things that Artemus Ward would tell us to accept without asking any questions. Artificial eggs have already been achieved; the New York *Times* says travelers by rail in Europe use artificial babies to scare fellow-travelers away from intruding into compartments they want to monopolize; there is no telling where this thing will stop.

The butter merchants of New York lately met in the Mercantile Exchange of that city and passed strong resolutions condemning the sale of butterine in that market without being labeled as what it was, and calling upon the officials of the State Government to put an end to the abuse. The Chicago manufacturers of the article ascribe this action entirely to the jealousy of the New York men, who want high prices for cow butter and look askance at the enterprising Chicago article, which looks as well but is perfectly willing to be swallowed at a lower price than its more aristocratic competitor.

People, even if they belong to the lower middle class, must have sweet and fat in their food. Grant all that is said in defense of glucose, and butterine, and oleomargarine as wholesome; admit that the prejudice against them is a groundless one, and that the feeling against the public benefactors who manufacture these foods, which they themselves never eat, is not a just one, there still remains a practical reason for the strict inspection which the New York merchants demand.

There is just as much reason for adopting it in Chicago as in New York. In the first place, a very large part of the profit of the retail business in these things is made by fraud or simulation. People pay out their money for butterine when they think they are buying cow's butter, and not a fatty compound. This money they should be saved by a system of branding and inspection which should let the purchaser of even so small a quantity as a pound know just what he is buying. That would save the butterine class the amounts they are now done out of by the butter class. In the second place, bad fats and diseased fats can be used in the manufacture of butterine and disguised by the use of deodorizers. Undoubtedly this is done. The same principles of business that make "cheapness" and "supplying demand" cardinal virtues and lead men who might put their capital into green pastures and live cows to build butterine and glucose-works will lead men to manufacture unwholesome butterine. The moral distinction that would pronounce it right to make bogus butter but wrong to make bogus butterine is too fine for business-men to stop and analyze. We have not the time in Chicago to split hairs—that is, not when the hairs are in the butterine.

The ease of introducing odious fats into butterine and the certainty that some "bad men" will do it make it necessary that the manufacture should be allowed to go on only under the careful supervision of the State. Competition to which the old political economy tells us to trust for the solution of all questions of supply and demand has absolutely broken down as a regulator of the moral side of matters of price and quality, which is quite as important as any other side. We must try something else, and a rigid inspection may protect us. At all events, it must be tried. The butterine and glucose classes of our Commonwealth have most of the votes, though not most of the money in the country, and it will be their own fault if the Government does not put a stop to these frauds on "the free breakfast-table."

## ELECTRICITY NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It is difficult to believe that Dr. Green's argument against the unconstitutionality of the Government's buying up Jay Gould's telegraph line or building one of its own was put forth in sober earnest. It is supported by him with the flimsiest logic in his *North American Review* article. The Government, he says, has no constitutional right to build, or buy, or operate a telegraph line. The Government contributed the money with which the first important telegraph line in this country was built—that between Washington and Baltimore. The charter of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific, as well as the charters of the Atlantic & Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Denver Pacific, and, in short, all the corporations subsidized by Congress, state that they are created for the purpose of building a continuous "railroad and telegraph line," etc. What the Government can authorize another to do it can itself do if the public good requires it.

Congress passed a law in 1866 which made provision for the purchase of practically all the telegraph lines of the country at the option of the Government. This act has been accepted by the lawyers of the Western Union, which now by its President denies the power of the Government to act under the law. Senator Edmunds gave notice at the last session of Congress that at the coming meeting he would introduce a bill for the creation of a postal telegraph by the Government. Senator Edmunds, even Dr. Green must admit, ranks higher than he as a constitutional lawyer. The Supreme Court has decided that the grant of power in the Constitution to Congress to establish post-roads and post-offices applies as well to correspondence by telegram as to correspondence by letter. The English Government has, in the interest of the English people, bought up and undertaken to operate all the telegraph lines in that country. The English Government is a combination of aristocracy and monarchy with the commons but according to the broad view of Dr. Green our Republican Government of the people by the people for the people cannot do as much as the English monarchy for the public convenience.

With the Supreme Court and Congress, and the personal weight of life-long students of the Constitution like Senator Edmunds, Senator Sherman, Senator Platt, and a great many others in favor of the constitutionality of a Government postal telegraph, it is not likely that much attention will be given to the specious efforts of the medical President, Green, against it.

In truth his argument that the constitutional power of Congress over "post-offices" and "post-roads" must stop at the use of electricity is only entitled to ridicule. It amounts to the assertion that a post-road to be a constitutional post-road must be a slow road. People who want to send letters by the hands of the Government must use only the means which conveys the actual material physical letter at an average rate of say thirty miles an hour. The Western Union receives written communications and delivers them in sealed envelopes, but the law, he contends, can never recognize such communications as correspondence coming within the postal power of Congress! The post is defined by the dictionary to be an established conveyance for letters. Congress has the fullest power to establish the offices and the roads for the conveyance of letters, and it can build them to carry letters by electricity—if the people want to correspond by electricity—as well as by steam or mule power. For the railroad stock business between Chicago and New York and for the grain business between Chicago and Liverpool the telegraph is, as a matter of fact, now the only post-road used. To say, as the President of the Western Union monopoly says, that the Government cannot use this new force of electricity in the conveyance of the mails because it is faster than steam, but must leave to Jay Gould & Co. all the profit and advantage of this gift of science, is the last but not by any means the least exhibition of the arrogance and impudence with which that corporation has treated the people of this country.

TOURISTS are familiar with Philippoteaux's cycloramas, and "Paris by Moonlight" was exhibited to resident Chicagoans in 1875. Such pictures are not new, but spectators have usually pronounced them the most remarkable counterfeit presentment so far devised by the artistic talent in man. Chicago may therefore congratulate herself upon the permanent possession of a mise-en-scene of this kind which will add as much as a park or a great theatre to her attractions. "The Battle of Gettysburg" was opened yesterday. The visitor enters a narrow wooden labyrinth, and, after a long journey, arrives on a small platform which places him in the clouds. A circular wall of canvas surrounds him to an immense hight. Where it touches the ground theatrical properties are joined on in a way that defies discovery by the eye of the place where, say, a rail-fence loses the essence of reality and becomes simply a painting. The only drawback is the wooden labyrinth of entrance. It is the same at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and New York—a great danger menaces the necessarily small audience, but a marvelous sight invites their attention.

MR. ORRIN A. CARPENTER, represented as the head of one of the first families at Lincoln, Ill., a man of great wealth and intelligence, surrounded by the comforts and respect which success in life commands was yesterday arrested, it being believed that he enticed Zora (Missouri) Burns into an unfrequented place and cut her throat from ear to ear. From the time of the discovery of the murdered girl's body an extraordinary chapter of crime has promised to add to our annals. The episode of such an arrest makes at once a celebrated case. Now come the two great questions: Can the rich and influential citizen be held for murder? and, if he shall be held, can he be convicted and executed under the present modes of criminal procedure? In the meantime the people of a little town in Indiana persist in attaching suspicion to Thomas Dukes (the lover of Zora), who has an injured hand and who very naturally acts strangely under the circumstances surrounding him.

LORD COLERIDGE and a party of distinguished officials yesterday incautiously ventured upon a Government steamer to make the trip from the Washington Navy-Yard to Mount Vernon. They had gone scarcely half a mile when the accomplished pilots ran the vessel into a mud-bank, where the Nation's guest and his entertainers were forced to spend the afternoon.

SUITS have been instituted involving the title to 300,000 acres of land in Southeast Georgia, in the interest of the heirs of the original owners. Hundreds of small plantations are involved in the issue of the litigation.

FOR the third time within a week the customs officers at New York have made a seizure of dutiable goods which they allege were smuggled by fashionable milliners returning from Europe on the ocean steamers.

TO THE delegates of the Tariff-Reform Society who called upon them the Spanish Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs declared that they hoped to introduce all the financial reforms the country needed.

IN reading the report of the centennial celebration at Newburg, N. Y., of the disbanding of Washington's ragged, half-fed, but victorious army, we were struck with the graphic force of this passage:

> It was the 18th day of October, 1783, that the wandering Congress of the country passed the act that disbanded and gave once more to the peaceful pursuits which they had abandoned in the sacred cause of patriotism the ragged, miserable army of the United States of America, half-fed, half-clothed, but wholly unconquerable.
>
> The contrast between that day and this is one that the people of Newburg have been continually making; and not only they, but all the little communities up and down the Hudson and around the Highlands and the West Point region, where so many memories of the dark and bloody days of the Revolution cluster. Nothing tends to throw greater light upon the awful misery of that time than the fact that those starved and ragged soldiers encamped at Newburg were dazed and panic-stricken when restored to civic life. The prospect before them seemed utterly dark; nor did they know how they should earn their bread, for the industries of the land had been destroyed in the terrible war. The firm hand of Washington had brought the fainting, reeling, exhausted Nation out of the turmoil of war into the quiet of peace as a strong rider guides his horse through the foaming waters of a torrent. There was utter and absolute exhaustion, so that the victory could not be enjoyed in all its sweetness. But today, in the plentitude of a growth unparalleled in history, and with the proud consciousness of mighty strength, there is a pleasure in recalling the unforgotten past and reveling in the comparisons which are inevitable.

THE Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, referring to the receipt of the Chicago subscription to the Parnell fund, says:

> The great City of Chicago, the American Ilium, but just risen from the flames, has established yet another claim on the gratitude and honor of Ireland. We this day chronicle the splendid gift which the Queen City of the Lakes has donated to the fund raised by the Irish race in honor of its chief. Chicago sends to the Parnell fund a subscription of $8,000—£1,682 British. When we remember the distance of the locality, the many claims on Irishmen and Irish sympathizers in America, the large sums that have recently been subscribed in that country for the needs of this, we think it is in no spirit of hyperbole we describe the offering of Chicago as a splendid one. There is no city in the West so thoroughly Irish. Its Irish population is vast, its non-Irish population are ardently well-wishers of Ireland.

The Parnell fund now amounts to about $160,000. It is expected it will reach $200,000.

THE *Saturday Review* advises the English Tories to make no concessions to the demands of the followers of Mr. Morley and Mr. Bright. It says:

> Grave Conservative politicians ought to assume the championship, not of a parliamentary party, but of the vast community which is exposed to anarchy and ruin. There is now no room for self-deception, nor are the agitators of the present careful to conceal their ulterior objects. The extension of the franchise and the creation of equal electoral districts are proposed as preliminary steps to the abolition or restriction of the rights of property. It is against Jacobinism in its communistic form, and not to the overthrow of any special Ministry, that Conservative leaders ought to direct their efforts. It is not impossible that some Liberals might listen to the warning.

JOHN BRIGHT, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a biography of Luther, says:

> Every epoch does not need a Luther. Our battles are not so fierce, and the strength and passion of the great reformer are scarcely called for in our time. Our triumphs are not after battles with "Confused noise and garments rolled in blood." They come of discussion and gradual change of opinion, and not of great catastrophies, which is a thing to be thankful for. I hope, though we may not have Luthers, we may have teachers whose voice or pen may reach all corners of the land and guide our people to a higher moral standard. There is a growth—we may wish it were more rapid, and must learn to have and to exercise patience in this as in other things.

MR. BRIGHT speaks of reconciling the two Houses of the British Parliament and making them both equally responsive to the public wants. He failed to say how this is to be done. The Lords will have to go before many years or else abate their pretensions.

HERBERT GLADSTONE expressed the views of a large section of English Liberals and of nearly all the Scotch and Irish supporters of his father's Government when he argued in favor of proceeding with the County Government bills in the next session of Parliament. There is not so much objection on the part of the Lords to this measure as to the County Franchise bill. Besides, whether the latter bill is rejected or accepted, a dissolution is certain, and Mr. Gladstone and his followers will if the bill is introduced next session have to go before their constituents with meagre performances to show for the comprehensive promises made in 1880.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the third annual meeting of the "Illinois Training-School for Nurses," which is to be held at the Nurses' Home, 304 Honoré street, Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock. The busy public of Chicago is hardly aware of the important work which is being done by this association, nor of the success which has attended its efforts from the first. A second class of nurses will be graduated on the occasion referred to, reports will be read, and addresses made, all tending to show the value of such an institution and its claims to public support. No subscriptions will be called for. All persons interested in the work are cordially invited to be present.

THE Corkonians most in need of Mr. Moody's ministrations are the least desirous of them. Moody is getting on well despite the bootings of the hoodlums. The roughs who tried to prevent his speaking are those who would be most violent in denouncing any interference by the Government with the "free-speech" of their own friends.

## LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Foraker is again a dark horse. There's many a dark horse twixt the cup and the Governorship.

"I see that Johnson has beaten my record. Please send me two yards of sackcloth and a barrel of ashes at once."—*Maud S.*

A trotter belonging to ex-Gov. Stanford, of California, has beaten the record for 3-year-olds. It would be a fine idea for Gov. Stanford to hitch a pair of his trotters to one of his railroad trains.

The Annual Exhibition of Contemporary American Art opened last Tuesday in Boston. It is believed that the contest between the Apollo de Belvidere and Mr. Tilden will be a close one this season.

Some girls are pretty, and some are wise,
And some are good, and some are true;
And any of these will be a prize
To the lucky man who comes to woo.
But very few are good and true,
And wise, and pretty, and all, like you;
And that's how you tease and tantalize
That good-looking fellow, who'd give his eyes,
To know just what you intend to do:
Because there are very few girls like you.
—*From the French of John Kelly.*

"Is this the literary editor?"

The horse reporter looked up and discovered a young lady standing in the doorway. "No, Madame," he replied, "the literary editor is at present engaged in the construction of an elaborate critique of the Trotting and Pacing Record. You will probably see something in next week's paper about the idyllic love-story of Maud S. and St. Julien, the tender romance of Jay-Eye-See, and the sad, pathetic story of Early Rose and Aldine. You can bet that when the literary editor of this paper gets his taper fingers on a book he reviews it. I have been told that he once turned himself loose on a volume of differential calculus that had just been issued, and remarked that, while the more frivolous portion of the reading public might hold that certain chapters of the work were somewhat uninteresting, the great moral lesson inculcated in regard to the square of the hypotenuse should be known to all, and that to the merchant, the farmer, or the young mother who wanted something handy to throw at the children when they became too fresh, this chaste volume would prove invaluable. When it comes to giving a calm and dispassionate opinion, in which the lurid glare of impassioned genius is softened and mellowed by the lambent rays of experience, THE TRIBUNE'S literary editor is liable to beat the record any minute. I suppose you have an original story, written on white paper and tied with a blue ribbon, concealed somewhere about your person, and want the literary editor to commune with it?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young lady. "I have written a story, and Mamma thinks it is very good."

"Is there anything in it about the leaves turning to golden and the velvety green of the leaves now looking sere and brown? Because if there is it won't do. The season for brown-mantle-of-October-resting-on-the-hills-and-leaves-turning-golden stories is about at an end. We have got to carry over to next season more brown-mantle-of-October stuff than you can shake a stick at. The-dull-red-glow-of-the-dying-embers racket is what we shall show the public from now until December. Got any dying embers in your story?"

"No, sir. Mine is a love story."

"That's all right. The dull red glow of dying embers works in beautifully in a love story, although as a rule young men who fall in love don't have currency enough to buy a cord of wood to make embers of."

"But why must I write my story in this particular style?" asked the young lady.

"Because it's the season for it. You want to start out by saying that as Harold Nonesuch, the rich banker, sat in his magnificently furnished parlor and gazed thoughtfully into the dull red embers of the dying fire in the grate there came trooping up from the dim vista of an almost forgotten past memories—sad, sad memories—that caused the unbidden tear to start. Don't make any mistake about the tear business. Be sure to have only one tear, because that's the orthodox style in stories. Of course nobody but a one-eyed man could shed one tear at a crack unless he had plugged up one of his lachrymal ducts, but in novels it is always put that way. And you want to be certain that it is an unbidden tear. A tear that had received a cordial invitation to be present and start wouldn't do at all. Then say that the old man's thoughts wandered back to the happy days of his childhood. Be certain to have them wander back, going across-lots and stopping once in awhile to pick sand-burrs out of their toes. If you were to say that his thoughts went back the story would be spoiled. 'Wander' is the correct style. Then when you get the old man back to his happy boyhood days you want to trot out Lucy."

"Trot out who?"

"Lucy—Little Lucy Perkins—with her great blue eyes and golden hair—the playmate of his youth that he loved so dearly and always looked upon as his future wife. Then lug out another unbidden tear, and finally have the old man break down in a storm of sobs."

"It's very sad, isn't it?" said the young lady. "Lucy died, I suppose, and the old man's heart is breaking."

"No," said the horse reporter. "Lucy married another man."

"Then what makes the banker weep?" inquired the maiden.

"Sympathy for the other man."

## PERSONALS.

The furniture of Sarah Bernhardt's house, including her pictures, was advertised for sale the other day for a debt of only 1,230 francs. It was settled before the day.

The Crown Princess of Germany is a "universal" woman. She writes political memoirs, talks philosophy, carves statuary, composes sonatas, dabbles in architecture, and paints.

Dr. Pusey's sister, a wife of the late Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, who died recently, did not share her brother's views. "I am a Pusey," she would say, "but not a Puseyite."

Lord Coleridge made an address before the students of Haverford College, near Philadelphia, Wednesday. Speaking of the poets, he said: "A poet whom I admired very much in college, and have always admired as a poet, though there was much in the life of the man, and some things in his writings, which are by no means to be commended, was Shelley. Then the poet on whom the best subsequent poetry has been built, the true master of Tennyson, a man of the richest fancy and most exquisit diction—John Keats. I beg you to learn by ear his 'Hyperion,' his 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,' and 'Ode to a Nightingale.' You may be surprised at the name I shall select from your American poets when I tell you to learn Bryant. I do not say Longfellow, because, although he is a sweet, and noble, and delightful poet, he is not American—I mean that his poetry might just as well have been written in England, or Italy, or Germany, or France, as in America; but Mr. Bryant's poetry is full of the characteristics of his own country, as well as noble, natural, and invigorating."

A Washington letter says: Ben Butterworth, by the way, is, I see, to be the next Commissioner of Patents—that is, if he accepts it. The office is worth $4,500 a year, but Butterworth could make much more at the law, either here or in Cincinnati. Washington law practice pays well to men of Butterworth's stamp, who have been in Congress, and who have a large acquaintance joined to considerable legal ability. Bob Ingersoll makes $80,000 a year, and the star-route trial must have netted him about $40,000. Jerry Wilson was an Indiana Congressman, and he came here on leaving the House of Representatives to practice law. He makes now from $20,000 a year and upward. Judge Shellenbarger was an Ohio member of Congress from Keifer's district, and his fees are now six or eight times a Congressman's salary. He has built a mansion since he came to Washington, and has amassed wealth. 'Squire Merrick made between $70,000 and $80,000 out of the star-route trial, and he is worth a nice little fortune. Big lawyers here charge big fees, and get them. Roscoe Conkling does a business here running pretty far up into the thousands yearly. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, of Massachusetts, opened a law-office in Washington a few days ago, and I understand Joe McDonald intends to come to Washington in case he does not get the Presidential nomination.


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L'Aquarelle Mode (Paris
Myra's Journal (London
The Queen (London).
La Figuerine (Paris)
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## "Colored Dress Goods Dept.!"

On Monday, Oct. 22, we shall offer indiscriminately

**"And at One Price for First Pick!"**

The Contents of

**"5 Cases 44-inch Dress Goods!"**

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Consisting of

**Ottoman Cords! Cut Cashmeres!**
**Travers Cloth! Cheviot Mixtures!**
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It is the only Velveteen recommended and indorsed by such authorities as the following:

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L'Aquarelle Mode (Paris).
Myra's Journal (London).
The Queen (London).
La Figuerine (Paris).

**Caution!** None of these goods are genuine unless stamped with the name and trade-mark on the back of every second yard.

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27 inches wide

**Skirting Velvets!**

**At $2.75!**

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24 inches wide

**All-Silk Velvets!**

**$5.00!**

The Best Value in Chicago.

*Selling Agents, Wholesale and Retail, for C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Black Lyon Duchesse Silks.*

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## NEW GOODS.

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We will offer during the coming week some notable additions to our stock of

**Brocade Velvets,**

Including 22-inch goods in Black,

**At $3.50 per Yard,**

Much under value.

We also place on our counters a limited quantity of wide, heavy

**ALL-SILK**
**Gros d' Ecosse,**

In a full assortment of shades,

**At $1.00 per Yard.**

These goods were IMPORTED TO SELL AT **$1.75**, and are unquestionably THE BEST ARTICLE in Colored Dress Silks ever offered by us at the price.

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We will show an All-Silk GROS DE LONDRES

**At $1.25 per Yard,**

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**OPENING.**

Large additions to our stock of Foreign-made Seal Plush Garments, Brocade Silk and Velvet Wraps, Matelasse Pelisses and Dolmans.

**Just Received:**

**Imported Fur Cloaks!**

Superior make of

London Dyed Alaska Seal Sacques, Pelisses, and Dolmans,
Mink and Squirrel Lined Circulars,
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**Black Beaver Cloaks!**

Our Own Importation,

Made in the most approved styles, of Fine Esquimaux Beaver, handsomely trimmed with Fur and Astrachan, purchased on most favorable terms, and will be offered at very reasonable prices.

High Novelties in Persian and India Decca Wraps, Carriage Wraps, at

**Popular Prices.**

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To those buying FURNITURE, we would advise you to look around before buying, and not fail to call on and examine the Perfection of Work, Durability, and Lowness of Prices of the

**X-L-C-R Furniture Store,**

302 West Madison-st. 302

Bear in mind we furnish a house complete for CASH or on

**EASY TIME PAYMENTS**

We keep on hand a full line of Parlor and Chamber Suits and everything to furnish a house complete. We call particular attention to our Immense Stock of

**Parlor Stoves, Cook Stoves, and Ranges,**

Which are considered the best made, such as Radiant Home, Hecla, Invincible, Crown Jewel, New Jewel, Perfect, Venus, and Universal, both square and round. Don't fail to come, and be sure you get into

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## PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—A Partner to join a New York Boys' and Children's Clothing House of good standing. About $40,000 capital and some acquaintance of Western trade required. Address

L. R., P.-O. Box 865, New York.

**C. Y.** ou can get your fine furniture moved by experienced men by applying at the C. Y. Transfer Company, office, 145, 193, and 147 Michigan-av. Telephone No. 5,374. Burlap for furniture and rubber shoes for men to walk over fine floors furnished.

## Cabinets, $2 a Dozen!

Kenshel

Chicago's Popular Photographer, has just reduced the finest Cabinet Photos to the extraordinary low price of $2.00 a Dozen. Largest and finest Studios in America.

Nos. 103, 105, 107 State-st., S. E. corner Washington; also 212 & 214 State-st., one block south of Palmer House.

REMEMBER,

**$2.00 a Dozen**

FOR CABINETS.

## PIANOS TO RENT.

*A large assortment of fine-toned Uprights, in elegant cases, from the best factories. Rates reasonable.*

**LYON & HEALY,**

State and Monroe-sts.

**IOWA SALESMEN**
OR
**MISSOURI SALESMEN**

Having established CLOTHING TRADE can obtain liberal salary by addressing confidentially

BARBE BROTHERS,
199–201 Madison-st.

# P. F. RYAN & Co.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

## Col'd Dress Goods DEPARTMENT.

The Largest and most select stock of Col'd Dress Goods ever shown in this city, comprising Serges, Shoodas, Foule, Camelettes, Cashmeres, Ottomans, Drap de Ottoman, Drap de Alma, Drap de Ete. Flannels in plain and clouded effects, Camel's Hair Diagonals, Plaid Brocades, Combinations, Checks, at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

The following are the bargains we offer for the coming week:

359 pcs. 26-inch English Diagonals, 25c; worth 33c.

345 pcs. 36-inch English Cashmere, 23c; good value for 35c.

259 pcs. 25-inch All-Wool French Serge, 25c; retailed elsewhere for 33c.

24-inch Pinhead Checks, 15c; worth 25c.

44-inch All-Wool Shooda, 39c; these goods are sold elsewhere for 59c.

40-inch English Diagonal Suitings, 45c; worth 59c.

44-inch All-Wool Flannel Suitings, 59c; good value for 85c.

40-inch Lupin's French Cashmere, 69c.

48-inch Lupin's French Cashmere, 85c; same goods sold on State-st. for $1.00.

44-inch All-Wool Camel's Hair, 85c; good value for $1.00.

44-inch All-Wool Drap de Alma, 89c; good value for $1.25.

44-inch Jersey Suitings, all Wool, 99c; worth $1.19.

*Inspection invited.*

**P. F. RYAN & CO.,**

Madison and Peoria-sts.

## The Promise Fulfilled.

ON LAST SUNDAY

**Haynes, the Leader**

of styles in

**Recherche Millinery**

promised to exhibit at his recent opening the largest stock, the greatest variety, the richest and choicest garniture, and the most elegant styles ever shown in the West. That his promise was kept is evidenced by the fact that on opening days

**Haynes' Palace Stores,**

S. E. Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,

were thronged by the lady representatives of Chicago's Wealth and Fashion, who were enthusiastic in their praises of the display, and emphasized their admiration by purchasing liberally. To maintain its supremacy with its patrons throughout the U. S. this house is COMPELLED to be the first to show new styles; and novelties are arriving daily. Remember that the extensive wholesale stock is always subject to the inspection and purchases of the retail trade.

**Every Courtesy Extended to Visitors.**

## ALL LOOK!

*25 Per Cent Saved by Buying at the*

**WEST END FURNISHING HOUSE,**

298 to 300 West Madison-st.

*The largest stock of Carpets, Furniture, Stoves, etc., in the city.*

*Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain, Moquet, Velvet, and other Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.*

*Parlor suits in Plush and Satin and Hair-Cloth, and other goods in all the new patterns. Elegant marble-top French Dressing-Cases and other suits, ranging in price from $23 to $350. Also Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, and other goods required to furnish a house complete.*

*Parties furnishing can select from the largest stock in the city*

*FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.*

NOTICE.—Do not buy at any house before you examine our large stock and see our very low prices.
289 West Madison-st.

**F. COGSWELL.**

OPEN EVENINGS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPPS' COCOA**
**BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (¼-lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

**ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,**

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

**AREND'S KUMYSS.**

# P. F. RYAN & CO.

SILK SALE.
VELVET SALE.
SILK VELVET.
VELVET SALE.

## Silks and Velvets.

We will on Monday morning offer some special prices, and know they will be appreciated by close buyers. All who expect to buy during the coming week are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

**Special No. 1.**

200 boxes Silk Velvet at 99c., not one or half a dozen colors, but all the leading fall and winter shades, and can safely say we are the only house in the West that can offer such an array of colors at such a price.

**Special No. 2.**

25 boxes Black Velvets, 79c, 89c, $1.09, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49; extraordinary values.
20 boxes 27-inch Skirting Velvets at the low price of $1.95; cost $2.45 to import.
45 boxes Brocaded Silk Velvet, all shades, excellent quality, $1.69.
38 boxes Brocaded Silk Plush, fashionable shades, $1.98; worth $3 everywhere.
27 boxes Brocaded Silk Velvet, woven and embossed, best goods, $2.98; worth $3.50 and $4.00.
32 boxes Silk Brocaded and Moire Plush, leader, $1.95, 24-inch; cost $3.50 to import.

## Black Silks.

We ask all ladies contemplating buying a Black Silk to visit our store during the coming week, examine our goods and prices, and be satisfied that we can do you good.

**Special No. 3.**

30 pieces Ant. Guinet & Co. celebrated Black Silks, wear guaranteed, 79c, 99c, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69, $1.79, $1.89, $1.99, $2.19.

**Special No. 4.**

27 pieces Bellon Wear-Resisting, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69, $1.79, $1.89 to $2.79; every yard warranted not to crack, split, nor wear greasy.

**Special No. 5.**

62 pieces Best American manufacture, wear warranted, 99c, $1.19, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69 to $2.19.

**Special No. 6.**

19 pieces All-Silk Brocade, handsomest designs, for Cloaks and Dresses, only $1.19; former price, $1.69.

**Special No. 7.**

## Colored Silks.

We offer Monday the best values in Colored Gros Grains ever offered over a silk counter. See them. Compare samples. Samples cheerfully given to everybody. Defy competition.

120 pieces extra heavy, rich, and lustrous, $1.05; worth $1.25.
116 pieces good quality extra weight, 89c; worth $1.10.

**Special No. 8.**

## GREATEST SPECIALTY.

5 pieces 32-inch Satin Marvaleux, for Dresses and Cloaks, $1.89; worth $3.00.
5 pieces 60-inch Satin Marvaleux, for Cloaks, $4.19; worth $6.00.
4 pieces 50-inch Satin Marvaleux, for Cloaks, $3.19; worth $4.50.
6 pieces 60-inch Sicilian, for Cloaking, $4.95; worth $7.00.
7 pieces 30-inch Satin Rhadzimir, newest goods, $3.49; cheap at $5.00.

Do not fail to see our Cloaking Plushes, in Black, Seal Brown, and Brown, both in Silk and Woolen, at prices that will sell them on sight.

RESPECTFULLY,

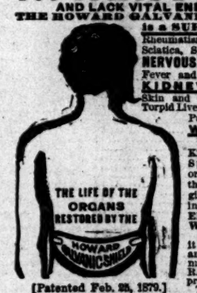
**P. F. Ryan & Co.,**

Madison and Peoria-sts.

ARE YOU **NERVOUS**

AND LACK VITAL ENERGY?

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD is a SURE CURE for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Spinal Ailments, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Malaria, KIDNEY DISEASES, Skin and Blood Disease, Torpid Liver and Indigestion Paralysis, Epilepsy WEAK BACK.




[Patented Feb. 25, 1879.]

It Fits over the Kidneys, Stomach, Spleen, Liver or ANY part of the BODY, and gives a mild soothing CURRENT of ELECTRICITY, Without Acids. In construction it is different from any appliance made, and WARRANTED as represented. Those for

**MEN ONLY**

Cure Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and LOST MANHOOD, speedily restoring the lack of Vitality and Lost Vigor in a natural way, Without Dosing the Stomach. We furnish Absolute Proof of what we say in Our Illustrated Pamphlet, Three Types of Men, sent free, or when sealed, for 10c. postage. Our appliances are Adapted to all Ages.

**LADIES**

Suffering from Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine with a tired, languid, or bearing down feeling, who are Nervous and Weak or suffer from Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation, or Failing of the Womb, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage, Barrenness, Change of Life or Debility, the Shield is a speedy and permanent cure

SPECIAL CIRCULAR FOR LADIES sent free.
ELECTRIC | To warm the Feet, enrich the Blood,
INSOLES | prevent Colds and Rheumatism, Price, $1.00 per pair. Send size of shoe worn.

Price of Shield, No. A $6.00; No. 2 $10.00; No. 4 $20.00. Sent C. O. D. or by mail in plain packages, on receipt of price (no measure needed). Remittances can be sent in letter, at our risk.

**AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.**
OFFICES | 1108 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA. | 134 MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF

CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE

**SAFETY LAMPS,**

**(Say 150),**

Brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Tribune Counting-room.

## PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—A Partner to join a New York Boys' and Children's Clothing House of good standing. About $40,000 capital and some acquaintance of Western trade required. Address

L. R., P.-O. Box 865, New York.

## A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain harmless, rational, and, most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience have proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

## WANTED

**Two Salesmen**

AND

**Two Drapery Upholsterers,**

MUST BE COMPETENT.

**Upholstery Department.**

**Mandel Bros.**

**River Forest Young Ladies' Institute**

(And Home School for Lads Under 13).

Native teachers in French and German. Latin, Greek, and Higher Mathematics, and the rudimentary branches. Delightfully situated 10 miles from city, in timber land, high and well drained. Address

MRS. M. E. HOFFMAN, Principal,
River Forest, Cook County, Ill.

**McFarland Retreat for the Insane,**

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Founded 1872. Terms, $350 per qr. year, and upwards, according to accommodations and attendance desired. ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., Prop'r.

Established 1872.

**Edward L. Brewster & Co.,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**

111 & 113 Dearborn-st.,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Direct Telegraph Wires from our office to the New York Stock Exchange.
Quickest possible service.
Our New York Correspondents, the old conservative houses,
GWYNNE & DAY......45 Wall-st.
VERMILYE & CO......16 Nassau-st.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ, JOHN DUPEE, JR.

**SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,**

**STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.**

Stocks, Bonds, and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

**EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRE.**

Office—23 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

**DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,**

130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

On Real Estate at current rates.
P. E. STANLEY,
Unity Building, 75 Dearborn-st.

**J. A. KOHN & CO.,**

19 Broad-st. (Mills Building), New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS, Etc.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
JULIUS A. KOHN, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exchange.
DAVID OCHS. MORITZ OCHS.

## THE BUFFALO FAST DISAPPEARING.

*Sioux City Journal:* R. G. M. Graham is home from a hunt in the Judith Basin, M. T. This gentleman, with a few of his English friends, outfitted at Livingston about six weeks ago, and have since been enjoying wild life in what was supposed to be the buffalo country. But the buffalo have gone. In what was the heart of their range up to within a year ago is now about as free of buffalo as is Iowa. While on the hunt news came of a bunch of some 3,000 that had walked down from somewhere north of the Powder River. The hunters worked down that way, but long before they got there learned that the herd, excepting a few bulls scattered in the mountains, had been killed off by half-breeds and white hunters. There is believed to be no herd of buffalo of any considerable size, if, in fact, there are any except scattered individuals, south of the British line. While the hunters were in the Judith basin a cloud of smoke came that settled over the entire country, lasting for eight days, so that no object could be seen more than 200 yards away. They afterwards learned that this smoke came from prairie fires started by the Indians north of the Missouri to keep the buffalo from going south, as is their habit at this season of the year. If this fire accomplishes its purpose it will keep the small remnant of the once myriads of the buffalo north of the boundary line, where they are likely to die of cold and starvation, if not killed off by the hungry Assiniboine Indians. In brief, the noblest of American game animals is all but extinct, and next season only scattering individuals are likely to be found anywhere on the Continent.

## PARISIAN CRIMINALS.

*St. James' Gazette:* Some recently-published statistics show that last year 45,000 persons were arrested in Paris, and that only 6,000 women were included in this sum-total. The list of professions and occupations is a very miscellaneous one. Among the arrested were 3,000 locksmiths (it is to be hoped that they had not put their trade to a bad use), and for one reason or another the police had to take charge of 660 cabmen. The night-men form a heavy-item in this bill, 1,100 of them having been under arrest in 1882. The figure 20 speaks well for the general good conduct of the various official, employed by the post-office. In the higher walks of life fifty-two stockbrokers and twenty-four men of letters (this term including journalists) are noted as having been in trouble. In the total number of prisoners charged with crime or misdemeanor there were 3,291 foreigners. To this figure Belgium contributed 959, Italy 759, Germany 379, Switzerland 376, and England 126. The contingent from the little State of Luxemburg reached the high figure of 276.

## DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Downing, Sheldon & Co., 5 bales burlaps; E. N. Hurlbert, 2 cases dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 3 octs. rum; L. Jacobsohn, 3 cases cigars; Lilienfeld Brothers & Mayer, 6 cases cigars; Burley & Tyrrell, 32 packages earthenware; G. S. Haskell & Co., 42 sacks seeds; J. H. Rice, 11 cases glass; Lyon & Healy, 25 cases musical goods; Lehman & Kinsman, 5 cases toys, etc.; Schweitzer & Beer, 5 cases toys, etc.; G. Hinstorff, 1 case books; Charles Emmerich, 25 bales feathers; F. H. Hill & Co., 1 case woolens; Callaghan & Co., 1 case books; Grommes & Ullrich, 170 barrels beer and 40 barrels ginger-ale; Chapin & Gore, 400 barrels beer and 100 barrels ginger-ale; J. McCallum & Co., 134 barrels beer; C. Jevne, 6 casks wine; order, 3,580 sacks salt; J. Choiditch, 1 case personal effects; Hughes, Chancery & Co., 264 boxes tin-plate. Collections $6,473.53.

## QUIPS.

The first man to open a small bottle was the fisherman in the Arabian Nights who let out the Genie.

"You see that young gentleman opposit? You should know him. He comes from a very old family." "Indeed! and he so fresh!"

Sportsman (after missing his tenth rabbit): "I'll tell you what it is, Bagster—your rabbits are all two inches too short hereabouts!"

Somebody told Gen. Schenck that the King of Dahomey had eight Queens; and the General abstractedly remarked that it was a case of double dealing.

"That prisoner has a very smooth countenance," said the Judge to the Sheriff. "Yes," said the Sheriff, "he was ironed just before he was brought in."

A poet says: "Yesterday comes not." He should tell us something we don't know. What we are looking for is the return of week before last.—*Norristown Herald.*

A lawyer was summoned as a witness in a certain case. The Judge, finding that the witness was lying badly, interrupted him, saying: "I beg of you to forget your profession for a moment and tell us the truth."—*Spanish Joke.*

"O he is a green hand," remarked a book-agent, contemptuously. "He thinks that he can sell books, and he has not yet learned the first principles of the business. Only yesterday he was picked up all in a heap at the bottom of a stairway. Now, an experienced book agent always lands on his feet."

"Doctor," said a man to his physician, who had just presented a bill of $50 for treatment during a recent illness, "I have not much ready money. Will you not take this out in trade?" "O yes," cheerfully answered the doctor; "I think that we can arrange that—but what is your business?" "I am a cornet-player," was the startling reply.

"How's yer comin' on in your new place?" asked Uncle Mose of Gabe Snodgrass, who had recently accepted a position as porter in an Austin hardware store. "Ise not comin' on very fas', Uncle Mose. De boss tole me someting dis mornin', and ef he don't take it back he gwine ter lose me, shuah yer born." "What ded he tole yer?" "He tole me ter consider myself discharged."—*Texas Siftings.*

A boy was going up Sycamore street yesterday with a glass inkstand to fill. Every few steps he would toss it into the air and catch it again. He did it successfully until the last time, when it landed gracefully on the pavement in a thousand pieces. He looked at it about a minute and then said: "It serves the old man right. I told him before I started that I couldn't carry that thing up street."—*Oil City Derrick.*

# BUSINESS.

A Great Day for Northern Pacific Preferred—Comparative Prices of Stocks.

Important Clearing-House Statements—Local Investment Shares, Etc.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Steadier—Provisions and Leading Cereals Closed Firmer.

A Better Demand for Corn and Hog Product—Some Covering of Wheat Shorts.

## FINANCIAL.

Clearings yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Oct. 20. | Oct. 13. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $151,950,250 | $130,213,344 |
| Boston | 11,561,809 | 11,652,551 |
| Chicago | 8,414,254 | 8,329,000 |
| Philadelphia | 8,241,357 | 9,273,456 |
| New Orleans | 1,538,020 | 1,874,914 |
| St. Louis | 2,713,442 | 2,566,934 |
| Baltimore | 2,119,048 | 2,347,566 |
| San Francisco | 1,342,378 | 1,379,085 |

Eastern exchange was quoted at 25c per $1,000 discount early yesterday and firm at par in the afternoon. Shipments of currency to the country were small, and the transactions in commercial paper were not large. One of the heaviest dealers in foreign exchange reports the first wheat bills for a long time. There was a good supply of exchange, but quotations were firm owing to the condition of the New York market, the demand being lighter here. Commercial sterling sold at 479¾@480. Continental bills were unchanged.

There was considerable effort on the part of brokers to market United States bonds, which were very strong, but in many cases buyers and sellers were apart. At one institution, however, sales were made of $20,000 coupon 4s at 121⅝, $10,000 registered at 121⅛, $20,000 coupon 4½s at 114⅝, and $10,000 at 114 7-16. The traffic in railroad bonds was fair. There were sales of $2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 86, $10,000 at 86⅝, and $5,000 at 86⅛; also $2,000 Chicago & Western Indiana at par and interest. A fair trade was reported in municipal securities.

Four thousand dollars of Cook County 7s of 1892 went at 116⅝. It will be noticed by these prices that investment securities are pretty strong. The recent decline in South Side City Railway shares was due to sales by a large holder, who marketed his holdings from 265 down to 230. These sales are now said to be over, and there is some demand for the stock. There is inquiry as to the 6 per cent sterling bond of the People's Gaslight & Coke Company—what their value is and whether there have recently been transactions enough to establish prices.

It was a remarkable day at the New York Stock Exchange. Northern Pacific preferred absorbed most of the attention, and there was a tremendous scramble to get the stock. There were heavy purchases under the rule at 10@15½ per cent above the rates for regular delivery, and loans for one day were reported at 16 per cent. The fact that the books of the company closed yesterday accounts for much of this excitement. Bets were offered that the Northern Pacific people had not secured enough of the preferred stock to ratify the proposed mortgage. There was a rumor that the company would pay the Oregon Transcontinental in full Monday. The excitement over Northern Pacific demoralized the rest of the market considerably. Western Union was depressed by a report that a large loan on it would fail due Monday. Chicago speculators participated in yesterday's mêlée. A number of them sold Northern Pacific preferred for cash and bought regular, which was a very handsome operation. There were some cases of narrow escape from making a snug sum by a momentary inattention to the quotations or a slight tardiness in sending orders. The market closed feverish and irregular. The sales were 365,500 shares.

The stock market having taken an upward turn in the last three days a comparison of the present prices of the principal shares with those of October, 1882, will be interesting, particularly as a respectable minority of the bulls believe that the rise has come to stay a while. It will be borne in mind, however, that there had been an enormous shrinkage in values before the period named, and October, 1882, is selected because the conditions of trade were then more nearly like those of the present time than the situation in the corresponding months of 1881 or 1880:

| Stock. | Yesterday. | Oct., 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 48¾ | 61⅝@ 72 |
| Central Pacific | 62¾ | 89⅛@ 92 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 122¾ | 129 @135⅛ |
| C. C. C. & I | 55⅝ | 80⅛@ 86⅛ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 24⅝ | 50 @ 58⅛ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 112⅝ | 122⅛@139 |
| Erie | 27⅜ | 39⅛@ 43⅜ |
| Jersey Central | 83⅛ | 70⅛@ 75⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 94 | 110⅛@116⅛ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 46¾ | 50 @ 62⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 78¾ | 94⅛@104 |
| Missouri Pacific | 91⅛ | 103 @108⅛ |
| New York Central | 114⅛ | 131⅛@134⅜ |
| Northern Pacific | 26¼ | 42⅝@ 49⅞ |
| do preferred | 62⅝ | 89⅛@ 95⅜ |
| Northwestern | 118⅞ | 142⅛@146⅜ |
| do preferred | 137⅛ | 159 @165 |
| Ohio Central | 3⅛ | 15⅝@ 17⅜ |
| Oregon Transcontinental | 38⅞ | 84⅛@ 92⅛ |
| Pullman | 125⅛ | 127 @130 |
| Reading | 49⅝ | 60 @ 64⅛ |
| St. Paul | 95¾ | 107 @111⅜ |
| St. Paul, Père Marquette & Mich | 105⅛ | 144⅜@162⅛ |
| Texas Pacific | 20⅝ | 38⅛@ 47 |
| Union Pacific | 87 | 104⅛@109⅜ |
| Wabash | 18⅛ | 29⅛@ 36⅛ |
| do preferred | 31⅛ | 55⅛@ 66⅜ |
| Western Union | 75⅛ | 85⅜@89⅞ |

The exchanges and balances at the Chicago Clearing-House for the week were as follows:

| Date. | Clearings. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $ 8,585,049.57 | $ 796,215.52 |
| Tuesday | 8,135,353.31 | 716,564.28 |
| Wednesday | 8,206,472.17 | 857,021.09 |
| Thursday | 8,760,300.40 | 856,156.32 |
| Friday | 8,695,185.94 | 679,465.21 |
| Saturday | 8,414,254.49 | 791,241.22 |
| Total | $50,796,615.88 | $4,696,663.64 |
| Preceding week | 51,304,245.50 | 5,086,953.13 |
| Correspond. week last year | 48,018,390.50 | 4,328,089.96 |

The Board of Trade Clearing-House reports:

| Date. | Clearings. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $ 223,503.75 | $ 65,588.75 |
| Tuesday | 305,956.25 | 81,787.50 |
| Wednesday | 295,967.50 | 100,131.25 |
| Thursday | 219,548.75 | 72,072.50 |
| Friday | 219,830.00 | 66,508.75 |
| Saturday | 335,445.00 | 90,344.05 |
| Total | $1,600,281.25 | $475,432.80 |
| Preceding week | 2,787,222.25 | 684,806.25 |

The New York bank statement for the week shows a marked reversal of recent tendencies, the reserve falling below 25 per cent of the deposits for the first time this fall. While there is no material falling off in loans, the specie item has decreased nearly $3,000,000, and the deposits have shrunken $3,680,400. The statement is evidence of an increased employment of funds, yet the average bull will not look with satisfaction on the decrease in the reserve. Much of the money that has gone out of the banks has doubtless come this way, though there has been a good demand from the South. The following is the statement in detail:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $327,718,300 | Decrease | $ 209,400 |
| Specie | 53,544,100 | Decrease | 2,904,400 |
| Legal tenders | 24,637,900 | Decrease | 198,000 |
| Deposits | 312,796,900 | Decrease | 3,680,400 |
| Circulation | 15,266,600 | Increase | 88,700 |
| Reserve | 78,182,000 | Decrease | 3,102,400 |
| Reserve required | 78,199,225 | | |
| Deficit | 17,225 | | |

The recent withdrawal of £106,000 of bullion from the Bank of England for shipment to this side, which piqued curiosity somewhat, owing to the unfavorable prices of exchange, was sent to Canada, where a scarcity of gold has been complained of for some time, which has caused the more uneasiness because of the financial troubles there. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £311,000 during the week ending Thursday, but the proportion of reserve to liability was 42¼ to 43⅜ per cent. There is a reduction of 350,000 francs gold and 360,000 francs silver in the Bank of France, while the specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 2,260,000 marks.

Increasing imports of cloths into France, with no increase of consumption, have greatly depressed industry. Prices are low, but wages unchanged. The sales of cloth from Elbeuf in August were only 811,368 kilos, against 825,938 in August, 1882. The imports of raw and finished silks into France the first eight months of this year were 3,959,000 kilos, against 2,813,000 the corresponding period of last year. The amount manufactured at Lyons is about the same as last year. In Manchester and Nottingham, England, there is a somewhat better feeling. At the former place manufacturers are generally holding back for better prices. At the latter the demand is for the commoner laces. The demand for hosiery is so moderate as to leave much of the machinery unemployed.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Nat. Bank | 138 | Chicago City 7s, 1899 | 125 |
| Con. Natnl Bank | 150 | †Chicago City 4½s, 1900 | 106⅝ |
| †Hiber. Banking Co | 140 | †Chicago City 4s, 1901 | 102⅛ |
| International Bank | 140 | Chicago City 3.65s, 1902 | 99 |
| Mer. Loan & T. Co | 190 | Chicago C. Ry. 5-20 4½s | 95⅛ |
| Natnl Bank of Amer | 145 | Cook County 7s, 1885 | 102 |
| Natnl Bank of Ill | 146 | Cook County 7s, 1889 | 109 |
| Traders' Bank | 135 | Cook County 7s, 1890 | 111⅛ |
| Union Natnl Bank | 205 | Cook County 7s, 1892 | 116 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1884 | 100 | Cook County 5s, 1895 | 107 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1887 | 102 | Cook County 4½s, 1900 | 105 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1888 | 105 | N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1900 | 112 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1889 | 108⅛ | W. Div. R. cou. 5-20 6s | 104⅛ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1890 | 112 | W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s | 103⅛ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1892 | 116 | West Town 5s, 1899 | 102⅛ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1893 | 118 | Minn. State 4½s, 1912 | 99 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1894 | 119 | †M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912 | 82 |
| †Chicago City 7s, 1895 | 121 | Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912 | 31 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1896 | 121¼ | C. Board of Tr. 10-30 5s | 97⅛ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1898 | 123 | | |

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9000 CB&Q-1D 4s s 15 | 86 | 1000 C&NWRR-SF5s | 101⅛ |
| 2000 Ch Cy Ry 5-20 4½s | 95⅝ | 1000 WSL&PRR-CD5s | 75⅛ |
| 1000 West Town 5s '99 | 102⅛ | 2000 do | 75⅛ |
| 1000 CB&CRR-1D 4s s5 | 86⅛ | 2000 do | 75⅛ |
| 1000 do s 5 | 86⅛ | 3000 Ch Cy Ry 5-20 4½s | 95⅝ |
| 2000 CB&QRR-1D4s | 86⅛ | 1000 W D coup 5-20 6s | 105⅛ |
| 10000 CM&SPRRDD6s | 103 | 11000 WSL&PRR-CD5s | 75 |
| 10000 do | 102⅛ | 11000 do | 75⅛ |
| 1000 C&NWRR-SF5s | 101⅛ | 1000 Mut Un Tel Co 6s | 81⅛ |

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The stock market during the forenoon was generally dull, and on the whole rather weak until 12 o'clock, when the announcement of the bank statement, showing a large decrease of reserve and loss of specie deposits, caused a sharp decline in the whole market, ranging from ⅛ to 2 per cent in twenty minutes, the net result of the trading up to 12:30 o'clock being a general decline of ⅛@4¼ per cent, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, to 57⅛, with 4 on Oregon Railway & Navigation, 3 on Jersey Central, 1⅝ on Canadian Pacific, 1⅛ on Oregon & Transcontinental, and a fraction on other stocks. The most active stocks were the Northern Pacifics, St. Paul, Western Union, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, and Canadian Pacific. Jersey Central was dull and weak. The feature of the forenoon was the activity of the trading in Northern Pacific preferred. The price of the stock for regular sales (delivery of certificates before 2:15 p. m. Monday) did not fluctuate greatly, though it showed a decline of 2⅛ per cent from the closing price of last night, and there was one sale, "seller 30 days," at 1⅛ below the regular price. Cash stock, however, commanded a high premium. At the opening cash (delivery before 2:15 today) was at a premium of 3 per cent over regular sales, and in the first half hour this advanced to nearly 6 per cent. After this it fell off to about 3@4 per cent, at which it continued during the forenoon. After 12:30 the market was at first weaker and declined ⅛@⅜. About 1 o'clock however, it became firmer, and there was a general advance before 2 o'clock of ⅛@1⅜. Northern Pacific preferred was the special feature of the market, and there was great excitement over the increasing and tremendous difference between the price for "cash" and "regular" sales, the former running to 67⅛, while at the same time the price of "regular" was 58, the difference being 9⅛ per cent for delivery before 2:15 today, or say $9.50 for the use of 100 shares of stock for two hours. In the last hour the general market sympathized to some extent with the excitement in Northern Pacific, and the net result was an advance of ⅛@1⅜ per cent, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental, to 39⅛. From these advances there was a decline of ⅛@1⅛, the latter on Transcontinental. The amount of Northern Pacific bought in for cash and under the rule today was 27,000 shares, of which 10,000 were under the rule. The excitement in Northern Pacific preferred stock today is explainable only on the theory that the short sellers have cornered themselves, and this seems to be proven by the fluctuation of the price for cash after 2:15 p. m., which is the limit of time for delivery of the stock on short contracts. At 2 o'clock the premium for cash over "regular" was 6⅛, the price being 65⅛ cash and 59 regular. From this time until 2:10 the premium on cash declined to 4 per cent, the prices then being 63 and 59. But immediately after 2:15, when all outstanding short contracts for delivery today became defaulted, the shorts no longer tried to buy the cash stock themselves, but it was bought in for their account under the rules of the board. Under these purchases the price of cash stock advanced from 63 to 78⅛, the premium thus paid over regular advancing from 4 per cent to 10 per cent, when it began to appear that this was really the settlement of a practical corner. The "regular" price soon advanced to 64 regular (delivery Monday); at the same time cash was 70⅛, thus showing more advance of the "regular" than of the cash. In the final dealings the regular sold down to 59, and the common stock advanced from 25⅛ to 26⅛ and to 27 cash under the rule.

Canadian Pacific was raided today on a rumor that the company was about to issue a new loan to complete its road, but on inquiring of President Stephen he pronounces the rumor absurd, and says the company has now on hand sufficient cash, together with the Government subsidies, to not only complete but equip the entire line.

Clearing-house statement: Oct. 20: Exchanges, $151,950,250; balances, $4,770,785. Oct. 13: Exchanges, $130,213,344; balances, $5,287,264. Total for week ending Oct. 20: Exchanges, $920,218,118; balances, $35,517,849. Total for week ending Oct. 13: Exchanges, $833,965,949; balances, $31,363,440.

The *Herald's* money article says: Since the time of the Northwestern corner, several years ago, the Stock Exchange has not provided so much material for excitement as it did today. The Northern Pacific properties, since Mr. Villard junketed a party of assisted emigrants over his road to a free lunch and brass band accompaniment, have been regarded with much suspicion by board-room traders. Most of them thought that the excursion was a put-up job to make a market for the stock, and under this impression they sold it heavily short. That for the time being they have made a mistake was evidenced by what occurred today. Shares that were scarce for delivery yesterday were scarcer today, and the result was that a large amount of stock was bought in "under the rule." In fact, no stock was to be had except by paying a large premium for it, and to this requirement the wise ones submitted early in the day. The dilatory people who had failed to make their delivery up to a quarter past 2 o'clock were mercilessly slaughtered. Orders to buy stocks "under the rule" for account of defaulting parties poured in upon the Chairman of the board. His first bids for cash stock were supplied at 64; within a few minutes after no stock was to be had under 78⅛, and at 3 o'clock sharp, when the gavel fell, he was still bidding 77⅜. Some 7,500 shares were bought in "under the rule." In the meantime the price of the "regular" stock was bouncing about in the most idiotic manner. It swung upward from 58 to 64; then back to 59⅛, and eventually closed at about 62. The extreme difference between the "regular" and "cash" prices which prevailed at any one time was equal to 15 per cent, or $1,500 for the use of 100 shares of stock for the day. This being simply ruinous, the buyers of cash stock at the above extravagant prices attempted to recoup themselves by selling out their holdings in the "regular" way at a very serious concession; hence came the sharp and rapid fluctuations which marked the final dealings in the stock. It will not be gainsaid that Northern Pacific preferred showed strong indications of a "corner." Whether the corner came from the stock having been greatly oversold, and had, so to speak, cornered itself, or because there was an extraordinary demand for cash stock for transfer purposes (the books closing today), is not clear. Probably a demand from both these parties occasioned the squeeze, and it is known that to authorize the issue of the $20,000,000 proposed new second-mortgage bonds it was imperatively necessary that three-fourths of the preferred stockholders should give their assent. It is also known that the other fouth were inclined to pay back. Consequently it was not quite a sure thing when the transfer books closed this afternoon whether the issue of the new bonds had been made a fixed fact or not. Many people believe that Mr. Gould opposes the scheme, and that while he has been buying the stock, cash and regular, for purposes of registration, he has been selling it on thirty and sixty day options. Nor is there any doubt that many buyers of "cash" stock yesterday and today no sooner booked their purchases than they sold them out upon a "seller three" option. This would lead to the belief that none of these buyers have any faith in the value of the stock whatever—buying it simply to accomplish a speculative lend and getting rid of it as quickly as they could. If there be anything in this surmise an advance of the Northern Pacific and their Oregon Transcontinental hanger-on seems to be hopeless. What is worse, today's jamboree threatens to ruin business and prostrate the market generally into even deeper depths of lower prices and universal stagnation.

In view of the fact that the Northern Pacific speculation engrossed attention the doings in the rest of the market are hardly worth mentioning. Business was moderately active and prices fairly firm, though at the end they were inclined to droop. Rumors that the Canadian Pacific Road contemplated the issue of new bonds are officially denied. It is stated that the company has now in hand ample means to complete the road. The Ohio Central Railroad Company have issued a circular stating that Mr. William F. Owens has, as complainant, filed a bill in the United States Courts of Ohio and Western Virginia setting forth the present condition of Ohio Central affairs and requesting appropriate relief. An appointment of a Receiver will shortly be asked for.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Last—Oct. 20 | Last—Oct. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Pacific | 8,390 | 50⅛ | 48⅞ | 49⅛ | 50⅛ |
| Canada Southern | 350 | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 49⅛ |
| Central Pacific | 2,100 | 63⅛ | 62⅛ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,210 | 123 | 122 | 122¼ | 122⅜ |
| C., C., C. & I. | 300 | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¾ | ...... |
| C., C. & I. C. | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ...... |
| Ches. & Ohio | 200 | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 |
| do 2d pfd | 110 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ...... |
| Denver & Rio G. | 5,857 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 |
| D., L. & W. | 63,780 | 112⅝ | 111⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| Erie | 4,220 | 28⅛ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 28⅛ |
| Erie seconds | ...... | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 94 |
| E. Tenn. & Ga. | 400 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| do pfd | 100 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 12 |
| I., B. & W. | 525 | 21¼ | 20 | 20 | 20⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 200 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126¼ |
| Jersey Central | 3,020 | 84⅛ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 84⅛ |
| K. & Tex. | 3,000 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| L. E. & Western | 500 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Lake Shore | 18,090 | 95 | 93¾ | 94 | 95 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 4,640 | 47 | 46 | 46¾ | 46⅞ |
| Manhattan | 400 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 44⅛ |
| Mich. Cent. | 5,067 | 79 | 77⅞ | 78¾ | 78⅝ |
| M. L. S. & W. pfd | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | ...... |
| Minn. & St. L. pfd. | 420 | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 35⅛ | 35 |
| Morris & E. | 110 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121⅞ |
| Mo. Pacific | 5,950 | 92 | 90⅝ | 91⅛ | 92 |
| N. Y. Central | 4,052 | 114⅛ | 113⅞ | 114⅛ | 113⅝ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 100 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | ...... |
| do pfd | 200 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14 |
| Nor. & W. pfd | 50 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 41 |
| Northern Pacific | 10,828 | 26⅛ | 24⅝ | 26¼ | 25⅝ |
| do pfd | 58,930 | 64 | 57 | 62¼ | 61⅞ |
| Northwestern | 7,200 | 119⅛ | 118 | 118⅞ | 119⅝ |
| do pfd | 650 | 139⅛ | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | 139⅛ |
| Ohio & Miss. | 100 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Ont. & West | 100 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| O. Ry. & N. Co. | 800 | 104 | 102 | 102 | 105 |
| O. Trans-Cont. | 42,280 | 39⅛ | 37 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 600 | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | 36⅛ |
| P. P. C. Co. | 600 | 126 | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 126 |
| Peoria, D. & E. | 300 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ...... |
| Reading | 8,900 | 50 | 49 | 49⅝ | 50⅛ |
| Rich. & Dan. | 200 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | ...... |
| Roch. & Pitts. | 410 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Rock Island | 25 | 118⅛ | 118¾ | 118¾ | [illegible] |
| St. L. & S. F. pfd | 300 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42⅛ |
| St. Paul | 43,300 | 96⅛ | 95⅝ | 95¾ | 95⅛ |
| St. Paul & O. | 700 | 32⅛ | 31 | 32¾ | 32⅛ |
| do pfd | 800 | 93⅛ | 93 | 93 | 94 |
| St. P., M. & M. | 1,930 | 105⅞ | 105 | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 2,000 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 12,535 | 87⅞ | 86¾ | 87 | 87 |
| Wabash | 600 | 18⅛ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅞ |
| do pfd | 2,300 | 31⅛ | 31¼ | 31⅛ | 30¼ |
| Western Union | 31,305 | 76 | 74⅞ | 75⅛ | 76 |

BANK STATEMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans, dec | $ 209,400 | Deposits, dec | $3,680,400 |
| Specie, dec | 2,904,400 | Circulation, inc | 88,700 |
| Legal-tenders, inc | 198,000 | Reserve, dec | 2,182,300 |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 130 | Fargo | 115 |
| American | 89 | United States | 58 |

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | 100 | St. P. & S. C. 1st | 113⅛ |
| 4½s | 114⅝ | Texas Pacific l. g | 53⅛ |
| 4s | 121⅛ | Texas Pacific R. G | 71⅛ |
| Pacific '95s | 129 | Union Pacific 1st | 113⅛ |
| Central Pacific 1st | 111⅜ | Union Pacific l. g | 107⅛ |
| Erie 2d | 93⅛ | Union P. s. f | 116⅛ |
| L. W. (offered) | 102 | | |

STATE SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6s | 36 | Tennessee 6s | 36 |
| Virginia con | 41 | Tenn. 6s, new (aked) | 37 |
| Virginia defd | 6 | Louisiana consols | 71⅛ |
| St. Joe | 109 | Missouri 6s | 106⅛ |

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 U S 4s coup | 121⅜ | 1000 L & N gen 6s | 91⅛ |
| 40000 U S 4s regd | 121⅜ | 8000 M U 6s | 83⅛ |
| 20000 U S 4½s coup | 114⅝ | 4000 do | 84 |
| 1000 Ala Class B | 99⅝ | 2000 M K & T con 7s | 106⅜ |
| 13000 La cons | 71⅛ | 2000 Metn Ele 1st | 100⅜ |
| 10000 A & P inc | 22⅜ | 1000 do | 100⅜ |
| 5000 B N Y & P 1st | 98 | 1000 do | 100⅜ |
| 1000 B C R & N 1st | 101⅛ | 1000 M L S & W 1st | 101 |
| 10000 do | 101⅜ | 2000 Mid of N J C 1st | 89 |
| 3000 do | 101⅜ | 5000 M&SP 1st W&M | 90¾ |
| 1000 do | 102 | 6000 N W s f 5s deb | 96½ |
| 4000 do | 101⅝ | 1000 N W s f 5s coup | 101¾ |
| 3000 do | 101⅜ | 14000 No Pac 1st coup | 102⅜ |
| 1000 C S 1st | 95⅜ | 2000 N J C con asn | 112 |
| 2000 C&O 1st series B | 95 | 2000 N O Pac 1st | 82 |
| 2000 C & M 1st | 121⅞ | 5000 N Y Elev 1st | 117 |
| 1000 C B & Q deb 5s | 89⅞ | 9000 N Y W S & B 1st | 73⅞ |
| 45000 do | 89⅛ | 1000 do | 74 |
| 50000 do | 89⅞ | 15000 do | 73⅞ |
| 5000 do | 90 | 20000 do | 73⅞ |
| 2000 CRI&P 6s 1917 cup | 127 | 1000 N Y C & St L 1st | 99⅞ |
| 2000 C P gold bonds | 112 | 1000 do | 99⅞ |
| 4000 D & R G 1st con | 89 | 10000 O R & N 1st | 107 |
| 1000 D & R G Wn 1st | 68 | 4000 Pac of Mo 1st | 105⅛ |
| 3000 E Tenn 5s | 73 | 1000 R W & O Ex 5s | 63 |
| 4000 H & T C 1st W D | 107⅛ | 5000 St L I M & S | 69 |
| 3000 H & St J 8s conv | 104⅛ | 3000 S P & S C 1st | 113⅛ |
| 1000 L S coup 2d | 121⅛ | 16000 Tex Pac 1st R G | 71⅛ |
| 2000 L & N gen 6s | 91⅝ | | |

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2500 U S 3s reg | 121⅜ | 5000 M & E 2d | 90½ |
| 37 Ninth Ntl Bank | 120 | 5000 M K & T con 7s | 106⅛ |
| 4000 B C R & N 1st | 101⅛ | 17000 do | 106 |
| 1000 C St L & N O 5s | 105⅛ | 3000 M & SP 1st W&M | 90⅜ |
| 10000 C B & Q deb 5s | 89⅛ | 1000 do | 91 |
| 1000 do | 89⅛ | 1000 Man Beach 7s | 72⅛ |
| 7000 do | 89⅛ | 4000 N Y W S & B 1st | 73⅛ |
| 1000 do | 89⅛ | 1000 N Y C & St L 1st | 99 |
| 3000 do | 89⅝ | 65000 N Y L E & W n 2 con | 93⅛ |
| 2000 C & O cy | 46 | 5000 N Pac 1st coup | 102⅜ |
| 2000 C&O 1st series A | 108 | 1000 N J C 1st con asd | 111⅛ |
| 10000 H & St J 6s | 108 | 1000 O R & N 1st | 107 |
| 2000 H & St J 8s conv | 104 | 6000 O & T 1st | 85 |
| 5000 K P 1st con | 99⅛ | 1000 StP 1st I & D Ex | 121 |
| 5000 do | 99⅛ | 1000 Tex Pac Rio G | 71⅛ |
| 5000 Metn 1st | 100⅛ | 2000 do | 71⅛ |
| 5000 M E 2d | 90 | 10000 Tex Pac inc l g | 53 |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 B & O 1st Pkbg D | 112⅛ | 1000 N J C 1st cn asn | 111⅛ |
| 12000 C B & Q deb 5s | 89⅛ | 8000 N W s f 5s regd | 101⅛ |
| 5000 Can So 1st gtd | 95⅛ | 80000 N Y L E & W n 2 con | 93⅛ |
| 10000 E Tenn inc | 25⅛ | 4000 N Y W S & B 1st | 73⅛ |
| 5000 L E & W 1st | 90⅛ | 5000 do | 73⅛ |
| 5000 L B & M 1st | 87 | 9000 Ore R & Nav 1st | 107 |
| 1000 M So s f | 107 | 2000 O C 1st | 60⅛ |
| 1000 N Pac 1st | 82 | | |

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Money, 3@4; closed offered 1. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, sight, steady at 481; sterling exchange, demand, 484.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Two per cent is again the prevailing rate for loans between the banks, the exceptional rate being 2½ per cent, compared with an equal division between the two rates yesterday. New York funds are 5 cents discount to par, against 8 cents to par Friday. The day's exchanges were $11,561,809; balances, $1,630,979. Exchanges for the week, $73,868,361; balances, $9,177,511. The outside call rate is 3½@5 per cent, 4 per cent being the popular figure where the collateral is right. Discounts are 5@6 per cent, and occasionally higher. Commercial paper passes at 4½@7 per cent, and at 6 per cent more than at any other price. The stock market is dull, weak, and entirely featureless. Atlantic & Pacific incomes are unchanged at 22. The fact that the road commences its through business next week appears to have little influence in booming the securities of the company. Mexican Central 7s weakened ¼, to 58⅛, 58⅛ bid. Sales were made at 57⅞@60. Boston & Maine lost ⅛, to 164⅛; Boston & Albany rights gained from 17⅛ to 17⅛; Revere Beach fell off from 95 to 93; Atchison was firm and unchanged at 80⅞; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy holds steady at 123. There are many reports afloat of the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and it has even been stated privately of late that this company was to build into Southwestern Kansas, but the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy officers here laugh at the reports, and express themselves satisfied with their present increasing business. The Nebraska system is building three cut-off branches, aggregating less than 100 miles, and this is the only mileage construction now going on. Union Pacific declined from 87⅛ to 86⅞. There was added to the Boston stock of Union Pacific yesterday 1,725 shares, making the gain since October, 3 150.60. Boston now holds 248,200, against 358,500 shares registered in New York. Since Oct. 1, 1882, the holdings registered here have increased from 150,500 to the number given above, 248,200. Some one evidently has hopes of a satisfactory outcome from the Toledo conference today, as 200 shares of Toledo & St. Louis sold at $1.00 this morning. Previous sales were at 87½ cents.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

| | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First board—* | | | | | |
| Atchison | 100 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| C., B. & Q. | 10 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| T., C. & St. L. | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Union Pacific | 200 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| Osceola mining | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Quincy Mining | 12 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| *Second board—* | | | | | |
| Bell | 27 | 204 | 201 | 204 | 201 |
| Mex. Tel | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Mexican Central | 50 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| T., C. & St. L. | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Atchison | 25 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| Quincy mining | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Catalpa mining | 200 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 A'ch 7s | 113¾ | 7000 Mex Cent 7s | 58⅜ |
| 4000 K C St J & C B 7s | 112½ | 1000 do | 58 |
| 1000 Mex Cent 7s | 58⅛ | 1000 U P 6s | 111¾ |
| 10000 do | 58⅛ | 10000 A & P inc | 22 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0000 Mex Cent 7s | 58⅛ | 1000 T D & B 6s | 20⅛ |
| 1000 Inco mes | 13 | 10000 N Y & N E 7s | 98½ |

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The prevailing topics of conversation in stock circles today related to the position of Northern Pacific preferred and the extreme scarcity of that stock. The closing of the books today preparatory to the vote on the second-mortgage loan caused many holders to demand their certificates, and the demand so created culminated in the payment of large sums for the use of the stock until Monday for delivery purposes. In this city the price paid for that was comparatively small, and ran from $25 to $200 per 100 shares. In New York, however, enormous differences were paid, and in one case as high as $1,600 was said to have been paid between cash and regular stock. The opinion is almost universally expressed that certificates will be plenty for loaning Monday, but this reasoning is predicated upon the idea that the friends of the company have borrowed the stock. The bears alone have been borrowing shares, in which case the shares may continue to be very scarce. The remainder of the list was neglected, though disposed to be steady. The bears have been badly burned in today's scrimmage, and will probably be more cautious in their future attempts to depreciate the property of others. Late in the afternoon there was a sharp rally in all stocks, as the bulls felt much elated at the punishment given to the Northern Pacific bears. A small failure occurred in this city today of an operator who has been on the bearish side, but who has lately been "wobbling." It had no effect on the current of prices. There have been no special features outside of the scarcity of cash stock. In all the active speculatives the borrowing demand has been very sharp. The market closed firm but feverish. Money, 4@6; clearings, $8,241,357; balances, $921,350.

The market closed steady:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Pacific | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Northern Pacific preferred | 59⅞ | 59⅞ |
| C & W | 24 | 24½ |
| C & W preferred | 57 | 57½ |
| Pennsylvania | 57⅛ | 57⅜ |
| Reading | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 44⅛ | 44⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 69 | 69½ |
| H & S P | 13 | 13½ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 17 | 17½ |
| Northern Central | 55 | 55½ |
| M Con P of N J | 194⅛ | .... |
| Pittsburg T & B | 18 | .... |

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The clearing-house exchanges today amounted to $1,470,600, and the balances to $203,100. For the week the exchanges amounted to $10,890,100. For the same week last year the exchanges were $9,313,600, giving a difference in favor of the week just closed of $1,576,500. Business-men are proceeding with caution. Money has not been as abundant on Third street for years. Brokers make loans on sharp call; first-class collateral at 4 per cent. They expect to see the markets change for the better, and are willing to put money out at low rates provided it can be commanded when prices begin to show an upward movement. The banks make time loans at 5@6 per cent. There is but little speculation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 20—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 131; New York Central, 117⅛.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £20,000.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Rentes, 78f 27½c.

## MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Mining stocks dull. Horn Silver sold at 675 and 688, Sierra Nevada 425 to 450, Iron Silver 295, Chrysolite 110, North Belle Isle 65 and 60. Sales of the day, 26,830 shares; total for the week, 156,348 shares. Total bullion receipts in New York for the week from the mines, $216,000. Pipe-Line certificates very dull at 109⅛@110⅛.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homestake (asked) | 15 | Quicksilver | 4 |
| Iron Silver | 295 | Quicksilver pfd | 28 |
| Ontario | 30 | Sutro | 17 |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | $1.37½ | Mexican | $3.25 |
| Argenta | 15 | Navajo | 3.50 |
| Belcher | 1.25 | Northern Belle | 4.00 |
| Belle Isle | 40 | Ophir | 5.62½ |
| Best Belcher | 3.75 | Potosi | 90 |
| Bodie Con | 65 | Savage | 1.12½ |
| Chollar | 2.50 | Sierra Nevada | 4.00 |
| Con. Virginia | 55 | Union Con | 3.75 |
| Crown Point | 1.25 | Utah | 1.87½ |
| Gould & Curry | 2.12½ | Yellow Jacket | 3.12½ |
| Hale & Norcross | 2.50 | Scorpion | 55 |
| Independence | 45 | | |

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co. | 1⅛ | Quincy | 50 |
| Calumet & H. | 238 | Flint & P. M. pfd | 101⅛ |
| Catalpa | 30 | Silver Isle | 1⅛ |
| Franklin | 12 | Osceola | 18 |
| Pewabic | 1⅛ | Huron | 2 |

## COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet Saturday, and averaged stronger. There was a general reaction early in the day, though not a wide one, and not much confidence that it would continue. There was a general falling back in the middle of the session, and a stronger feeling at the close. The trading was again largely local, and opinions were much divided in regard to the question of a further decline in prices. Some parties talked as if they thought the situation was like the Irish bog, which had a bottom, but had not been half fathomed by the man who only sunk up to his ears. There was, however, less disposition to sell at the reduced prices, and some parties bought who had been on the selling side the previous day. One failure was reported, but it was not large, and the wonder was that there has been no more trouble caused by the fearful decline which has now been in progress for over four months.

Provisions were quiet and firmer. There was no change in the Liverpool telegrams, but the local hog market was firmer and there were fewer sellers of product. The leading points in the market were a good distributive demand, but little inquiry on 'Change for round lots by shippers; a moderate buying of February pork on the morning call by a prominent packer, and a fair demand for October lard, partly to fill shorts. The market for the latter rose 15c under the purchase of about 3,000 tcs early in the day. Other lard futures closed 5c higher—$7.27½ for January and $7.35 asked for February. Pork closed 5@10c higher, at $10.35 bid for November and $10.75 asked for January. Short ribs closed 2½@5c higher, at $5.70 bid for November and $5.50 bid for January. The packing of this city since the close of February includes 1,715,000 hogs, against 1,580,000 to same date last year and 2,557,000 to do in 1881.

Flour was more active and steadier. There was a moderate local trade and some export orders. The coarse millstuffs were steady at $12.00@12.25 for bran.

Wheat was moderately active and irregularly firmer. It sold up ⅜c early in the day under the filling of "a good few" outside orders to cover shorts at the decline of the previous day, then fell back ⅜c, as the local bears had it mostly to themselves for about an hour, and improved ⅜c, closing at about the latest prices of Friday, at 92⅝c bid for December and 93⅝c bid for January. The British markets were quoted dull at a decline of about 6d per quarter, while private cables refused offers based on 89⅛c for No. 2 spring here, and said that flour is plenty in England, with anxious sellers. Our receipts here were rather large, with only moderate shipments, and there was no perceptible export demand, as it certainly was not probable under the circumstances. There were some inquiries by parties at the seaboard, and a few car-loads were bought for domestic millers. There was not much disposition to sell short at the reduced prices, as a good many people are supposed to be willing to buy at 90c, but certain bears were cogitating on the probabilities of success to attend another raid, and claiming that the relation of supply to demand warrants another 5c decline at least. Red winter No. 2 was quiet at 97c in South Side houses and 96@96½c for North Side receipts. No. 3 red was quiet at 92c in South Side houses. No. 2 spring was in fair demand at 90@90½c and No. 3 do dull at 80c.

Corn was quiet and firmer; it closed ¼@⅜c above the latest regular prices of Friday, at 46¼c bid for November and 48c asked for May. The British markets were called dull and unchanged, and our receipts were larger. There was again a good shipping demand, and some purchases were made by a firm which purchases usually for export, but the trading in futures was generally a dragging one. There were no large lines on the market either way, but some shorts were filled, and the market went up ⅜c on them rather because the trade thought they smelt a mouse in the covering through an outside bidder than because there was not enough corn on sale to meet it. There was a little more confidence that receipts of new corn will not come in so soon or so freely as had been expected, the wet weather having softened it over a large part of the corn-growing area. Cash No. 2 sold at 46¼@46½c and rejected chiefly at 44¼c outside of special locations.

Oats opened ⅛@¼c higher than the closing prices of Friday. The market ruled dull early and prices dropped off, but later, under a fair shipping inquiry, greater activity was developed, and the market closed irregular and generally firmer, though the day's prices did not average so high as those of Friday. Cash No. 2 mixed, which were in good request, sold at 27⅛c. October sold at 27⅛@27⅛c. November sold early at 27⅛@27⅝c, and closed at 27¾c, with December at 28⅛c early, ⅛c lower at the close, at 28⅛c, being ⅛c less than the latest prices of Friday. Seller May was the most active of the futures, selling at 31⅛c early down to 31¼c, and closing at 31⅜c, being ⅛c higher than Friday's latest prices. Samples were less active and a shade weaker, at 29½@32c for No. 2 white, 27½@29c for do mixed, 27@31c for rejected white, and 26½@28½c for do mixed.

Rye was less active and ¼@1¼c lower, 37 cars and 10,000 bu of No. 2 selling at 54½c; November sold at 55@55¼c, closing at 55c bid; December at 56¼@56¾c, closing at the inside figures, with January at 57½@57¾c, closing weak at 57½c. There was but a small shipping demand and very little trading in futures, while the receipts were larger and the prices correspondingly weaker.

Barley was dull and weaker, one lot of 5,000 bu cash selling at 61c, and closing at that figure, being ½c lower than the latest prices of Friday. One 5,000-bu lot of November was sold at 62c and bought for December at 63c, being simply a transfer allowing 1c for cost of carrying it through next month. Toward the close 61½c was bid for November, with sellers at 62c. No. 3 in store was nominal at 42c. Samples were moderately active and a shade weaker.

Hogs were in good demand and prices were steady and firm at $4.60@5.10 for poor to choice light, and at $4.25@5.10 for inferior to extra heavy. The cattle market was quiet and about steady, with sales on a basis of $2.50@3.75 for poor to good cows, at $3.00@3.75 for stockers, at $3.40@4.65 for Westerns, and at $3.75@7.00 for poor to extra native steers. The receipts for the week were about 52,550 cattle, 93,800 hogs, and 17,600 sheep, as against 45,286 cattle, 94,130 hogs, and 14,375 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Last week's receipts of cattle amounted to about 52,550 head, which is some 4,000 in excess of the arrivals for any previous week.

Flax was a little easier, and about ½c lower, owing to more liberal offerings, at $1.35 for No. 1, and nothing doing in futures. Timothy was less active but was firm at $1.28@1.31 for prime, with clover quiet at $5.10 for prime, being steady.

The demand for dry goods continues slack, but a few days of frosty weather may be expected to greatly stimulate the movement in seasonable goods. Prices remain firm. There was an active demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the market maintained a firm tone. Coffees are very strong. Dried and canned goods and fish were quoted as before. The movement in dairy products continues somewhat restricted at easy prices. Oils were in good demand at full rates. Coal was active and firm.

The market for green fruits was improved by the advent of colder weather. Apples were in better request at firmer prices, with California fruits firm and in good request. Chestnuts were lower, hay scarce and in good demand, hides steady and firm, eggs firmer and active, and lumber in good demand at quotations. Potatoes were steady and rather dull.

A cargo of corn and oats was bought here yesterday to go (per schooner Barbarian) to Green Bay, Wis.

A 5,000-bu lot of old No. 2 spring from this city was ground last week at the Lockport (Ill.) Mills and turned out better flour, with more of it to the bushel, than any of the new No. 2 spring that has been ground there since the new crop came in. Our old No. 2 is really a superior article. Per contra, it would seem that the big stock of old No. 2 red winter wheat now in New York, much of which is musty and weevilly, is the real incubus on the foreign trade. It is not wanted in Europe, and being much the nearest is a constant menace to the foreign buyer. That gentleman would seem to have had his eyes partially opened within the last few days, and is buying moderate quantities of spring wheat in the West. We note that parties in the trade say the weevil does not attack our spring wheat.

A boat-load of wheat, intended to pass as No. 2 red, missed grade in New York last week. In answer to a question what should be done with it, the owner here telegraphed to tow it out in front of Jay Gould's yacht and sink it. The instruction was not obeyed.

Some parties on 'Change express a doubt as to the construction which the courts will place on transactions settled through the Clearing-House. It is thought that these settlements may be construed as proving that the trading is a mere gambling on differences.

It is understood that offers have been made to move our old wheat to New York at 9½c per bu via steamer and rail. This, with the moderate rebates allowed by some of the elevators, may form on inducement to move some of it before the close of navigation.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

| | Clos'd Friday. | Range Saturday. | Closed Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MESS PORK—PER BRL. | | | |
| October | $ 10.45 | $10.45 @10.52½ | $10.47½ |
| November | 10.30 | 10.35 @10.37½ | 10.35 |
| Year | 10.15 | ...... | 10.20 |
| January | 10.65 | 10.67½@10.75 | 10.72½ |
| February | 10.77½ | 10.82½@10.90 | 10.85 |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | |
| October | $ 7.60 | $7.70 @ 7.75 | $7.72½ |
| November | 7.20 | 7.22½@ 7.27½ | 7.25 |
| Year | 7.12½ | ...... | 7.15 |
| January | 7.20 | 7.25 @ 7.31¼ | 7.27½ |
| February | 7.27½ | 7.32½@ 7.35 | 7.32½ |
| MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | |
| Short ribs, cash | $ 6.37½ | $6.25 @ 6.40 | $6.45 |
| October | 6.30 | 6.45 @ 6.50 | 6.45 |
| November | 5.62½ | 5.65 @5.70 | 5.70 |
| Year | 5.45 | 5.42½@5.45 | 5.45 |
| January | 5.47½ | 5.50 @5.52½ | 5.52½ |
| WHEAT. | | | |
| No. 2 red cash | $ 98 | 96 @ 97½ | 96 |
| No. 3 red | 92 | 92 @ | 92 |
| No. 2 spring | 90 | 90 @ 90½ | 90 |
| No. 3 spring | 80 | 80 @ | 80 |
| Reg. October | 89½ | 89½@ 90½ | 90 |
| November | 90⅞ | 90⅝@ 91¼ | 90⅞ |
| December | 92⅝ | 92¼@ 93 | 92⅝ |
| January | 93¼ | 93⅛@ 94 | 93⅝ |
| May | 1.00⅜ | 1.00¼@ 1.01 | 1.00⅝ |
| CORN. | | | |
| No. 2 cash | 46 | 46¼@ 46¾ | 46¼ |
| High mixed | 47¼ | 47⅛@ | 47⅛ |
| Rejected | 44¼ | 44 @ 44¾ | 44⅛ |
| October | 46 | 46⅛@ 46¾ | 46⅛ |
| November | 46 | 46 @ 46¾ | 46¼ |
| The year | 45 | 45 @ 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| May | 47⅛ | 47⅛@ 48 | 47⅞ |
| OATS. | | | |
| No. 2 mixed | 27⅛ | 27 @ 27 | 27 |
| October | 27⅛ | 27⅛@ 27⅜ | 27⅛ |
| November | 27⅝ | 27½@ 27¾ | 27¾ |
| December | 28 | 28 @ 28½ | 28⅛ |
| Year | 27⅛ | 27⅛@ 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| May | 31⅛ | 31⅛@ 31⅜ | 31⅜ |

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock Saturday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1883. | RECEIPTS. 1882. | SHIPMENTS. 1883. | SHIPMENTS. 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 13,866 | 10,343 | 5,908 | 28,254 |
| Wheat, bu | 78,917 | 69,329 | 120,587 | 91,214 |
| Corn, bu | 194,881 | 64,849 | 198,438 | 91,779 |
| Oats, bu | 120,370 | 91,041 | 89,318 | 98,222 |
| Rye, bu | 17,506 | 12,040 | 1,702 | 26,754 |
| Barley, bu | 67,020 | 63,942 | 59,615 | 31,807 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 590,111 | 94,001 | 99,439 | 84,477 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 1,166,300 | 1,168,190 | 171,405 | 3,972,751 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 308,970 | 221,900 | 149,352 | 86,138 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 288,500 | 214,035 | 2,291,043 | 924,790 |
| Canned meats, c's | ...... | ...... | 8,251 | ...... |
| Dressed beef, lbs | ...... | ...... | 679,140 | ...... |
| Beef, tcs | ...... | ...... | 116 | ...... |
| Beef, brls | ...... | ...... | 449 | 696 |
| Pork, brls | 455 | ...... | 949 | 691 |
| Lard, lbs | 33,320 | 67,125 | 691,356 | 733,784 |
| Cheese, lbs | 98,068 | ...... | 86,615 | ...... |
| Butter, lbs | 243,569 | 323,134 | 274,304 | 234,180 |
| Dressed hogs, No | ...... | ...... | ...... | 236 |
| Live hogs, No | 17,612 | 20,379 | 7,084 | 1,306 |
| Cattle, No | 9,975 | 6,416 | 5,818 | 5,737 |
| Sheep, No | 1,131 | 3,874 | 2,300 | 1,558 |
| Hides, lbs | 158,650 | 122,545 | 433,540 | 152,980 |
| Wool, lbs | 21,170 | 36,530 | 183,269 | 163,257 |
| Coal, tons | 8,311 | 14,004 | 4,039 | 2,477 |
| Lumber, m feet | 3,618 | 6,674 | 5,411 | 3,911 |
| Shingles, m | ...... | 7,926 | 187 | 1,114 |
| Salt, brls | 3,819 | 5,830 | 2,845 | 3,680 |

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 15 cars No. 2 red wheat, 24 cars lower grades winter, 125 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars other grades (216 wheat); 208 cars contract corn, 230 cars and 4,509 bu lower grades (438 corn); 113 cars No. 2 oats, 46 cars rejected do; 33 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected do; 15 cars No. 2 barley, 71 cars lower grades do. Total (937 cars) about 500,000 bu. Inspected out: 83,896 bu wheat, 198,373 bu corn, 678 bu rye, 3,455 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

Lake freights were dull and rates lower at 3c for corn and 3⅛c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 48,000 bu corn and 30,000 bu wheat. The schooner Barbarian was chartered for a cargo half corn and half oats for Green Bay.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

| | Oct. 20, 1883. | Oct. 13, 1883. | Oct. 21, 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 91,451 | 89,689 | 129,000 |
| Wheat, bu | 610,401 | 694,982 | 614,000 |
| Corn, bu | 1,407,680 | 1,635,646 | 880,429 |
| Oats, bu | 845,135 | 938,840 | 454,365 |
| Rye, bu | 131,554 | 184,901 | 65,045 |
| Barley, bu | 481,512 | 497,220 | 342,110 |

The corresponding shipments were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 72,296 | 88,710 | 111,834 |
| Wheat, bu | 312,664 | 493,050 | 400,821 |
| Corn, bu | 1,410,542 | 2,044,111 | 745,338 |
| Oats, bu | 691,876 | 1,084,377 | 439,814 |
| Rye, bu | 201,081 | 154,296 | 98,367 |
| Barley, bu | 360,061 | 347,935 | 199,401 |

A correspondent of a leading firm here writes that he has just completed a trip through Kansas and Missouri. Those States have a good crop of corn, but it is not so good as represented. He made close examination of many fields, and finds that the yield will be much less than reported. The corn is damp and has more sap in it than he ever before saw in ripe corn at this time of the year. Very cool, dry, windy weather will be required to make it grade before March. Missouri will not make over half a crop.

## PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—2,600 sacks springs on private terms; 750 brls winters on private terms; 726 sacks low grades at $2.50@3.50. Total about 2,475 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—10 cars bran at $12.00@12.25; 8 cars middlings at $14.75@16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—11 cars No. 2 red at 96@97½c; 7 cars No. 2 Turkish at 96c; 2 cars No. 3 red at 92c; 6 cars rejected red at 82c; 16 cars by sample at 77@97c. Total about 21,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—100 cars No. 2 at 90@90½c; 2 cars No. 3 at 80c; 27 cars by sample at 65@86c. Total about 65,000 bu.

CORN—148 cars and 17,000 bu No. 2 at 46¼@46½c; 57 cars high mixed at 47⅛@47⅜c; 95 cars rejected at 44@45¼c; 90 cars by sample at 45¼@48½c on track and 43@48c free on board cars. Total about 232,000 bu.

OATS—4 cars No. 2 at 27⅛c; 94 cars by sample at 26¼@30½c on track and 27@34c free on board cars. Total about 120,000 bu.

RYE—37 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 54½c; 4 cars by sample at 49½@56c. Total about 22,000 bu.

BARLEY—5,000 bu No. 2 at 61c; 68 cars by sample at 42@46c for No. 4, 45@60c for No. 3, and 62@64c for No. 2. Total about 40,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No trading on 'Change.

LARD—39 tcs at 7¾c.

MEATS—100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) seller December at 7¾c; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) seller December and January at 8c; 63,000 lbs long clear sides at $6.12½@6.20; 100 boxes short clear sides on private terms; 150,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 325,000 lbs short ribs at $6.25@6.40.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—10s 6d@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 6d@9s; spring, 8s@8s 6d; California, 8s 8d@9s; club, 9s@9s 5d. Corn, 5s 2¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s; lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 20—5 p. m.—LINSEED-OIL—19s@19s 10d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s 3d.

SUGAR—Centrifugal, 23s@23s 3d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20.—PETROLEUM—19¾@20s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,850.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s 9d@31s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—12 m.—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 spring, 8s 8d; Western Red Winter, 8s 5d. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and easier; red winter declined 6d, and California declined 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Corn in a moderate demand. Pork, 72s. Lard, 39s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 34s; short clear, 35s 6d. Tallow, 40s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Beef, 82s.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier; Western red winter, 8s 5d; spring, 8s 8d. Corn steady at 5s 2¼d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast. Wheat slow; American red winter, 43s; California, 44s. Corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn neglected; nothing doing. Good shipping California wheat just shipped and nearly due, 44s. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 41 9d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—COTTON—Dull; 10 9-16@10 13-16c; futures steady; October, 10.46c; November, 10.46c; December, 10.55c; January, 10.69c; February, 11.84c; March, 10.98c; April, 11.09c; May, 11.21c; June, 11.32c; July, 11.42c; August, 11.50c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 24,000 brls; shipments, 6,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots ½@¾c lower. Options opened ⅜@1⅛ lower, subsequently stronger, closing ½@¾c above inside rates; receipts, 53,000 bu; exports, 64,000 bu; ungraded red, 85c@$1.10; No. 4 red, 89½c; No. 3 red, 99¾c; No. 2 red, $1.09¼@1.09¾ in elevator, $1.08¼@1.11 afloat and delivered; ungraded white, $1.01@1.03; No. 2 red, October, sales 24,000 bu at $1.05@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾; November, sales 704,000 bu at $1.05¾@1.07, closing at $1.06¾; December, sales 1,760,000 bu at $1.08½@1.09¼, closing at $1.08¾; January, sales 3,208,000 bu at $1.10¼@1.11¼, closing at $1.10¾; February, sales 792,000 bu at $1.12⅛@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¾; April, sales 8,000 bu at $1.17¼; May, sales 8,000 bu at $1.17. Corn opened ⅛@⅜c lower, subsequently ruled firmer and ⅛@⅜c under best figures; receipts, 150,000 bu; exports, 107,000 bu; ungraded, 49@56½c; No. 2 white, 55c; steamer white, 55c; ungraded white, 55c; No. 2, October, 55@55¾c, closing at 55½c; November, 55⅛@56c, closing at 56c; December, 55⅛@56⅛c, closing at 57⅛c; January, 58c, closing at 58⅛c; April, 56c. Oats—Firm; receipts, 150,000 bu; exports, 1.0 bu; mixed Western, 28@36c; white Western, 37@41c; No. 2 Chicago, 36c afloat.

HAY—Dull and barely steady.

HOPS—Quiet, but firm; new, 24@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but firm, 11⅛@12c; options 10@15 points higher on more favorable advices from Rio; spot No. 7 Rio, 10.15c; sales 3,200 bags; No. 7 Rio, November, 9.65@9.70c; 1,500 do December, 9.45@9.50c; 1,500 do January, 9.35c; 1,000 do February, 9.35@9.45c; 2,000 do March, 9.40@9.45c; April, 9.50@9.60c; 2,000 do May, 9.50c; July, 9.50@9.55c; other months nominal; options were 10@15 points higher, owing to more favorable advices from Rio, but these were in a measure neutralized by a further decline in Havre, and business here was light. There is rather more inquiry for Rio on spot; prices firmer, though without quotable change, but no sales made. The committee of the Coffee Exchange, which is investigating the cable-service exchange, met today, but did not reach a conclusion. Sugar quiet, but steady; refined quiet and lower; A, 6⅝@6⅞c; extra C, 7@7⅛c; mold A, 8⅛c; standard A, 8⅛c. Molasses quiet, but steady. Rice steady and moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.10⅛.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 39½@39⅝c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and weak.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy-weight, 21½@25½c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 33@40c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and moderately active; new mess, $11.37½@11.50. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles, 7c. Lard higher; prime steam quoted at $7.90; October, $7.85@7.89; November, $7.64; December, $7.60@7.62; January, $7.59@7.64; February, $7.65@7.70.

BUTTER—Dull and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm for choice.

LEAD—Dull and weak; common, $4.15; refined, nominal.

Others unchanged.

## PLEASURE OF BEING CHOKED TO DEATH.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "The question of hanging or decapitation is one which has reasoning advocates on both sides, as has the third alternative of no capital punishment whatever; but human ingenuity is far from being exhausted on this topic, and there are other alternatives besides the garrote, of which nothing need be said as more barbarous than hanging. But unless we hold the mortal terror of a rough death as a part of any scheme of punishment, I can offer from personal experience a suggestion to the avoidance of the most repulsive part of the English legal method. While a student I was one evening investigating the question of respiration, and to obtain more definite data I took a scarf, bound it about my throat, and held it there, drawn with my full force. My room-mate on the other side of the study-table did not notice what I was doing, and went on with his talking, which died away by degrees into a murmur and was lost. My own senses seemed normally acute, but gradually and without any distress sight and sound failed me, and a dreamy and not unpleasant state of incipient insensibility not unlike that produced by chloroform set in and passed into a painless and complete oblivion—a total insensibility to all surrounding impressions or physical sensations. I was conscious of no choking or effort at breathing; and, indeed, that function seemed to be quite superfluous. I liked the sensation, and hung on to the scarf with unsuspicious vigor as long as consciousness remained, after which my hands relaxed their hold, the scarf fell, and slowly breath and circulation resumed their offices. I might, I suppose, have died and known nothing more of the matter, and why should not the 'poor scamp' who must be choked to death be allowed to go by the easy way I traveled out of sight of life and without a pang?"

**A Safeguard.**

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic **Bronchitis, Larnygitis,** and even acute **Pneumonia,** and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of **Pulmonary Consumption.** It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of **Croup** and **Whooping Cough.**

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

**A SURE RECIPE For Fine Complexions!**

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly Discolorations, Eruptions, Ring Marks under the eyes, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

**St. Jacobs Oil**

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

How a Play Looks to a Pe[rson] on the Stage.

A Chat with Modjeska During [the] Progress of "Cymbeline."

The Discomforts and Hardships o[f the] Theatrical Profession Explained.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Will the madame [...] bed?"

"Certainly, when the scene is ready," replied the actress.

There was just a tinge of foreign acc[ent in] her response, a kind of shy and yet c[...] audible line, soft and tender in tone, li[ke the] articulation of a child before age and e[xperience] give confidence in a perfect cont[rol of the] powers of expression. A brilliant w[oman,] subtle, and at the same time inten[se in] dramatic power. At this moment she s[tood before] a large mirror clad for the bed-cha[mber] scene in "Cymbeline." Over her sh[oulders] fell a robe of white cashmere, ove[r which] around her neck and shoulders [was] thrown a scarf of orange hue that f[ell in] graceful folds below her waist. He[r feet] were in sandals, and she had just draw[n on] her white stockings with a black cray[on the] outline of her toes to produce the impr[ession] that they were bare. Before and aro[und her] were scattered all the implements, ev[...] and intricacies of her art. Great [...] stood with mouths wide open revealin[g] curious costumes, and the dressing [...] flitted here and there folding or arra[nging] them in most convenient places for th[e art]ist's use. It was a curious sight to a n[...] this display of the powder, tinsel, ru[...] and richness which dazzle and shine [...] behind the footlights for those in fro[nt as] though they were all real.

The stage manager of the Chestnut S[treet] Opera-House, had by the first words q[uietly] admonished Modjeska that the scene [would] soon be on where Iachimo must find [her] fallen asleep in the bed with the boo[k she] had been reading lying by her side, a[nd a] leaf turned down where she had fi[nished] reading.

"Welcome to my business office," sa[id she] laughingly, as I entered with her hus[band.] "You see me here at work, and here a[re] my tools. Maybe I will not be as ente[rtain]ing, as well dressed, or as interesting [as I] would have been in my boudoir afte[r the] cares and frolics of the play are over. [My] profession is exacting. People will not [toler]ate a wait or a hitch, and our success de[pends] as much upon the smooth and even ru[nning] piece as upon the spirit, fire, and abili[ty put] into it. But I must go now. This sc[ene is] a short one. Sit until I return," th[e] woman said, as she hurried away.

I soon followed to the wings to witn[ess the] by-play. It took but half a minute f[or the] actress to scramble into the improvise[d bed] and maid to cover her over with a [...] wool robe, when the curtain rolled u[p and] Modjeska, to the audience, was asleep. [...] Imo (Frank Clements) emerges fro[m the] trunk and begins his treacherous invo[...] while Barrymore, in the room just a[...] dressing for the part to follow. I w[...] the play quite bitterly, for what a d[ifferent] impression it all makes when seen fr[om the] rough surrounding behind, instead o[f from] the comfortable seats and fanciful [...] tions in front of the curtain. Her[e] robbed of its gaudy colors, and a s[...] feeling of repugnance comes over one [...] soon dispelled by discovering the tri[...] the play. Deceptions that are often m[ore po]tent than its merits in pleasing those w[ho sit] in the stalls.

MODJESKA IN HER WORK-HOUSE.

The musicians have come and s[...] Imogen:

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate [sings,]
And Phœbus gives arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chalic'd flowers that lies;
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes:
With everything that pretty is,
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise!

I look upon the play half dreamily, [as the] actors go on and come off the stage. [I see] them in a new guise, surrounded with [the] bald reality of their temptations, [their] hopes, ambitions, and perplexities, is [a] phase of my theatrical experience. [I was] just thinking how much show ha[s to do] with everything in life. How pose [and ap]pearance aided and stimulated every[...] of man or woman, when I was broug[ht back] to my duty by a quick touch upon the [shoul]der.

"Come, I have a long wait now, [so let us] resume the chat."

Turning, there stood Modjeska dres[sed for] a new part. She had passed into h[er room] from the back part of the stage dur[ing my] reverie. Her white and orange robe h[ad dis]appeared, and upon her tall and g[raceful] figure was a new dress of rich textu[re, of a] dark blue color. Around her waist a[nd over] her shoulders in careful folds rested [a scarf] of a still lighter shade. She looke[d every] inch a queen. Her face was beam[ing with] the excitement of the evening's succ[ess, and] her dark, sparkling eyes lit up a coun[tenance] as fair in mold as it was intelligen[t in ex]pression. No affectation in word, [look, or] action—simply a bright, able woman [who had] forced her way in life against great o[dds by] the power of genius and her greater [...]

She led the way to her room, awa[y from] the bustle of those who were pushin[g on and] off the stage, as their parts required. Here was her son Ralph, to whom s[he intro]duced me, a manly-looking boy, s[ome ...] years of age, who has been educate[d and] care for his chosen profession of a ci[vil engi]neer. It was for him that his moth[er] came to America, and it is for him t[hat she] will ever hereafter make it her hom[e. She] spoke to him tenderly in her native [tongue,] and the boy markedly showed his a[ffection] for her who had sacrificed so much [for his] advancement.

She took her seat again where I h[ad first] seen her, before the great broad mi[rror, in] front of which she made up for be[...] There was a great change in her app[earance,] for, besides the fresh blue dress, s[he] wore a blonde wig and a gold band [about] her brow. She glanced in the mirro[r, and] end, made a few changes in her [...] such as a woman's taste would indi[cate, to] be sure that she was fully prepared [for her] entrance in a new scene, and then sa[id:]

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

"You see this is not all play. [It is a] constant anxiety; always somethin[g new] and new things to learn every minu[te. It is] hard, earnest work; in fact a consta[nt strug]gle. I could not tell you what obsta[cles we] are to overcome. Let me see," said [she, as if] soliloquizing, as if to recall her s[...] that doubtless seems more like a dre[am than] reality; "I began when quite you[ng. I] have seen so much hard work tha[t the af]fections of the stage are almost secon[d nature] to me."

HER LAST TOUR.

"I have met with much success [in this] country. Of course I have learn[ed much] since my first start. We never cease [to learn] in this profession."

"What are your favorit parts?"

"I hardly know. I like every [part] while I am playing it. But I beli[eve I al]ways go back to "Camille" and "R[omeo and] Juliet" with more pleasure than to a[ny] others."

"Is it true that this is your la[st tour] upon the stage?"

"O, no; this is my last tour of [this coun]try. The fatigues of constant t[ravel are] very great, and I want to get away [from the] fascinations of my art gradually, a[nd] to leave it for the comforts of a ho[me.] I am still in my prime. I expec[t to] come, but it will only be at interva[ls to] New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, a[nd] of the largest cities. I want tim[e to] look after the education of my son, [and] to establishing him in his professio[n.] This season I expect to go abroad [...] and then return, and as long as I [...] my home among those who have [given me] success, honors, money, and [...] me happy."

"Is the madame ready for the c[all?]" asked the waiting-maid of her [mistress.] Modjeska was finishing this [story] of her struggles and triumph[s in the] profession she so adorns.

"I am," said the actress, as sh[e] started for the footlights, stoppin[g to] shake me warmly by the hand an[d say] good-by.

I watched the gifted woman as t[...]

ovember, 50¼@50c, closing at ...; January, ...c; April, 56c. Oats—Firm; re... orts, ... bu. mixed Western, ... ern, 37@41c; No. 2 Chicago, ...

...rely steady. ...firm; new, ... e—Spot fair; Rio quiet but firm; ... points higher on more favor... tio; spot No. 7 Rio, 10.15c; sales ... o, November, 9.65@9.70c; 1,000 do ... o; 1,500 do January, ... do March, ... do May, 9.50c July, ... nominal; options were ... points ... re favorable advices from Rio, ... measure neutralized by a further ... d business here was light. There ... ry for Rio on spot; prices firmer, ... table change, but no sales made. ... Coffee Exchange, which is ... e-service exchange, met today, ... a conclusion. Sugar quiet, but ... et and lower; A, ...; extra ...; standard A, ... Molasses ... ady. Rice steady and moderately ...

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...l plain facts, which can be ...ybody, and should be re... everybody.

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PREPARED BY

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...RE RECIPE

...Complexions.

...relief and immuni... ...omplexional blem... ...be found in Hagan's ... Balm. A delicate ...less article. Sold ...ts everywhere. ...rts the most bril... ...life-like tints, and ...t scrutiny cannot ...se. All unsightly ...ions, Eruptions, ...s under the eyes, ..., Redness, Rough... ...he flush of fatigue ...ment are at once ... by the Magnolia ...

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"Certainly, when the scene is ready," replied the actress.

There was just a tinge of foreign accent in her response, a kind of shy and yet clearly audible line, soft and tender in tone, like the articulation of a child before age and experience give confidence in a perfect control of the powers of expression. A brilliant woman is subtile, and at the same time intense in dramatic power. At this moment she sat before a large mirror clad for the bed-chamber scene in "Cymbeline." Over her shapely form fell a robe of white cashmere, over and around her neck and shoulders was thrown a scarf of orange hue that fell in graceful folds below her waist. Her feet were in sandals, and she had just drawn over her white stockings with a black crayon the outline of her toes to produce the impression that they were bare. Before and around her were scattered all the implements, evidences and intricacies of her art. Great trunks stood with mouths wide open revealing rich and curious costumes, and the dressing-maid flitted here and there folding or arranging them in most convenient places for the artist's use. It was a curious sight to a novice, this display of the powder, tinsel, rudeness and richness which dazzle and shine from behind the footlights for those in front as though they were all real.

The stage manager of the Chestnut Street Opera-House, had by the first words quoted, admonished Modjeska that the scene would soon be on where Iachimo must find her fallen asleep in the bed with the book she had been reading lying by her side, and the leaf turned down where she had finished reading.

"Welcome to my business office," said she laughingly, as I entered with her husband. "You see me here at work, and here are all my tools. Maybe I will not be as entertaining, as well dressed, or as interesting as I would have been in my boudoir after the cares and frolics of the play are over. Our profession is exacting. People will not tolerate a wait or a hitch, and our success depends as much upon the smooth and even run of a piece as upon the spirit, fire, and ability put into it. But I must go now. This scene is a short one. Sit until I return," the gifted woman said, as she hurried away.

I soon followed to the wings to witness the by-play. It took but half a minute for the actress to scramble into the improvised bed, and maid to cover her over with a lamb's-wool robe, when the curtain rolled up, and Modjeska, to the audience, was asleep. Iachimo (Frank Clements) emerges from the trunk and begins his treacherous invocation; while Barrymore, in the room just away, is dressing for the part to follow. I watched the play quite bitterly, for what a different impression it all makes when seen from the rough surrounding behind, instead of from the comfortable seats and fanciful decorations in front of the curtain. Here it is robbed of its gaudy colors, and a sort of feeling of repugnance comes over one that is soon dispelled by discovering the tricks of the play. Deceptions that are often more potent than its merits in pleasing those who sit in the stalls.

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"Come, I have a long wait now, we will resume the chat."

Turning, there stood Modjeska dressed for a new part. She had passed into her room from the back part of the stage during this reverie. Her white and orange robe had disappeared, and upon her tall and graceful figure was a new dress of rich texture and dark blue color. Around her waist and over her shoulders in careful folds rested drapery of a still lighter shade. She looked every inch a queen. Her face was beaming with the excitement of the evening's success, and her dark, sparkling eyes lit up a countenance as fair in mold as it was intelligent in expression. No affectation in word, look, or action—simply a bright, able woman that has forced her way in life against great odds, by the power of genius and her greater will.

She led the way to her room, away from the bustle of those who were pushing on and off the stage, as their parts required them. Here was her son Ralph, to whom she introduced me, a manly-looking boy, some 20 years of age, who has been educated with care for his chosen profession of a civil engineer. It was for him that his mother first came to America, and it is for him that she will ever hereafter make it her home. She spoke to him tenderly in her native tongue, and the boy markedly showed his affection for her who had sacrificed so much for his advancement.

She took her seat again where I had first seen her, before the great broad mirror, in front of which she made up for her parts. There was a great change in her appearance, for, besides the fresh blue dress, she now wore a blonde wig and a gold band around her brow. She glanced in the mirror a second, made a few changes in her apparel, such as a woman's taste would indicate, to be sure that she was fully prepared for her entrance in a new scene, and then said:

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

"You see this is not all play. There is constant anxiety; always something to do and new things to learn every minute. It is hard, earnest work; in fact a constant struggle. I could not tell you what obstacles there are to overcome. Let me see," said she, half soliloquizing, as if to recall her early life, "that doubtless seems more like a dream than reality; I began when quite young, and have seen so much hard work that the exactions of the stage are almost second nature to me."

HER LAST TOUR.

"I have met with much success in this country. Of course I have learned much since my first start. We never cease to learn in this profession."

"What are your favorit parts?"

"I hardly know. I like every new part while I am playing it. But I believe I always go back to 'Camille' and 'Romeo and Juliet' with more pleasure than to any of the others."

"Is it true that this is your last season upon the stage?"

"O, no; this is my last tour of the country. The fatigues of constant travel are very great, and I want to get away from the ... of my art gradually, and finally to leave it for the comforts of a home while I am still in my prime. I expect to play ..., but it will only be at intervals, and in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and a few of the largest cities. I want time now to look after the education of my son, and then ... establishing him in his profession. After this season I expect to go abroad for a rest, and then return, and as long as I live make my home among those who have given to me success, honors, money, and made my life happy."

"Is the madame ready for the curtain?" asked the waiting-maid of her mistress just as Modjeska was finishing this interesting story of her struggles and triumphs in the profession she so adorns.

"I am," said the actress, as she quickly started for the footlights, stopping only to shake me warmly by the hand and bid me good-by.

I watched the gifted woman as the curtain went up and the audience greeted her with a round of applause, then passed around to the other side of the stage, where Barrymore, Owens, Clements, and Count Bozenta, Modjeska's husband, were gathered in the dressing-room enjoying a smoke. I listened to the stage chaff of these chaps for awhile, and then left to think over the events of the evening. I now recall and give them as an interesting feature of theatrical life, that can be seen only behind the scenes. F. A. B.

# AMERICAN COLLEGES.

### The Course of Instruction in Most of Them Almost Worthless—It Fits No Man for the Struggle of Life—Nothing of Practical Value Taught—Neither the Eye nor the Reason Instructed—Waste of Time on Useless Greek.

George S. Merriam, at the Yale Alumni meeting, Oct. 15: An assembly such as the present, in discussing a theme like this, may well take the character less of a debating club than of an experience meeting. I give my own experience in the matter of Greek, as being in no important respect exceptional, but as I suppose fairly typical. During the three or four years of study preparatory to Yale College, and the first two years and a half in college, I was obliged to spend one-third of my time in the study of Greek. The other two-thirds were chiefly employed in Latin and mathematics. I thus had to bestow on Greek fully one-third of my working hours for six years. Two solid years, in other words, were given to that language—spread out over the golden period for study, between the ages of 14 and 20. I may say that I made a fair use of my opportunities—for I ranked, in Greek, in the first half-dozen of my class. Two years after graduation I was appointed to a tutorship, and for a year and a half taught Demosthenes to the sophomores.

Now, what working knowledge of Greek did I acquire through all this process? There was never a time when I could read an average half-page of prose Greek without the use of a lexicon. There was never a time when I could read so simple an author as Xenophon, except slowly and toilfully. For any purpose of familiar use, of unforced literary enjoyment, Plato and Thucydides, Homer even, and far more the great tragic poets, are, and always have been, sealed books to me. I can read and enjoy Plato—in Jowett's translation. I can read a little of the Greek Testament—especially when I have the English text on the opposit page. How many of you, I wonder, who listen to me—of you, who all gave in effect two of the best years of your youth to the study of Greek, have today, or have ever had, the ability to read the easiest Greek author at sight?

WAS THIS WORTH THE COST.

But I have to ask, Was all this worth the cost? And the cost is measured by the studies which were necessarily excluded by the predominance of the classics. Under our collegiate system, as it existed, and still exists, the centre, nucleus, and main body of pre-collegiate and collegiate study is Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Of these things I got some smattering.

USEFUL THINGS NOT TAUGHT.

But of the history of my own country, my alma mater neither taught me nor caused me to be taught, any appreciable knowledge. My years at Yale fell just at the time when American history was in the tremendous climax of the Civil War. But when I was graduated, in 1864, I believe I could have passed a better examination in the history of Athens or of Rome than of my own Nation. I am confident I could have given a better account of the Persian and Peloponesian wars than of our own war of the Revolution. I could have told vastly more of the six legendary Kings of Rome than of the first six Governors of Plymouth or of Massachusetts Bay. I knew something about the constitution of ancient Athens, but I could not have explained the opposing theories of Jefferson and Hamilton, or defined the Wilmot proviso. From college again, I carried away some slight rudimentary knowledge of French—by no means enough to read a French newspaper or to converse. Of German or of any other modern language, I had no knowledge whatever.

I do not propose, gentlemen, to inflict upon you a catalog of the things I do not know and never did know—nor even in my deficiencies in what should be the common property of all educated men; nor do I propose to hold alma mater responsible for all my own derelictions.

MORE FATAL OMISSIONS OF INSTRUCTION.

But I must specify one more omission. Up to the day when I took my diploma there had been, I may say, nothing in my education that required me to use my eyes or any of my senses or perceptions for any purpose save to read the printed page. I had been taught no knowledge, and no means of acquiring knowledge, except from books. Of knowledge at first-hand—of observation through the senses, of the myriad activities and beauties which make up this divine world, I had learned absolutely nothing. When in the junior year we came at last to make some acquaintance with Nature's workings, we were totally unversed in the use of our faculties except through books—so we were introduced to Nature herself through books alone—that is at second-hand. We were taught a little chemistry, but in such fashion that we never handled a chemical substance, or saw one save at a distance, in the recitation-room. We were taught a little geology—but with no more personal acquaintance with the rocks than could be gathered from one or two afternoon strolls with an instructor. We studied astronomy for two terms without once being called on to look at the stars. Of the growth of the grass-blade and the tree—of the processes and laws of our own bodies—not a jot or a tittle was given in the preparatory or collegiate course.

WORSE THAN ALL THESE DEFECTS.

Worse than all these specific defects the whole habit of personal observation of the phenomena and processes of the material world—that material world through whose forms the spiritual world discloses itself to man—was left out of our education entirely. And that omission for myself I unspeakably lament. History and literature I can to some extent pick up as I go along. I can hobble on my way though unequipped with German or French. But I never shall get that intelligent, sympathetic, working knowledge of my physical environments, for which the aptitude and instinct might have been easily gained when I was 14 or 16—when I was buried in Greek paradigms, stumbling through *bouleuo* and the uses of the subjunctive. And as I walk among the wonders of Nature, moved by their beauty but ignorant of their interior processes—ignorant of how the leaf germinates and ripens and falls, vaguely guessing at the story of the immemorial past written in this river valley and its mountain portals—in my mingled wonder and ignorance I am like a child untaught to read wandering through a library—he admires the pictures, but the text is meaningless to him. For in my youth I was given indeed some of the keys to the richest literature, but of *things* I never learned the alfabet. I acquired no use of my perceptions save with my eyes to read the written page and with my ears to hear my instructor's voice.

If mental discipline require that a boy or girl study mathematics for five or six years, be it so! If discipline and knowledge of the foundations of English require six or seven years of Latin, be it so! But at least let the line of obligatory study of the dead languages be drawn at Latin. In the name of the shortness of life, in the name of the vital, throbbing interests of our generation, in the name of the obligation upon the educated man to "serve the present age"—let the years of youth now devoted to Greek be spent on something more closely related to living, human concerns!

## TEA-DRINKING.

Editor New York *Sun*: I read with much interest the article in the *Sun* of Oct. 12 entitled "A Cup of Tea in Court," and particularly the closing sentence, in which Prof. Chandler told the Judge he could safely continue tea-drinking if he would confine himself to black tea. When in China in 1848 we were taken to see the tea factories. There we were shown the corpse-like workmen who made green tea by rubbing the black tea leaves in hot-copper pots. The poor devils were, in a manner, protected from the copper fumes by wearing a damp cloth over the nose and tied behind the ears to protect their mouths and nostrils. We were told that these workmen rarely survived their second year at this employment. When I wrote home about this my mother registered a vow that never again would she drink green tea, and now she is 83. When I occasionally pass along Vesey street and see the copper-hued glint on the great masses of tea spread out ad captandum vulgus I wonder how many persons have been sent to the madhouse or the early grave by this Chinese poison. WILLIAM H. WILKEYSON.

## OFFICE HELP.

Business men in want of office assistants should call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, or telephone to 5,002. Stenographers, type-writers, bookkeepers, cashiers, bill-clerks, etc., can always be obtained on short notice.

# "PROTECTED" LABORERS.

### The Lives They Live at Pittsburg—The Squalid Homes of the Iron-workers and Coal-Miners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of this morning I noticed an extract taken from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, comparing the general condition of the great manufacturing City of Birmingham, England, with the great manufacturing City of Pittsburg, America. The comparison was not flattering to the cause of protection. It was not the aim of the English correspondent to theoretically discuss the comparative merits of free trade and protection, but merely to plainly tell the difference of their workings as he had noticed it with his eyes. I cannot speak as to Birmingham, but can go a little more into details in regard to Pittsburg than my English friend saw fit to do. It is the popular cry of protectionists that the working classes are most benefited where their policy is given the freest range. It is becoming a general conviction that their cry ought more correctly to be called an outcry to divert a growing suspicion that their system is entirely the producers' system. Be that as it may, I will merely tell what I have seen. As Pittsburg is undoubtedly a locality where the policy of the protectionists has been "fairly" tried, the advocates of the system would expect to find in that city the most comfortable homes and the greatest prosperity among the working classes. Well, a few weeks ago I had occasion to visit the Smoky City, and, like my English free-trade friend, went among the miners and ironworkers, even penetrating to their homes and partaking of their fare in my ostensible search for imaginary individuals and in the prosecution of no very clearly-explained errands of benevolence. Where were those so-called homes? Underneath this thick cloud of smoke, breeding in black, rotten brick buildings which are piled up against great belching foundries and rolling-mills, with no flowers or trees in sight—or perched up on the high cliffs which surround the city, in crazy wooden huts—or packed away like herring in two and three story tenement buildings along the Allegheny River—or squat upon dreary plats of land made of slag, coal-dust, and refuse of all kinds, the landscape diversified here and there with ragged children digging for fuel—nothing but the smoke, and the flame, and the toil of the protectionists before their eyes—here are the homes of thousands of the ironworkers of Pittsburg. They have not a single public park in this grinding city of wealth to which they can resort. The whole energy and life of the wealthy classes seem to be given up to money-getting, and the workmen are part of their horrible machine. And another sad peculiarity of Pittsburg is that it has no distinctively resident section even for the well-to-do classes. You see intelligent-looking, fair-faced girls and women in dirty, unsightly localities, which in other cities would be stamped as the "slums" of the depraved. Why do you see them here? Because here are their homes, and they are part of the "great" protective system. The really wealthy citizens of Pittsburg, the protected proprietors of its iron factories and monopolies, are found fleeing up the "inclined planes" on to the high ground, away from the suffocating smoke and filth which common laborers must breathe. Some of them reside in Allegheny City, which has even attempted to provide a certain amount of breathing room for the common people in the shape of public parks.

If the honest seeker after the beauties of protection will leave this picture of the "City of No Homes" behind him and further attempt with his eyes to discover its effects upon the working classes he will leave the smoke and the filth behind him and travel towards some miners' town in the vicinity. He will go to the mines which are run into the hillside from a quarter to a half of a mile, and, squatting in the bottom of one of the mule-carts, will be jostled over the track by a long-eared animal and lighted into the bowels of the earth by the miniature oil-lamp which smokes and flickers from the driver's greasy hat. After considerable stumbling around in damp passageways he will be conducted into a side chamber and find two or three miners lying on their sides or backs picking at the ledges of coal above them. "What we complain of," they say, "is that we don't get pay for our work. We may dig away for half a day and get out slate and refuse of various kinds (part of which the 'bosses' sell), but we only are paid for the actual coal." It may be well to add that, after this oppressive regulation has been in force for many years, the Legislature has at length taken hold of the matter, and that the miners will obtain something for getting out material which their employers are able to sell.

Next, you hear something about "companies' stores," those means of oppression found in all manufacturing districts, but which are a rank growth around Pittsburg. Where a man who does not get full pay for his work is obliged by a system of indirect compulsion to purchase the necessities of life at prices ranging from 15 to 50 per cent above the market, he does not plainly understand wherein the beauties of "protection" blossom for him. That is the state of affairs in a miners' town not five miles from Pittsburg—in a town which is held up as the type of the miners' prosperity.

And how and where do they live here? A deep ravine, or "run," passes down the valley in which the settlement has sprung up. Through this sewer drains the filth of the village. On one side of the run are rows of frail-looking tenement-houses two stories in hight, mostly owned by the mine companies, and for which city rents are charged. As the visitor walks along the road a solitary goat, standing in the bottom of the run sedately chewing a large piece of brown paper, gazes at him with grave curiosity. It is not, however, my purpose to describe this town which shows the prosperous side of the miner's life. Some of the houses are filthy, some cleanly, but all of them are poorly furnished and show few marks of that comfort which the sacrifices and toil of these miners ought to bring. Fortunately for the reputation which this settlement wished to maintain, few instances are to be recorded where a family, with half a dozen children ranging in age from 2 to 20 years, was found occupying the same sleeping-room. Standing on high ground just above the settlement, however, were several quite stately mansions occupied by store proprietors and mine-owners.

It may be that some people will stop discussing and theorizing over this question of protection just long enough to use their eyes. Whom does protection protect? If it is the workingman, why is it that Pittsburg, the City of Protection, is the very hotbed of all those labor unions organized to shield themselves from the oppressions of capital, and was the scene of the greatest of our labor revolutions? Perhaps it is because workingmen know when they are hurt, if theorists do not. H. G. C.

## PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

An unhappy marriage is like an electric machine; it makes one dance, but you can't let go easily.

A Leeds paper says that a young widow in that city, who writes well, is training herself for an editor. Who is the editor?

Neither a horse nor an actress ever grows old. If you don't believe this, ask the actress or the owner of the horse.

"Busted" capitalists in Chicago are so common, it is said, that a recent traveler complained that he could not throw his boot out of his hotel window without hitting an ex-millionaire.

Ask a friend for the loan of a sovereign through a telephone and he will say "I cannot understand. Come here at 3 o'clock." At 3 o'clock the man who could not understand will be somewhere else.

It is the sagacious remark of a keen observer of tourists, and he offers it to the traveling public, that you can generally tell a newly-married couple at the dinner-table by the indignation of the husband when a fly alights on the wife's butter.

If you are particularly anxious to abuse a man don't call him a fool, he might be annoyed; don't call him a rascal, he might knock you down; quietly remark, with a heavenly smile, "Sir, you present a fine large margin for improvement."

Puzzles to foreigners—We are not surprised when foreigners tell us that they find it hard to learn our language. Take, for instance, the word *fast*. The river is *fast* when the ice is immovable, and when the ice disappears very *fast* the stream is open again. A clock is called *fast* when it is quicker than time, but a man is said to *stand fast* when he is stock-still. People *fast* when they have nothing to eat, and they eat *fast* when they gobble up a great deal in a short space of time.

Mercy! how angry these men are! How they do shake their fists in each other's face! They call each other by all sorts of opprobrious epithets. Will they kill one another? Hardly. But one of them will surely strike; and the other, see! he will strike back. Not a bit of it. Why aren't they deadly enemies, and aren't they terribly angry with each other? O, dear, no! If you follow them when they go out, you will probably find them drinking out of the same bottle. Then who and what are they, pray? Only a couple of lawyers. That's all. Oh!

A farmer has named one of his pigs Maud, because she comes into the garden so often.

"Were you ever in any engagement?" inquired an innocent rustic of a great militiaman. "Yes, one," replied the man of Mars; "but she jilted me."

A method has been discovered recently by which good walking-shoes can be made from leather. This will have a tendency to relieve the great strain on the pasteboard market.

Some people's ideas about hospitality are peculiar. A servant recently answered the door-bell, and, returning, informed her mistress that a man at the door wanted to know if he could come into the front hall and have a fit!

When a handsome young wife went to a hardware shop to get one of those wooden contrivances to smash potatoes, and said, "I want a masher," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office boy, started to attend her.

A clergyman, in a lecture on "How to Get Married," said: "Every man wants a wife, and every woman wants a husband." But the great difficulty is, that the woman the man wants won't have him, and the man the woman wants wants some other woman.

A painter was bragging of his wonderful command of color to a friend one day. His friend did not seem to take it quite all in. "Why," exclaimed the painter, "do you know there are but three painters in the world, sir, who understand color?" "And who are they?" at last asked the friend. "Why, sir, I am one, and—and—and I forget the names of the other two!"

The Earl of Shaftesbury tells an amusing story. He says that in his part of the country (Dorsetshire) the people have a strong predilection for giving Hebrew names to their children by baptism. Sometimes, however, they go a little too far. In the churchyard of his own parish there is a tombstone on which the words were engraved, "Methuselah Coney died, aged twelve months."

A French author says: "When I lost my wife every family in town offered me another; but, when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

Greenland has no cats. Imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long. A scientist says that cats born 7,300 feet above the sea are deaf. The altitude at which they are born dumb is what people would generally like to know.

The craze on electrical study is beginning to bear fruit. "Are you the conductor?" asked a lad of an omnibus guard. "I am," replied the courteous official. "What is your name?" "My name is Wood." "Oh, that can't be," said the boy, "for wood is a non-conductor."

Why doth my Julia hide her face
Within her kerchief white?
What sorrow doth the tear-drops send
To dim her eyes' calm light?

Of course we can't decide this question until after writing to Julia, but the chances are that she is going to sneeze.

Nothing could go beyond an advertisement we met with lately of a Yankee auctioneer. It offered for sale a "sweet and pensive retirement" on the banks of the Hudson, and after describing the "streams of sparkling brightness," and the "fruits of the tropics in golden beauty," mentions that "the stables are worthy of the steeds of Nimrod or the studs of Achilles, and its heronry was built expressly for the birds of Paradise, while sombre in the distance, like the cave of a hermit, glimpses are caught of the dog-house."

The following curious incident actually occurred recently: Whilst a clergyman was in the midst of his sermon a person entered the church and in the coolest manner possible sauntered up the aisle. No sooner had the preacher's eye lighted on the newcomer than, dropping the thread of his sermon, he said to him: "Come in, my friend, come in; we are always glad to see those here late who can't come early." The unknown individual stepped forward, coolly took his seat, and then as coolly asked the preacher, "Would you oblige me with the text?" "Certainly," was the reply; and the request having been complied with the sermon proceeded.

Never plant a tree without considering how much space it will require fifty years hence.—*Press*. Just so, and never get married without considering how many dollars' worth of shoes half a dozen children can wear out in a year.

It is a remark of Milton's, but, we would hope, not now a just one, that "most men are allured to the trade of law, grounding their purposes not on the prudent and Heavenly contemplation of justice and equity, which was never taught them, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees."

Ben Johnson has described lawyers as

Men of that large profession, who can speak
To every cause, and things indeed contraries,
Till they are hoarse again, yet all be law;
That with most quick agility can turn,
And return, make knots, and undo them,
Give forked counsel, take provoking gold
From either side, and put it up.

A minister recently swooned while marrying his old sweetheart to another man. If this part of the ceremony made him swoon, what nerve the man who was married must have had to stand up under it.

When a man dies suddenly "without the aid of a physician," as an Irishman once said, the Coroner must be called in. If a man dies regularly after having been treated by a doctor, everybody knows why he died and the Coroner's inquest is not necessary.

A noted physician says many persons, simply by deep and rapid inhalations of pure air, can become as intoxicated on oxygen as if they had taken a draught of alcoholic stimulants. Here is a point for the man who has been walking rapidly home from the club in the night air.

The present style of beginning advertising paragraphs with quotations from standard poets is real cute. It quite upset us yesterday to begin to read: "To him who, in the love of nature, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language," and to find a recommendation to get our cigars at Jones'.

A Vigorous Actor—At one of the theatres in a town in Navada the play of "The Forty Thieves" was lately presented, but in rather a meagre manner, as may be inferred from the lack of abundant scenery and properties in the Far West. When Ali Baba had seen the thieves enter and quit the cave he went to the wings and brought in a mule, which, having taken grave offense at something, awaited his opportunity for revenge. No sooner had Ali come out of the cave with his bags of wealth and attempted to put them on the back of the beast, than he began his part of the performance. He let fly with his heels, kicked the shavings (the supposed riches) out of the bags, kicked down the cavern, kicked the end of the bass viol, leaning against the stage, all to pieces, smashed the footlights, and, finally, doubled up Ali by planting both feet in the pit of his stomach. The mule fairly cleared the stage, and set the audience in a roar, the miners laying wagers that he could out-kick any mule in the State. The quadruped continued kicking as if he was hung on a pivot, until a rope was fastened round him and he was dragged off by the united strength of the company. The Nevadans want to give the mule a benefit.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

"Isn't it singular," said a visitor gazing at Niagara Falls, "that the little moisture that arises from that vast cataract should be mist?"

Being introduced to a party of British tourists lately, they in course of conversation expressed their surprise at the magnificence of our city and its immense business operations, and especially remarked on the many elegant stores and the large and rich stocks carried. Upon invitation we visited the jewelry establishment of N. Matson & Co., corner of State and Monroe streets. The visitors expressed their gratification by remarking they had not seen a larger or finer stock of jewelry in any city on this continent, especially in the *watch* department, where they examined the best chronographs and repeaters, which strike the hour, quarters, five minutes, or minutes, and the largest and most complete stock of American and imported watches ever seen in one store. The marking of all goods in plain figures and not deviating from the price, and the firm's guarantee that all goods were as represented so pleased the party that they made quite extensive purchases, and declared that Chicagoans had the finest stock of watches, precious stones, and jewelry to select from in the world at N. Matson & Co.'s.

A greater demand than ever now exists for Messrs. Belding Bros. & Co.'s silks. This firm now manufacture more spool, knitting, sewing, embroidery, and working silk than any other two institutions in the world. The enormous and instant consumption of their entire production is the strongest evidence of its superiority. They have just been awarded another gold medal in San Francisco.

The comet of 1812 is coming back again. It is understood it will put in a claim on the Government for a pension, with arrears, on the ground of having been present during the last war with England. It can't comet over us, however.

Competent young men and young lady shorthand writers, typewriters, bookkeepers, cashiers, and general office-assistants can be secured at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, 77, 79, and 81 State street. Telephone 5002.

It is said that "out of every 109 female school-teachers in Lawrence County seven marry every year." How awful it must be for those seven women to marry every year.

Wirts & Scholle, the furniture dealers, 222 Wabash avenue, carry an elaborate stock of wood mantels of elegant and original design.

"I was so mad at George last night," said a girl of her sweetheart. "Yes," said her ill-natured brother, "I noticed when I looked in the parlor that you were up in arms."

You will never feel the cold if Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street, put in a Western Empire furnace for you.

A gentleman who was blessed with a musical son-in-law, on seeing an item to the effect that "the musician, like the cook, makes his bread out of do," remarked, "That may be so in some instances, but in my case the musician makes his bread out of me."

Ladies' "Cork-Sole" "Chamois-Lined" common-sense walking-boot at M. Wheeler & Co.'s, 74 Madison street.

The latest and best styles of cloths for overcoats and suits and perfect fit guaranteed at Purinton's, 91 Madison.

The difference between a single colored man's moan for his sweetheart and a Western storm is, that one is a dark, lone sigh, and the other a dark cyclone.

Rowe Bros. have a new style of diamond ring for gentlemen that is very popular.

So it is reported that Mrs. Peck has considerable to do with the production of Peck's bad boy. Nothing strange about that. Most ladies are as much interested as their husbands in the production of bad boys.

Gents, examine the fine line of winter shoes in Brainard & Servey's window, 159 State street, all marked at $5.

"Is beer a tonic?" inquires an anxious correspondent; and in our humble opinion it is, most emphatically—a Teutonic.

In buying furniture you can save 20 per cent by purchasing from Baldwin & Durham's, corner Wabash and Van Buren.

Ladies order boots for fall and winter of Keller. Those of his make are the perfection of comfort and elegance. 25 E. Washington.

The question is, can a girl who doesn't use powder make her hair bang?

Ladies, for feathers, breasts, and Birds of Paradise call at Horner's, 316 West Madison street. The most elegant line in the city.

Who wrote Shakspeare? queries a contemporary. Probably some fellow who wanted William's autograph.

Some more of those fine Vicuna overcoatings in stock, and a fine line of suitings for winter wear, at Turner's, tailor, 85 Madison street.

A stump speech: "Give us the butt of your cigar, mister?"

Our fashionable ladies say they have been well repaid for waiting for Ballenberg's "opening" at 135 State street, as they have made comparisons that speak for themselves in favor of this gentleman's line of millinery.

"The man who rides on a railroad train," said Mr. Stebbins, "is not necessarily prompted by contemptible feelings, though he be moved by a low-cur motive."

Among the fashionable ladies in Chicago who want things distingué Ballenberg is quoted as authority in millinery the same as Worth is in Paris on dress.

"Can your wife drive?" one Somerville man asked another. "Drive a horse! Why, man, she cannot drive a nail."

Brass and steel fire-irons, stands to match, coal-hods, etc., Dalton, 51 State street.

The Chicago girl who wears number tens is still able to stand consikerable x-her-size.

William Hicks, of San Jose, Cal., went out to dig a well and struck a valuable pocket of ore. As Emerson says, he—Bill—did better than he knew.

Weather or no, Joshua Smith is busy supplying his perfect photographs.

Be careful how you handle matches. When you strike them they always flare up. Fuse see this. Keep it dark.

School of art embroidery, lessons at all hours. Mrs. Hodge, 151 Twenty-second.

## Paris Bonnets.

*We have just received from Paris a large assortment of Elegant Pattern Bonnets and other European Novelties, including the latest designs in Fancy Feathers and Velvets, perfectly matched. Also 6 cases of French FELT HATS in new shapes, superior to American Felts and about same price. Remember, we carry the largest stock of desirable Millinery Goods, consequently we are sure to suit you if you want medium or fine goods and at popular prices. Purchasing our goods in Europe and importing them direct enables us to offer great inducements to our customers.*

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

P. S.—Novelties in Misses' Hats and Bonnets will be opened Monday.

## Winter Cloaks.

*Monday we shall place on sale large additions to our stock of Winter Cloaks of our own importation, and Tailor-Made Garments consisting of Plush, Silk and Velvet Brocade, Matelasse, Cecilian, Fine Esquimaux Beavers, Stocknetts, etc., etc., made in Dolmans, Pelisses, Sacks, Newmarkets, etc. Fine quality, desirable styles, well made, and perfect-fitting garments, and at prices just as reasonable as a similar garment can be bought for in any establishment, but ours are better made and better fitting.*

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

## Alaska Seal Plush.

*This Plush was made expressly for us in Europe on a hand-loom, and is unlike Plushes generally, and cannot be found elsewhere. Its appearance is equal to and will wear better than Seal Skin. Mud or Water will not harm it. Our second shipment was taken from Custom-House last Tuesday.*

*We have Dolmans, Sacks, Paletots, and Russian Circulars made of this Plush, or will make to order by Cloak Tailors at same price as sold out of stock.*

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

*Just received by late steamer, a choice assortment of Misses' HAVELOCKS, CLOAKS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, etc. Very stylish and very desirable goods, at astonishingly low prices. All ages and sizes.*

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

# PROGRAMME

OF

# REVELL'S

# Exposition Theatre

## THIS WEEK.

ALEX. H. REVELL & CO., - - - - - Proprietors
ALEX. H. REVELL, - - - - - - - Treasurer
A. H. REVELL, - - - - - - - - - Manager

# Alex. H. Revell

In his original creation of

# COME & SEEUS.

In the great Chicago play by Long John Wentworth and Murat Halstead, entitled

# Home, Sweet Home;

## Or, a Bargain Every Time!

As performed by him at his salesroom, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st., for 2,200 successive days, and presented with the following cast (of salesmen):

| | |
|---|---|
| Hiram T. Come, Walter Seeus, } (COME & SEEUS), | ALEX. H. REVELL |
| Sir Giver Bargains (always), | James J. Mullen |
| Horace Low Prices (too low), | John H. McNicholas |
| Henry W. Tallfellow (the poet-ry man), | E. N. Smith |
| C. J. Rockbottom (and the villain still pursued her), | E. Warwick |
| Prince Parlor Beds (who never wants tick), | E. J. Cohen |
| Sir Crown Jewel Heater (hard to beat), | James Heeney |
| Policeman (one of the finest), | Alexander Young |
| The Count (New York), | John E. Colvin |
| The Dakota Tree de Claimer, | D. J. Revell |

And Messrs. Walt Waterhouse, Chas. Shaffer, E. W. Revell, and including the boy with the wooden leg by Harry Harris.

Act I.—The store of Alex. H. Revell & Co. Happy couple making purchases of Furniture, Carpets, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Stoves, etc.

Act II.—Sunset. Two years after. "Home, Sweet Home." Couple still happy and Furniture as good as new.

Act III.—Summer. The family wealthy, going to Europe, breaking up housekeeping, and selling the furniture to neighbors for more than it cost originally.

Act IV.—The result. Satisfaction all round. Come & Seeus and Rev-el all the time. Laugh and grow stout.

## Benefits for the Public Every Day.

This Theatre, you will find, is furnished in the best possible manner by Alex. H. Revell & Co. Carpets, Birds, Mirrors, Flowers, Parlor Suits, Bric-a-Brac, Perfume and Fish Aquariums adorn and hang from the four walls in magnificent splendor, a beautiful Cook Stove depending from the centre chandelier, making a grand spectacle. The crowded, full-blast, fall and winter resort of

# ALEX. H. REVELL & CO.,

Cor. Fifth Avenue & Randolph Street.

# Come and Seeus.

This Ex-Po didn't close last night. 'Twas other Ex-Po.

## E. B. Millar & Co.'s

Penang Spices. IMPORTERS & GRINDERS QUALITY PURITY ABSOLUTE FINE SPICES ETC. TRADE MARK Penang Spices.

We suggest that public moralists would accomplish more good by preaching less "flap-doodle" about food adulteration and doing more practical and discriminating every-day buying. Reform, like charity, begins at home. To stop adulteration, stop buying adulterated goods. No demand, no supply. We assert that there is no difficulty whatever in procuring PURE SPICES ground from plantation-grown and highly-cultivated stock. Buyers and consumers should become familiar with the Trade-Marks of reputable manufacturers. We will mail our "Housekeepers' List of Fine Spices and Aids to Good Cooking" to any address sent to us, and will pay any competent chemist one thousand dollars for every ounce of adulteration he can find in any article mentioned in the list. We mean business. You will find our "Penang Spices" packed in glass bottles (the only scientific way to pack spices rich in the essential oils) in the hands of first-class grocers.

E. B. MILLAR & CO.,
17 and 19 River-st., Chicago.

## INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

## STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

## "NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS,"

Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $26. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates.

J. T. EDGHILL, Gen'l Western Agent, 4 South Clark-st.

## STABLE FIXTURES.

HAY RACKS,
OAT MANGERS,
RUSTIC HITCHING POSTS,
WEATHER VANES,
COAL SCREENS.

CHICAGO WIRE & IRON WORKS,
110 LAKE-ST.

## STEINWAY

*Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.*

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-Sts.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

[illegible]

**$2 WORTH OF NEW MUSIC FOR FIVE CENTS!**

Any reader of THE TRIBUNE cutting this out and sending it, with five cents in stamps, to S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, will receive by return mail sample copy of *Brainard's Illustrated Musical World*, containing over $2.00 of the latest and best music, vocal and instrumental, besides a large amount of interesting musical reading matter.

**BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS MAKE HAPPY HOMES.**

It will certainly pay those who contemplate the decoration of their homes to examine the fine stock of latest designs and colorings in wallpapers at J. B. Sullivan & Bro.'s, 266 and 268 North Clark street.

**EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.**

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 20, the 9 p. m. train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway will leave Chicago daily for Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and for all points on the Wisconsin Central Railroad via Milwaukee, including Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Waupaca, and Steven's Point.

Through tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be procured at the Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal, Madison, and Adams streets, and at the city ticket offices, No. 63 Clark street, also at No. 47 Monroe street, and at Grand Pacific Hotel.

**NOTHING NEW—ST. PAUL TRAINS.**

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has for years been running through trains from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, leaving Chicago on Saturday as well as every other evening in the week at 9 p. m. Its trains leave Chicago for St. Paul and Minneapolis every day, including Sundays, as follows: 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m. Through tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be procured at No. 62 Clark street, No. 47 Monroe street, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the passenger station, corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets.

**THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE'S AND JUDGE BREESE'S**

Portraits will be taken from the Exposition to the law office of the Hon. Emery A. Storrs to be his silent companions. By these likenesses their noble characters and brilliant lives in the profession of the law will live in the hearts of the people. Mr. Mosher congratulates Mr. Storrs in purchasing these memorial portraits of his warm personal friends and associates in his profession, as they will always bring to mind pleasant recollections of other days.

**A STRANGE COPYRIGHT.**

In 1879 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE alluded to a remedy never found in drug stores for asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and scrofula. We learn that it has since gained such eminent patronage that a copyright paper on the subject, entitled the "Pandect," is now issued *gratis* to all who address Mr. J. A. Gates, the author at Kalamazoo, Mich. Those interested should send for a copy.

**EXCURSIONS TO DAKOTA**

can be made every day this year from Chicago to the James River Valley via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Woonsocket, Wolsey, and Redfield are new towns in Dakota, on the James River Valley line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Tickets at cheapest rates can be procured at Nos. 61 and 63 Clark street. T. K. Chandler, General Agent.

**THE TRAIN FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.**

Commencing Monday next, Oct. 22, the morning express train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will leave Chicago for Milwaukee, La Crosse, and intermediate stations at 8 a. m. instead of at 9:30 a. m. as at present, arriving in Milwaukee at 11 a. m., La Crosse, 7:30 p. m.

The celebrated Pilsener export beer has become so widely known throughout the United States, it is useless to state, that it is the most popular beer manufactured. Orders should be sent direct to the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company.

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Teeth *without* plates, patented March 15, '81, by Dr. J. E. Low, First Nat'l Bk. Bd., 164 Dearborn

Curiosites—Next to visiting China and Japan is going to Mason's Bazaar, 181 Wabash avenue.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exterminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton bugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Popular dentists—Drs. McChesney. Best set $8.

## BIRTHS.

The 4th inst. the wife of George E. Doy gave birth to a healthy baby, weighing ten pounds.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

| *Name and residence.* | *Age.* |
|---|---|
| Porter Remington, Chicago | 43 |
| Mrs. Mary Ribeg, Chicago | 43 |
| August Abelt, Chicago | 24 |
| Anna Kunda, Chicago | 24 |
| John Deinhart, Chicago | 30 |
| Anna Goetzner, Chicago | 30 |
| John Sawatzki, Chicago | 26 |
| Marie Wermke, Chicago | 21 |
| Thomas Opawa, Chicago | 30 |
| Marie Zelenka, Chicago | 29 |
| William W. Barry, Chicago | 39 |
| Reika Oberst, Chicago | 21 |
| Peter Nelson, Lemont | 23 |
| Nellie Robuck, Chicago | 22 |
| Elias Andersen, Chicago | 27 |
| Olga Sorensen, Chicago | 27 |
| Okke Langeland, Lake | 49 |
| Mrs. Grietze Wadners, Lake | 48 |
| Frank Marcek, Chicago | 26 |
| Katerina Mjk, Chicago | 23 |
| Sheldon W. Brown, Beardstown | 26 |
| Emma B. Erb, Chicago | 26 |
| Thomas Murphy, Chicago | 36 |
| Annie O'Malley, Chicago | 36 |
| Heinrich Mettler, Chicago | 36 |
| Della Facey, Chicago | 26 |
| James Hastings, Chicago | 27 |
| Kate A. Long, Chicago | 25 |
| Frans Erker, Chicago | 28 |
| Toni Kadler, Chicago | 25 |
| Friedrich Bechly, Chicago | 22 |
| Linna Perlebergh, Chicago | 20 |
| Johan Anderson, Marcland | 28 |
| Deartina Olson, Chicago | 31 |
| John Schon, Chicago | 40 |
| Elizabeth B. Kempf, Chicago | 32 |
| Arthur L. Hodges, Chicago | 22 |
| Laura E. Andrews, Chicago | 18 |
| William Wright, Chicago | 38 |
| Mrs. Margaret N. Scofield, Chicago | 33 |
| Charles J. Brady, Chicago | 22 |
| Mary Mielatz, Chicago | 19 |
| Church H. Smith, Chicago | 38 |
| Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Chicago | 38 |
| George Fishback, Chicago | 24 |
| Adele De Lange, Chicago | 22 |
| Louis Herder, Lake View | 25 |
| Mary Kiler, Lake View | 27 |
| Charles Sather, Chicago | 35 |
| Belle O. Johnson, Chicago | 27 |
| Oke Jansen Hackert, Chicago | 31 |
| Hulda Sjul, Chicago | 28 |
| Miles Edward Fischer, Chicago | 26 |
| Ella Jones, Chicago | 20 |
| Frederick Anderson, Chicago | 21 |
| Anna Doyle, Chicago | 18 |
| Frank Kochaneck, Chicago | 22 |
| Mary Petal, Chicago | 20 |
| Charles Lindquist, South Chicago | 25 |
| Mathilda C. Peel, South Chicago | 24 |
| Frank Svobada, Chicago | 21 |
| Kate Vahnoska, Chicago | 19 |
| Nicholas Weisrock, Chicago | 52 |
| Margerita Krueger, Chicago | 52 |
| Henry Stoll, Chicago | 23 |
| Carolina Beissohrer, Chicago | 28 |
| Joseph Jungblut, Chicago | 24 |
| Veronica Reickert, Chicago | 22 |
| August Zimmermann, Chicago | 22 |
| Kate Burke, Chicago | 21 |
| Henry J. Becker, Chicago | 24 |
| Clara Portmann, Chicago | 21 |
| Michael Spindler, Detroit | 21 |
| Anna Lembke, Detroit | 19 |
| Henry Gaskins, Orland | 22 |
| Emma Newman, Orland | 17 |
| William Dixon, Washington | 40 |
| Lizzie Todd, Chicago | 39 |
| Johann Teissler, Chicago | 24 |
| Mary Kramer, Chicago | 21 |
| Jacob Frytak, Chicago | 29 |
| Marryanna Kullyra, Chicago | 22 |
| Olaf Johnson, Chicago | 24 |
| Carrie E. Olin, Maplewood | 21 |
| Joseph Stroukal, Chicago | 25 |
| Josephina Scholda, Chicago | 20 |
| Christopher Hollins, Pullman | 24 |
| Jane Sykes, Chicago | 27 |
| Richard Burns, Cummings | 25 |
| Ellen Cavanagh, South Chicago | 27 |
| Michael Duffy, Chicago | 29 |
| Lena Peterson, Chicago | 31 |
| Alexander Stern, Chicago | 30 |
| Sophie Schloss, Chicago | 30 |
| August Bronson, Chicago | 33 |
| Hulda Johnson, Chicago | 23 |
| Frank Wohnert, Chicago | 24 |
| Minnie Weidlich, Chicago | 23 |
| Fred D. Fox, Chicago | 21 |
| Clara Morris, Chicago | 21 |
| Sam Salskarn, Chicago | 22 |
| Agnes Finkelson, Chicago | 22 |
| Richard Trownel, Chicago | 24 |
| Dorothea Rosensted, Chicago | 20 |
| Richard Schubert, South Chicago | 28 |
| Anna Bunke, South Chicago | 23 |
| Charles Ahrens, Niles Centre | 22 |
| Ellen Broeseke, Niles Centre | 16 |

## MARRIAGES.

ERICKSON—HATTON—Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by the Rev. Henry C. Kinney, August E. Erickson, of Chicago, and Anna M. Hatton, of Humboldt.

LADUE—MAGNAN—Wednesday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. J. Cote, at Church of Notre Dame, Frank R. LaDue and Calanire Magnan. No cards.


# C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

## MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22,

We shall place on sale a Manufacturer's Entire Stock of

# MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

Consisting of **COWNS, SKIRTS, DRAWERS,** and **CHEMISES,** trimmed in Lace, Embroidery, Clusters of Tucks, and Insertion.

These goods are actually worth from $1.75 to $4.50 each, and we shall offer the entire lot without reserve at

## 75 Cents Each.

This is without doubt the largest stock of **MUSLIN UNDERWEAR** ever thrown on the market at any one time.

## C. A. COUTANT & CO.,
## 145 State-st.

P. S. There is great advantage to you in **FIRST CHOICE.**


## MARRIAGES.

BARRIS—POITRAS—William T. Harris and Millie I. Poitras on Tuesday last, corner of Western-av. and Monroe-st., at Dr. Whidden's residence.

BALL—BERTRAND—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, William T. Ball and Adelia M. Bertrand, both of this city.

## DEATHS.

FRESHMAN.—Samuel, after a long illness, in his 60th year.

Funeral from his late residence 439 Dearborn-av., to Green Bay Street Cemetery, at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Oct. 21.

AGNEW—On 19th inst., Laura May, eldest daughter of Henry and Annie E. Agnew, aged 9 years.

Funeral Sunday, 21st inst., from 636 Congress-st., at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

WINGRAVE—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, Dr. John Wingrave, in his 73d year.

CARTER—At Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 16, of acute laryngitis, Mrs. Fannie, wife of James Carter Jr., formerly of Chicago.

The remains were temporarily placed in the vault of the Union Cemetery, Kansas City, the 18th.

BLOOM—Oct. 18, Lazarus Bloom, aged 56 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 18 Sixteenth-st., Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

WAKEFIELD—At her residence, 215 East Washington-st., Oct. 19, of heart-clot, Sarah M., wife of Marcellus A. Wakefield.

Funeral Sunday by cars to Oakwoods Cemetery, at 2:40 p. m.

FREEMAN—At Negaunee, Mich., Oct. 19, Rosanna, wife of Alfred H. Freeman, of Chicago.

Burial at Negaunee.

SCHROUEVER—Saturday, at 5 o'clock, at his residence, 132 Sherman-st., William Schrouever, aged 83 years and 9 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

PATTEN—At Lansingbury, N. Y., on the 19th inst., Thomas Patten, of this city, in his 26th year, of inflammatory rheumatism.

Funeral at Sandwich, Ill., Tuesday next.

CLARK—The funeral of James Clark will take place from his brother's residence, 3142 Emerald-av., Sunday, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Margret Colwell, 370 West Fifteenth-st., Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 67 years.

Funeral Monday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York Herald please copy.

STEWART—Oct. 19, of congestion of the lungs, Susie, only daughter of Henry C. and Mary E. Stewart.

Funeral from 371 West Monroe-st., Sunday, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

KEMMANN—At 8:30 a. m. Friday morning, Oct. 19, at La Grange, Heinrich Kemmann, aged 58 years.

Funeral Monday at 3 p. m. Friends are invited.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION of the Baptist denomination will be held at Central Music-Hall Monday evening, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. There will be music and several addresses by Baptist clergymen.

MR. W. L. TOMLINS HAS RECOVERED from his recent illness and will be present and lead the singing at Central Music-Hall this evening. Miss Margaret F. Sperry will sing.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, PRESIDENT of the Women's Congress, will preach at Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place, this morning at 10:45.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL WILL DELIVER a lecture Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, at Central Music-Hall, for the benefit of the Catholic Union Library Association. His subject will be: "Republicanism in the Roman Catholic Church."

PROF. J. M. HOGAN READS A PAPER before the St. Thomas Club in Library Hall, 204 Dearborn-st., next Tuesday evening. Subject: "Total Abstinence: Can It Be Considered a Public Duty?"

SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL VETERAN CLUB will give their first party of the season Thursday, Oct. 25, at Lakeside Hall, Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st. All soldiers and their friends are invited. By order of COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF "SOCIETY of Army of the Cumberland" for the Northwest will be held at Room 2 Grand Pacific Hotel Monday evening.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF the "Illinois Training-School for Nurses" will be held at the Nurses' Home, No. 304 Honore-st., Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 3 p. m. Reports will be read, addresses made, and the second class of nurses will graduate and receive their diplomas.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Cook County Republican Central Club will meet Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THERE WILL BE NO REHEARSAL of the Apollo Club Monday evening.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—PIANOS—A dealer from the country wishes to purchase two or three second-hand pianos for cash. Address V 83, Tribune office.

61 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

594 ADAMS-ST. — BETWEEN ASHland and Ogden-avs.—Two pleasant front rooms; excellent board; reasonable rates.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The season of the year calls for something new in furniture, carpets, parlor stoves, ranges, and household goods. You can save 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING FROM THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 and 383 West Madison-st. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR STOVES, RANGES, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS at immense bargains for the next thirty days. Thirty styles of Folding Beds from $18, $25, $28, $30, and up. Houses furnished throughout at one day's notice, CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS, TO SUIT. STOP before you buy a single article and see this stock. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING OR ROOMS in all parts of the city; information and list free. Boarding Directory, 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SEAL SACQUES and dolmans, very little worn, left by our customers to be disposed of at very reasonable prices. Can be seen at M. J. F. PERIOLAT & CO.'S, Leading Furriers, 190 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LADY HAVING FIRST-class trade established in dress and cloak making will sell reasonable. Going to leave the city. Address V 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — ONE LARGE brown work horse, 1,300 lbs, $100; one large sorrel work horse, 1,200 lbs, $75. At 383 West Madison-st.

GUITAR AND BANJO PUPILS taught to read the most difficult music at sight. MISS LULU HILTABIDEL, Hershey Music-School; MRS. AND MISS HILTABIDEL, 50 Curtis-st., near Madison.

MADAME ANGLEY, THE GREATEST clairvoyant and magnetic healer of the age, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction or money refunded. 420 State-st., Bennett House.

PERSONAL — MR. DR. CUSHMAN, surgeon chiropodist, permanently cures corns, bunions, ingrowing or club nails, enlarged and inflamed joints; finger-nails beautified; 50 cents a treatment. Office, Room 51, 243 State-st.

PARTNER—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with $1,000 and A1 references can have a position in a dry goods commission house. V 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman. Have good references. Want to leave present place on account of confinement; have good appearance. Address V 67, Tribune.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front suite; also double room; all conveniences; private family. 284 Illinois-st., southeast corner Rush.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, 10 minutes' walk from business centre. Good day board convenient. Address V 55, Tribune.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—FRONT parlor, nicely furnished; folding bed; all improvements.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED front room on North Side for gentleman and lady; board for lady only. Address V 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN USED TO REPAIRing, fixing, and blacking stoves. The West-End Furnishing House, 298 to 300 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, Scandinavian or German, with good references, to cook, wash, and iron in small family. 426 La Salle-av.

WANTED—CHILD CORNET-PLAYER or one having some knowledge of any kind of musical instrument; state age. Address V 86, Tribune.

WANTED—561 WEBSTER-AV.—GOOD, competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—SHORTHAND REPORTER and type-writer who will be useful in a law office. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED — GERMAN, SCANDINAvian, and Irish girls wishing first-class places in city or country, with the best wages, if reliable, competent, and have reference, call on MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 14 1 Wabash-av.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE, DRIVING salesman for this city having a knowledge of fine woolens; must have $500 to deposit. Address V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PROMINENT EASTern house an experienced salesman having an established trade for tailors' trimmings in this city. None others need apply. Call early on Monday at 103 Adams-st., Room 6.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk. Apply immediately at 16 Rush-st., corner Michigan.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE charge of child 3 years old, and plain sewing. 484 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 GIRLS UNDER 10 YEARS with some knowledge of music to travel with concert company; good salary; mention age and experience. Address V 88, Tribune office.


# S. M. ROTHSCHILD'S
## 158 State Street.

# PROFITABLE READING!

## Silks!

A sale of terrific force. The one chance of a lifetime to get a real Bargain in Silks of high grades.

**COMPARE PRICES!**
**THEY DEFY COMPETITION!**

Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, - 50c

Real Antoine Guinet et Cie. BLACK GROS GRAINS, 69c

Extra heavy All-Silk Antoine Guinet et Cie. GROS GRAIN SILKS, 87c Worth $1.25.

A heavy GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK, That defies the world for less than $1.50. See this without fail. $1.19

SEE MY $1.35 22-inch BELLON SILK. Good value at $1.75.

**"SPECIAL!"**

20 PIECES Bellon's Reliable "Cachemire" Sublime

**BLACK DRESS SILKS,**

Extra heavy, soft, and lustrous, and warranted not to crack, AT $1.67 Cheap as Gold Dollars for 50c.

NOTICE. 20 yards of this Silk forfeited for its equal under $2.00

**Behold! Compare! Wonder!**

**COLORED SILKS.**

Heavy Colored Gros Grain Dresss Silks, 69c 25 colors, usually sold at $1.00.

Very heavy Colored Gros Grains, - - - 89c My regular $1.00 grade. Others ask $1.25 for this grade.

**"Fabulous, but True!"**

50 PIECES Of my celebrated 22-inch, extra heavy and soft Colored Gros Grain

**DRESS SILKS,**

In 40 new shades, AT $1.09 Cost 3½c per yard more to import.

NOTICE. 20 yards of this Silk forfeited for its equal under $1.25. Positively for one week only at this price.

## Velvets.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE U. S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Colored Silk Velvets, | 87c |
| Black Silk Velvets, | 87c |
| 24-inch Black Silk Velvets, | $1.39 |
| Black Brocade Silk Velvets, (Cheap at $3.00.) | $2.49 |
| Ottoman Plushes, | 39c |
| English Brocade Velvets, | $1.00 |

**"SPECIAL!"**

20 BOXES 27-INCH SILK SKIRTING VELVETS, $1.95.

$2.50 a low price for this. SEE this without fail.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 STATE-ST.

## Sealskin GARMENTS.

ENCOURAGED by the UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS and IMMENSE SALES OF FINE ALASKA GARMENTS, I have contracted for and purchased another very large lot of Fine Sacques and Dolmans at PRICES 33 PER CENT LOWER THAN THE SAME GOODS sold at a month previous. I AM FULLY DETERMINED TO ELEVATE THIS DEPARTMENT to a position SECOND TO NONE in America, and realizing the fact that SUCH CAN ONLY BE DONE by offering my FIRST-CLASS GOODS at LOWER PRICES than asked by my competitors for similar qualities, and being constantly receiving in stock the good ordered and picked specially for me, I am ready to dispose of them at the SMALLEST PROFIT KNOWN TO THE FUR TRADE. I have therefore initiated again a

**GREAT SPECIAL SALE** OF FINE ALASKA

**Sealskin Sacques and Dolmans** (PURE LONDON DYE)

GUARANTEEING the qualities to be FIRST-CLASS and the prices 20 PER CENT LOWER than present LOWEST RETAIL VALUES, not excepting goods offered by FUR MANUFACTURERS advertising to retail at WHOLESALE or MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

A personal inspection, however, of the following SPECIAL LOTS will convince all sceptics:

**Genuine Alaska Seal Sacques**

LONDON DYE $100.00 38 INCHES LONG. Good Value at $125.00.

SEAL SACQUES (×6) $125.00 FORMER RETAIL PRICE $175.00.

GENUINE ALASKA **Seal Sacques!**

40 INCHES LONG, LONDON DYE. $150.00 Lowest Competitor's Price $200.00.

SEE MY SEAL SACQUES AT $175 & $200 EACH WORTH $50 Advance.

GENUINE ALASKA **Seal Dolmans!**

52 and 54 INCHES LONG, LONDON DYE. $197.00, $225.00, $250.00. DEFY COMPARISON.

**CLOAKS!** "Special." 100 ALL-WOOL COLORED

**Russian Circulars**

54 inches long. Beautiful Plush Collar, and Double-Box Pleats.

THIS WEEK'S PRICE $11.87 USUAL PRICE $15.00.

Children's Cloaks & Suits! Most Complete Stock in America. BRING THE LITTLE FOLKS.

**40 London-Dyed Seal Plush Sacques,**

44 inches long, lined with Quilted Silk and finished with Seal Ornaments. $39.00, Lowest Competitor's Price, $50.00.

**100 Sicilian Silk Fur-Lined Circulars,**

Siberian Squirrel Linings, edged all round with Russian Hare and Deep Collar to Match. COME EARLY. $25.00 GET FIRST PICK. Only 100 will be sold at this price.

20 Elegant All-Silk, Sicilian Silk, or Ottoman Brocade **FUR-LINED DOLMANS,**

Linings of Real Siberian Squirrel; 44 to 50 inches long and trimmed with 6-inch Bands of Russian Hare and Deep Fur Collar to Match. $68.00. An Elegant Bargain at $85.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, All-Wool Diagonal Cloth, worth $10 | $7.00 |
| ALL-WOOL JERSEY COATS, Medium Heavy Weights, Plain or Braided | $10.00 |
| LADIES' ALL-WOOL ULSTERS, some worth as much as $15 | $5.00 |
| SICILIAN SILK CIRCULARS, Deep Fur Collar, fur all round | $15.00 |

INSPECTION INVITED. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Alterations Made Without Extra Charge.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 STATE-ST.

## Cloakings!

This Department is now complete, and deserves special mention. Among the novelties are:

"Brocade Velvets,"
"60-inch Silks,"
"Fur-Back Beavers,"
"Diagonals,"
"Plushes,"
"Astrachans,"
"Fancy Beavers,"
"Wool Matelasee," and
"Broadcloths,"

For Ladies' Tailor-Made Garments, in new shades of GREENS, BROWNS, BLUES.

**IMPORTANT.**

28 PIECES 54-INCH HEAVY

**Beaver Cloakings!**

IN BLACK AND TEN COLORS, 99c. Excellent Value at $1.50.

**54-inch Plushes, $1.87**

**Fur Trimmings** (All colors and widths).

**Fur Collars,** Ornaments and Quilted Linings in profusion.

## Dress Goods!

This Department being one of the largest in the country, contains everything that is new and pretty, and that the goods and prices have been appreciated is shown by the thousands of ladies that crowd my counters daily. I mention a few special bargains:

Five Cases 54-inch All-Wool Extra Fine and Heavy

**Ladies' Cloths,** In all colors and Blacks, at 89c. Lowest competitors' price, $1.25.

All-Wool Dress Flannels, 25c.
48-inch Billiard Cloths, $1, worth $1.50.
40-inch French Serge, 25c.
Illuminated Dress Flannels, 35c.
40-inch All-Wool Cashmeres, 50c.
Double-Fold Cashmeres, 15c.
48-inch Radzimer Cloths, 87c.
48-inch Camlets (All-Wool), 39c.
48-inch Ottoman Cloths, $1.00.
48-inch All-Wool Foules, 50c.

New Plaids, Checks, Stripes, and Brocades.

**"SPECIAL."**

One Case 48-inch Silk and Wool **Persian Cloths!**

Latest Parisian Novelty for Overdresses and Wraps, $2.00.

Ten beautiful colorings; $2.85 is considered cheap for these goods by our lowest competitor.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 STATE-ST.

## GLOVES.

In this department I show a superb selection of both Foreign and Domestic manufacture, in Kid, Silk, Cashmere, etc., at prices that tempt the most reluctant buyers.

"Kid Gloves Fitted to the Hand and Warranted."

SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE.

100 dozen 3-Button Real **KID GLOVES,** Black and all colors, all sizes, 67 C. GOOD VALUE AT $1.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7-Hook Real Kid Gloves (All Colors and Sizes; worth $1.75) | $1.00 |
| 10-Butt. Length Mousquetaires (Real Kid, Embroidered Backs.) | $1.18 |
| 10-Hook Real Kid Gloves (White and Operas; cost $2.00 to import.) | $1.50 |
| 8-Butt. Length Mousquetaires Blk. A good 75c Glove | 49c |

"Complete" assortments of SILK, CASHMERE, and BERLIN LINED GLOVES in all grades.

**CORSETS** "A SPECIALTY."

With the reputation this department already enjoys, it will suffice to say the stock is now complete with an extra large number of my own new makes, together with my usual full assortment of standard Corsets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heavily Boned Corsets (At 75c they would be good value.) | 44c |
| Heavy Corded Corsets (With adjustable side steels and unbreakable Busks.) | 58c |
| French Woven Corsets (Cost $1.00 to import). | 75c |

Every lady should see my $1.00 CORSET. "It's Novelty," "It's Easy," "It's Unbreakable."

MADAME FOY'S, 87c., BORTREE'S DUPLEX, $1.00, MISSES' WAISTS, 50c., MOODY'S ABDOMINAL, $1.50, NURSING CORSETS.

Hoop-Skirts, Hair-Cloth Skirts, Bustles AND DRESS FORMS IN VARIETY.

Rothschilds' "Clara," $3.37. Silk, Satin, in Cardinal, Blue, Gold and Black. Corset-makers charge $10.00 for no better.

**UNDERWEAR** For Ladies, Gents, & Children. In every Grade, Color, Price, and Quality.

Gents' All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers (Cheap at $1.25) ....
5,000 Shirts and Drawers (Ladies' or Gents') ....50c each
Scotch Wool Underwear (Excellent value at $1.00) ....75c
Infants' Knit Zephyr Vests (Beautiful Quality) ....$1.00 pair
Fancy Underwear for Gents ....$2.00 suit. Furnishing houses get $5.00 for same.

**HOSIERY.**

In fine goods I have everything that is new and pretty. "Prices Always the Lowest." "Immense Attraction."

500 Dozen (assorted) **LADIES' FINE HOSE,** (Full regular made), choice for 29c. Pair, Worth none less than 50c, and some 75c and $1.

CASHMERE HOSE, LISLE-THREAD HOSE, SILK HOSE, In endless variety at prices that defy competition.

**BUTTONS.**

This department is now complete, showing "Novelties in Fine" Metal, Pearl, Crochet, and Velvet.

A FEATURE—100 different styles in all Latest Designs and Colorings, both large and small, at 25c. Specialty houses ask 50 and 75c for same.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 State-st.

# Weber Pianos

are conspicuous for that durability that next to tone quality is the paramount consideration in the selection of an Instrument. Many Pianos that, when new, possess a pleasing quality of tone that defies all but the most expert investigation, prove themselves utterly worthless and unreliable when subject to the crucial test of persistent and continued use, the tone speedily losing its freshness and assuming that wiry and unmusical quality so devoid of melodiousness and so offensive to the cultivated ear.

Indorsed by the most celebrated authorities of the musical world and by the liberal and increasing patronage of the most cultured public, these Instruments offer the most absolute security to the purchaser.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

# DORA SCHULZ MF. CO.,
## 147 S. State-st.

We invite Ladies to call and examine our SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

# MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

ALL HOME-MADE AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

We make a specialty of these Garments and cannot be excelled in price and quality.

DORA SCHULZ MF. CO., 147 S. State-st.

# Brass Finishing

Brass Railing, Wickets for Screens or Bank Counters (estimates on special designs in this line), Brass Castings, etc. Turning, Small-Gear Cutting, and Plating to order.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 WABASH-AV.

CANDY TOLU, MALT, Lime-Juice, Pine-Tar, Iceland Moss, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound, Licorice, Injube, etc. Cough candies at only 40 cents a lb at GUNTHER'S confectionery 78 Madison-st.

Turkish ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

# FURNITURE! Carpets! Stoves! Household Goods

A full stock at low prices for Cash or on Easy Payments.

HIRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-st.

# LYON & HEALY

*Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best moderate priced Pianos in the market. Upwards of 5,000 in use in Chicago and vicinity. Endorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Pratt, Liebling, Eddy, and other eminent artists.*

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

*Florida Lands* We have the agency in Chicago of the DISSTON PURCHASE of 4,000,000 Acres of Florida Lands, Also, 2,000,000 Acres of the Florida Southern Railway Lands, situated in nearly every County in the State, south of Jacksonville. Prices from $1.25 to $5.00 per acre. A large number of Orange Groves in bearing, from $1,000 to $50,000. Those desiring to purchase as an investment or for Winter Homes will do well to call, or send for circular. R. F. MOODY & CO., 106 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

MARTINE DANCING ACADEMIES. 272 Chicago-av. 55 Ada-st. 2138 Indiana-av. OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST.

# CANNEL COAL FOR GRATE USE.

A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO. Are receiving daily large invoices of Kanawha and Buckeye Cannel, Winifrede (Kanawha) Splint,

The best Grate Coals, pure, clean, cheerful.

To the trade and at retail at Main Office, 59 Dearborn-st.

Yards—Seventeenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Van Buren and Rockwell-sts.

Dry Hard Coal (Wilkesbarre and Lehigh) 4 days from mines in box cars. Prompt delivery.

# MILLER THURSBY. De'KONTSKI PIANOS

Concert Company. Wm. H. Sherwood, Dr. Louis Maas, E. Neupert, C. Petersilea, E. Liebling, and others use these Pianos exclusively.

LEWIS, NEWELL & GIBBS SOLE AGENTS, 152 STATE-ST.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.


# CABLE CHRONICL[E]

Lord Salisbury Supplied [...] Tory Campaign Literatu[re] by an American,

Who Praised the United State[s] Let His Patron Take A[ll] Credit.

Triumph of the Portuguese Crem[ation]ists in Their Contest with th[e] Priests.

James McDermott Preparing to [dem]onstrate that He Is Not [an] Informer.

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**THE ENGLISH TORIES**

THEIR CHIEF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT W[RITTEN] BY AN AMERICAN.

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The author deplores what he allege[s as] the fact that the American Republ[ic has] taken the place of England as the be[...] of conservatism in the world, and th[e] United States should be guarded again[st the] worst dangers of democracy, while En[gland] was becoming thoroughly exposed to [...]

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Sir Stafford Northcote, having ret[urned] from his Irish campaign, will Monday [...] start on a stumping tour throughout [...] He addresses a huge meeting toni[ght at] Bangor.

**CREMATION.**

THE BATTLE BETWEEN PRIESTS AN[D PHY]SICIANS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special Cable Dis[patch] to the Chicago Tribune.]—The conflict [which] has been waged for a long time betwe[en the] priests and the physicians throughout [Portu]gal in regard to cremation has at las[t been] brought to a temporary settlement. T[he au]thorities of Lisbon and of all the pri[ncipal] municipalities of the Kingdom have [issued] decrees making cremation absolutely [...] al in most cases, and compulsory in [...] case of death occurring in a district in [...] diseases of the nature of plagues sh[all be] officially declared epidemic. These d[ecrees] are uniform and contain substantially [...] legislation sought by the cremationists. [The] agitation has been long and bitte[r, and] has been carried on with all the expe[...] known to religious power and prejudi[ce on] the one hand, and to scientific persis[tence] and radicalism on the other. The crem[ation]ists intend eventually to endeavor to [have] the burning of the human dead made [com]pulsory throughout the Kingdom, an[d the] present authorities sympathize with th[em to] such an extent that, if they dared, they [would] at once abolish burial. Both the autho[rities] and the doctors, however, believe that t[he cre]mation will be found to have so abolishe[d pre]judice that cremation, now that it is en[forced] by the Portuguese law, will ra[pidly] supersede interment.

To prepare the way gradually fo[r the] change the new decrees ordain tha[t] [...] at the end of every five yea[rs the] cemeteries in each municipality [and] large town throughout the Kingdom sh[all be] cleaned entirely of human bodies, [...] which shall be burned in the public c[rema]tories. Most of the priests oppose t[he ex]ecution of these new laws, and their o[pposi]tion is taking the form of pulpit and c[...] al insistance on burial. The pr[...] intend to undermine the clerical [...] by making cremation so cheap [and] surrounding its performace with cere[mony] so simple and imposing that the poor [will be] drawn to its practice by their interest [and pru]dential economy.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

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A DEFAULTER.

George Warden, the defaulting Sec[retary] of the London & River Plate Bank, [...]

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NG!
LOVES.
...s Fitted to the Hand ... Warranted."
... FOR THIS SALE.
GLOVES,
RSETS
"SPECIALTY."
Hoop-Skirts, Hair-Cloth Skirts, Bustles, AND DRESS FORMS IN VARIETY.
ERWEAR
SIERY.
FINE HOSE,
TTONS.
OTHSCHILD,
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EL COAL
GRATE USE.
BRACKEBUSH & CO.
...and Buckeye Cannel, (Kanawha) Splint,
...rade and at retail at 59 Dearborn-st.
ER THURSBY.
PIANOS
HEWELL & GIBBS
SOLE AGENTS,
STATE-ST.
N'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st.

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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A DEFAULTER.

George Warden, the defaulting Secretary of the London & River Plate Bank, now in prison awaiting his trial, talks freely of the circumstances attending his thefts and unfortunate stock operations. In an interview with a gentleman who has the entrée to the jail, and which has been communicated to your correspondent, Warden, who is very much depressed and spiritless, says that he blames John Watters, the broker, for all his troubles. Watters continually urged him on, promising that each new venture would be certain to result favorably. These unremitting solicitations, which he was too weak to resist, caused him to keep up his peculations until he had taken everything available in the way of negotiable securities. These securities he handed to Watters, who realized on them and used the proceeds to margin and remargin stocks. Warden bitterly regrets his weakness in allowing himself to be led into the ruinous transactions which have resulted in his arrest and imprisonment, more particularly on account of the disgrace which he has brought upon his relatives. He graphically describes his stock-gambling operations, and says that he hopes his present predicament may serve as a warning to other young men holding positions of confidence and trust.

The Directors of the London & River-Plate Bank show great bitterness towards Watters, and do not hesitate in saying that they blame him almost entirely for their losses. They have determined to prosecute him pitilessly, and are sparing no pains or expense in order to bring him to a speedy trial and conviction. All the London papers are publishing articles abusing stock-gambling generally, and the brokers in particular for fostering and promoting these unhealthy and disastrous transactions. They admit the necessity for dealings in stocks, of course, but deplore that there is at present no way of drawing the line between pure gambling, with all its attendant evils, and legitimate transfers of stock between buyer and seller.

M'DERMOTT'S DEFENSE.

James McDermott has written a letter to a prominent Irishman in Paris, which bears the postmark of County Dublin. In it he says that he is writing an article which he intends to publish in several leading American newspapers which will completely refute the charges of treachery so freely made against him. He does not refer to his present place of abode, but says that he will pass the winter in Paris.

Since McDermott's release from prison at Liverpool he has been moving from place to place under assumed names in order to avoid the wrath of the avengers, which he fears on account of the general belief that he is an informer. The postmark on his letter is probably a blind, as he is now, according to the best information, in London.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

A grand torchlight procession took place at Monaghan tonight, headed by Lord Rossmore. After marching through the principal streets of the town the procession halted and proceeded to wind up the demonstration by burning Mr. Healy in effigy.

LORD KENMORE.

Lord Kenmore, who fled to England during the hight of the league agitation, and who has since resided in London, has again returned to Ireland. He arrived at Killarney tonight, and states that he will remain there and insist upon being properly protected by the police.

ELOPED.

A prominent Dublin solicitor, who was formerly President of the Irish Law Society, has eloped with a very young and well-known lady of that city. He is married, and leaves quite a large family behind him.

A DIPLOMATIC REFUSAL.

It is reported that Emperor William, of Germany, recently offered King Humbert, of Italy, an honorary Coloneley in a Uhlan regiment. Humbert, who found himself in a dilemma, particularly on account of the recent demonstrations in Paris against Alfonso, of Spain, for accepting a similar offer, took counsel with his Ministers. They decided that he must refuse at any cost, and an answer to the Emperor declining the proffered honor was formulated, which stated in the most polite manner that the King would have to decline the pleasure of wearing the Uhlan uniform because of the existence of a law in Italy which made it impossible for him to return the compliment.

AUSTRIAN LANDS.

The Austrian Government contemplates taking measures to suppress the effects which the philosophy of Henry George concerning land is producing upon the Austrian people. Several of the Austrian Provincial Diets have petitioned the Imperial Government to legislate for the prevention of what is termed the excessive subdivision of land, at present in force in Austria through the laws of inheritance, upon the ground that it tends to pauperize the peasantry. These petitions are backed up by statistics, but are regarded with suspicion as artificial expedients to produce a reaction from the Georgian philosophy, which has lately taken strong hold upon the people. Austrian statesmen declare that many of the peasantry who have been reduced to great poverty by the continual increase of the area of holding, resultant from the constant subdivisions enforced by the prevailing laws of inheritance, are growing discontented under the delusion that the only remedy lies in a new confiscation and redivision by the Government.

TRICHINIASIS.

The trichiniasis in Saxony is increasing and spreading. There are tonight 500 officially reported cases. The mortality has reached the unprecedented average of 20 per cent of the total number of infections. In many of the districts entire families are prostrated. The scientists who have been studying the plague have announced that the disease will become epidemic if it continues to develop for the full period of a month, as it has increased in the twelve days during which it has already existed. This declaration, in the face of the fact that the number of certified cases is increasing daily at a fearful rate, has produced an alarm bordering on panic.

GERMAN PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The politicians engaged in the business of building up a German protective policy are taking advantage of the Saxony plague and attempting to convince the public that the disease was introduced in imported American meats. They have succeeded in raising a popular clamor against American pork, and efforts will be made to increase the restrictive character of the present laws against its importation. Heretofore these laws have derived their support entirely from the politicians and German hog-raisers, the consumers having been generally opposed to them, but the Bismarck enactments are now securing the growth of a strong popular approval which it may be impossible to overcome, no matter how strongly proven ill-founded.

GERMANY.

In Berlin tonight the Liberals are making great demonstrations of pleasure over their successes in the Communal elections. Several of the Liberal leaders have been banqueted. The coalition between the Conservative Liberals and all the extreme and Socialistic factions of the Citizens' party, which resulted in the return of forty-two Progressists, is, however, severely denounced. The result of the elections has produced more excitement in Berlin than anything of the kind for years.

The great increase in the number of Americans who annually spend much of their summer vacation in different parts of Germany is beginning to attract notice and newspaper comment. One of the speakers at the Berlin demonstrations tonight called the attention of the audience to the growing relationship between the citizens of the United States and the people of Germany, arising from the enormous population Germany had already given to the Republic, and said the interchange of ideas resulting from these ties were rapidly liberalizing the whole German people. The speaker pointed to the liberalism of England as the result of the relationship which had so long and closely existed between Great Britain and the United States during that period when England was furnishing the Republic with population and claimed the title of Mother Country. Germany, the speaker said, as the result of its succession to England in the matter of furnishing population to the Republic would soon become as thoroughly liberalized, and now that Germany had taken England's place in the one respect, Germany ought also succeed to the title "Mother Country" to the great Republic. This last remark was greeted with prolonged applause. The returns of the steamboat companies alone show that during the season just closed 4,000 Americans booked in Berlin for the United States by the Bremen route alone and 2,000 by the Hamburg.

MINISTER LOWELL.

Minister Lowell's chances for election to the rectorship of the Scotch University of St. Andrew's are very slim. He has as a rival Mr. W. H. Mallock, the author, who is at present undoubtedly the favorit candidate.

AN AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

At 1 o'clock this morning Daniel Lucy, gamekeeper to Mr. Massey, a boycotted landlord, while on his way to market at Macroom, was shot at from behind a hedge and so seriously wounded that his life is despaired of. Lucy has no idea as to the identity of his assailants, and it is supposed he was attacked on account of the ill-feeling against his master.

GIVEN REVOLVERS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, has issued revolvers to the metropolitan police, despite the strong opposition of the officers of the Police Department, who insisted that there was no real necessity for such a step. The officers believe that the possession of such dangerous weapons by men unaccustomed to their use will lead to demoralization, and possibly to unjustifiable shooting under circumstances which give rise to strong excitement.

THE MARQUIS TSENG.

The Marquis Tseng discredits the report which has appeared in several newspapers that China intends to blockade Canton. He says that he has heard nothing from his Government which would lead him to believe that they contemplated so severe a measure. The Franco-Chinese question remains unchanged, no progress having been made during the week.

GEN. PRYOR DINED.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, the American counsel retained for the defense of O'Donnell, was dined tonight by the Savage Club. In an interview with a reporter after the dinner Gen. Pryor said he believed O'Donnell would get a fair trial in London.

"I have been agreeably surprised," said Gen. Pryor, "to find that the English as a people, at least in London, are entirely unprejudiced against the prisoner and disposed to accord him the fullest benefit of an impartial hearing."

"Then you expect to be successful in defending O'Donnell?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, I do. I believe that a verdict of manslaughter will be rendered."

"Upon what grounds do you base this expectation?"

"Upon all the facts of the case, as I have learned them since I have come here, I am certain that it can be established that O'Donnell is not and never was an Invincible; that he did not follow Carey; had no idea the informer was aboard the ship; was unaware of his indentity until the time of the killing, then learned it suddenly, and killed Carey in self-defense during the fight which followed the exposure of Carey's identity. All this will be proven beyond doubt, if the Capetown witnesses whom we have sent for should be found and the money required to defray their expenses to London be procured. We are making every exertion and feel certain of securing a verdict of manslaughter. We will have a fair trial."

"Have you seen O'Donnell?"

"Oh, yes. I have had an interview with him. He appears to me to be a simple-minded man, an ingenuous Irishman, and anything but an assasin."

A MEETING PROCLAIMED.

The National League meeting arranged to be held at Innis Carra, Ireland, tomorrow (Sunday) evening has been proclaimed by the Dublin Castle Government. This prohibition has been received will ill-grace by the Nationalists, who had completed preparations for a monster demonstration. The authorities, fearing that the people of Innis Carra will hold a meeting despite the prohibition, have made an extra draft of police from Cork and sent them to the place to prevent any assemblage.

NOTES.

The German-African Society having announced its inability to raise the 300,000 marks necessary to defray the expenses of Lieut. Wissmann's proposed second trip across Africa, King Leopold of Belgium has volunteered to advance the entire sum.

Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is under medical treatment in Paris, has just entered his daughter as a student in the Zurich University, where the young lady will study, under special tutors, logic, ethics, and metaphysics. Judge Kelley accompanied his daughter to Zurich and returned to Paris. His health is improving.

Sir William Armstrong, the great cannon manufacturer, has concluded a contract with the Russian Government for the construction of a trial supply of extraordinarily heavy ordnance, for which he will receive the sum of 150,000 rubles. If these guns are satisfactory and are approved by the Russian artillery experts, the terms of the agreement give to Sir William Armstrong a further and more extensive contract. For this second undertaking he will receive the sum of 15,000,000 rubles, and four years' time will be occupied in its completion.

In a mile race today between Mr. W. G. George, the English amateur champion, and Mr. William Snook, the American runner, Mr. George won easily in 4:26¼. Mr. George's best time is 4:19 3-5.

## MILLIONS AT STAKE.

### Litigation Which Involves the Title to Large Tracts of Georgia Lands.

EASTMAN, Ga., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Legal proceedings involving the title of 300,000 acres of land have just been instituted in Southeast Georgia in the interests of all the heirs-at-law of the late Stephen Chase, Samuel E. Crocker of Maine, and Abraham Colby, of New Hampshire. The tract comprises 1,500 lots lying in Dodge, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Telfair Counties. Dodge County was named after the late William E. Dodge, of New York, and Eastman, its principal place, after his long-time confidential business associate, William P. Eastman, both gentlemen having held large interests in the section. Long years before the late War, Peter J. Williams was granted a large tract of wild lands by the State. About the same time Georgia distributed hundreds of thousands of acres of her public domain by lottery, the tickets selling for a song, and the lucky holders numbering hundreds of persons of all classes. Most of the Williams estate, and a large fraction of the lands won in the lottery, finally came by successive conveyances into the possession of Colby, Chase, and Crocker, the present holders of the property. The Georgia Land & Lumber Company, in which Dodge and Eastman were once the leading spirits, claim to have acqured the land by purchase from Colby, Chase, and Crocker and other holders, but the plaintiffs in the present suit claim that the title to the property never passed out of the hands of the three New-Englanders mentioned, and that the corporation now in possession illegally usurped the lands, they being allowed at that time to run wild and not given particular attention, as they were then considered almost valueless except as an investment which might prove profitable some time in the distant future. Today they are worth several millions, and their value will be greatly enhanced every successive year until the new-born Southern boom reaches maturity. The representatives of the plaintiffs are already offering the lands for sale or lease for farming, timber, or turpentine purposes, and announce that they will sue for all trespass and damage to the inheritance. The counsel for the plaintiffs are Col. H. M. Sleeper, of Massachusetts, and Col. L. A. Hall and O. H. Biggs, of Eastman. The suit will involve the interests of several hundred small planters who are distributed over the estate, and will be watched with keen interest throughout the entire South. The defendants, of course, ridicule the claims of the plaintiffs. The lands were once in the possession of the State of Indiana.

## WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

OLYMPIA, Ore., Oct. 18.—The bill granting women the right of suffrage passed the House of the Washington Territory Legislature last night. The vote stood 14 to 7. The result of the vote has caused much excitement among the friends of woman suffrage.

# FOREIGN.

## Operations of a Gang of Russian Pirates on the Black Sea.

## Vessels Wrecked, the Crews Promptly Murdered, and the Spoils Disposed Of.

## Government Officials of High Grades Said to Be Connected with the Nefarious Trade.

## Literary and Artistic Events of the Week in London—On the Congo.

## Death of the Marquis of Donegall—Fluctuations in American Securities—Irish Affairs.

### THE OLD WORLD.

BREAKING UP OF THE BLACK SEA GANG OF PIRATES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—A correspondent at Insterburg, on the Russian frontier, telegraphs the following: Night before last the Russian police at Kertch made an attempt to arrest the chief of a band of pirates whose lucrative exploits have caused a sort of panic along the whole Northern coast of the Black Sea. The chief pirate escaped, but evidence has fallen into the hands of the authorities disclosing the astonishing fact that not only the great bulk of the seafaring population on the Sea of Azof, including the Government pilots, are in active complicity with the pirates, but that several of their boldest operations were directed by one of the highest functionaries of the Crimea, and suspicion even points to the complicity of one of the Consuls resident at Kertch. About twenty Crimean merchants are also compromised in the affair.

The method usually adopted by the pirates was to exhibit false signals so as to lure vessels straight on to the dangerous reefs of the Tauranian coast. The crews were then left to perish on the rocks or murdered after the vessels had been pillaged and the pirates had helped themselves to what they needed. The cargoes were transferred to other vessels, placed at the disposal of the pirates by their silent parners at Kertch and elsewhere, and conveyed to Constantinople, Varna, and Odessa, where they were sold in the open market.

A CRAZY LORD.

The successor of the late Lord Mountcashell, the nonagenarian, who was about to marry a young lady on his deathbed, is hopelessly insane. He has long been an inmate of an asylum near Bristol. His estates are worthless.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, joined the Cambridge University yesterday. He has rooms in Trinity College, and will be treated as an ordinary undergraduate.

Clubs and drawing-rooms being empty, society reporters have been interviewing the charwomen of Buckingham Palace, and have learned from these ladies that the Queen will not come to London next season, and that the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany have been quarreling about a vacant suite of rooms in the palace.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

Martin Roeder's new oratorio, "Maria Magdalena," will be produced soon at Berlin. The work is in three parts, the first on the Sea of Tiberias, the second at the feast in the house of Simeon at Bethany, the third at Golgotha. Christ is a baritone, Magdalen a contralto, Simeon a baritone, and the Apostle a tenor.

Anthony Trollope's book awakens a hot discussion. Mr. Greenwood, editor of the *St. James' Gazette*, publishes a personal attack on the novelist. The *Pall Mall* calls Greenwood a liar. Both papers are written by gentlemen for gentlemen.

Archibald Forbes will publish an article in the November *Fortnightly Review* maintaining that Marshal Bazaine was innocent of treason at Metz.

The life of the late Lord Chancellor Westbury, reputed the wealthiest occupant of the Woolsack, has been written by Richard Kennard.

Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, has in the press a work entitled "Fifty Years of London Life."

Lady Jackson will continue her series of historical French portrait, with two volumes treating of the Court of the Restoration; besides the royal personages some account will be given of Mme. Récamier and Mlle. Rachel.

Lord Ashburnham is still negotiating for the sale of his manuscripts, but not with the English Government. The *Academy* regrets that England cannot put aside £45,000 a year till the collection is bought.

The author of the book called "John Bull et Son Ile," who has long refused to allow an English translation, has now relented, and is preparing a second volume on "English Home Life."

A learned editress is about to publish a life of Bacon, showing that the history of Bacon's mind studies and occupations corresponds minutely with the production of Shakspeare's plays.

A tragedy by the Italian poet Leopardi, it has been found, was written at the age of 14. The title is "Pompeius."

Among the important forthcoming works in London are the Life of Lord Lyndhurst, by Sir Theodore Martin; Schleimann's Last Discoveries; the Memoirs of Wilson Croker, by L. J. Jennings, and "The Unity of Nature," by the Duke of Argyll.

Sir Coutts Lyndsay will devote the Grosvenor gallery this year to the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Millais is painting a portrait of Irving; Watts is finishing portraits of Cardinal Manning and the Duke of Devonshire.

A statue of Goldoni is being erected in the Campo San Bartolemeo at Venice.

The *Athenæum* makes a sarcastic allusion to the fact that eight of the ten principal New York theatres were at the beginning of the month playing English pieces.

The authrs of the new Drury Lane melodrama reply to the critics who accuse them of revolting realism. Mr. Buchanan thinks that representations of hanging "shock no truly tender heart." Mr. Harris thinks that they will "hasten to remove the blackest blot on our civilization."

Writing of Missionary Shaw Mr. Labouchère says: "If St. Paul had claimed redress to the tune of 1,200,000 sestertii because the Romans did not treat him as a gentleman, and because his choice Falernian wine was drunk by Timothy and other converts, it is hardly likely that his successors would now be head of the Catholic Church."

### OTHER CABLES.

THEATRICAL AND PERSONAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special Cable.]—Mary Anderson has become the fashion. The Lyceum is crowded every night. She will play in "The Lady of Lyons" Oct. 27.

It is rumored that Mme. Christine Nilsson will marry an American merchant.

It is expected that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will visit relatives in London and afterward make a tour of Europe in the course of the coming winter.

There has been an unprecedented number of Americans in Berlin this summer. Four thousand returned home by the Bremen Line and 2,500 by the Hamburg Line.

Mr. Walton will run Girofle and Pickwick for the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Girofle is returning to her best form.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist, is constructing a palatial residence at a cost of £50,000 at Kensington. His artist friends will contribute paintings and other decorations.

Chevalier Wyckoff has had a paralytic stroke and is dying.

Henry J. Byron, the dramatist and actor, is seriously ill.

Messrs. Farnie and Planquette have finished their new opera, "Nell Gwynne," which has been partly heard by managers of Paris and London, and is expected to be an immense success. Mr. Henderson, of the Royal Comedy Theatre, has purchased the English copyright.

The Rev. Dr. Begg, father of Walter Bentley, the actor, has left £80,000 to be divided among the family.

A young tenor named Escalias, a pupil of the Conservatoire, has achieved a great success at Paris. He created a furore in his début in "William Tell." The Paris opera directors have doubled the terms of his engagement.

THE NEW CABLE.

The Paris *Figaro* today contains a column interview with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, concerning the new Atlantic cable project. It makes Mr. Bennett state that he has joined Mr. Mackey to lay two cables—one from Brest, connected with Paris by a special wire, and the other from England. The capital will be £500,000. The Messrs. Siemens are constructing the cables. The contract stipulates that the cables shall be opened by July.

THE PRINCE AND THE BEAUTY.

The Prince of Wales has asked Millais to paint a life-size portrait of Miss Jennie Chamberlain.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Before the arrest of Bracken and Holmes, at Halifax, the Government at London was warned that Irish-Americans from New York were plotting to blow up with dynamite the British corvet Canada, with Prince George of Wales on board, which vessel was lying in Halifax harbor. The Government at once instructed the Halifax authorities to keep a strict watch on the corvet.

Mrs. Carey, the wife of the late James Carey, will receive a weekly allowance of £4 10s for herself and family until the conclusion of the trial of O'Donnell. She has been warned against confiding in newspaper men.

James Stephens, the Fenian, in a recent interview at Paris expressed confidence that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke would do justice to Ireland. Mr. Stephens favors a federation of the three sections of the Kingdom.

A national address was delivered to Mr. Parnell on the occasion of the presentation to him of the testimonial gotten up in his honor. The testimonial consists of a silver casket containing an illuminated folio album in bog-oak, decorated with the family arms, paintings of the various members of the family, and miniatures of the Irish National leaders.

THE LIBERALS.

The opinion of the Liberal clubs—the Reform, National Liberal, and Devonshire—is divided on the resolutions adopted at the Liberal conference held at Leeds, but a strong majority supports them. The meeting was roused to the greatest pitch of enthusiasm by Mr. Bright's declaration that a hereditary and irresponsible legislature cannot remain an institution of the country. The conference thundered with applause on the chance remark of a delegate to "throw the Lords out." The demonstration is considered a practical opening of the Radical campaign against the existence of the House of Lords.

The Cabinet councils will be resumed in the first week in November to prepare the work for the coming session of Parliament. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has decided to introduce the County-Franchise bill this session, leaving the redistribution-of-seats measure until the session of 1885.

The Irish Nationalist leaders express dissatisfaction at the absence of any mention at the Leeds conference looking to the reform of the Irish franchise. Private overtures were made to Mr. Parnell for his coöperation in the English county-franchise question on condition that there be presented a county-government bill for Ireland with the household franchise for town and country.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The relations between France and Great Britain are tending to a renewal of the tension caused between the two countries by the Tamatave incident. Nothing is known at the Foreign Office in regard to the reported offer to Missionary Shaw by the French Government of an indemnity of 60,000 francs. Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, has through Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, sent a long dispatch to the French Government stating the extensive losses sustained by British subjects trading with Tamatave and other ports in Madagascar. Earl Granville leaves the total amount of the indemnities to be claimed from France to be fixed hereafter, as claims are still being lodged at the Foreign Office. It is now reported that the amount will be £500,000.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Since the Czar's return to St. Petersburg Russian agents have been exerting an influence on the press. Reports are current that the Czar is desirous of joining the Austro-German peace band. These reports are associated with the making of arrangements for a Russian external loan of £14,000,000 with Frankfort, Berlin, and Amsterdam bankers. Independent advices contradict both German and Russian peace aims. The Cologne *Gazette* states that 150 regiments of Cossacks of the Don are being placed on a war footing. It is certain that orders have been given to restore Sebastopol immediately. A first-class fortress is to be prepared, and a standing garrison of 5,000 men is to be stationed there. Dock-yards capable of floating the largest ironclads are to be built. Six new gunboats and twelve sea-going torpedo vessels are in process of construction for the Black Sea fleet. Forty Russian naval officers have been drafted to form a Bulgarian flotilla, and more officers will join the contingent. There are now 250 commissioned officers in the Bulgarian army.

LORNE.

The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany will meet the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on the arrival of the latter at Liverpool, where they are expected Nov. 5. The Queen is in earnest about sending the Marquis of Lorne to India as Viceroy, but the consent of the Cabinet is doubtful.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet holds its first meetings during the vacation in November, and the approach of that time brings a renewal of political activity, chiefly with a view to influence the decisions of the Government. But for one discordant note the Leeds Convention was practically solid in demanding that the Government should take the Franchise bill the first thing next session, and take the Redistricting bill separately the following year. John Bright, after the convention, strongly supported this course, and Mr. John Morley, President of the convention, hinted that Mr. Chamberlain held the same view. The discordant note came from Herbert Gladstone, who expressed a preference for the bill providing for the government of London, and people naturally suppose that he knows the views of his father. Notwithstanding this, the general impression left is that the Cabinet will follow the advice of the convention. Ireland was not once mentioned during the convention, and the Parnellites conclude that the intention is to exclude Ireland from the operation of the reduced franchise. Liberal journalists justify such a course by the statement that in all previous franchise bills England and Ireland have always been dealt with in separate bills. The Conservatives will oppose any franchise bill which does not deal simultaneously with redistricting. The House of Lords will take the same view, and if Parnellite obstruction be added to this combination the Franchise bill has a bad chance. Mr. Gladstone will not forget this.

Lord Salisbury has meantime been helping his opponents by an article in the *Quarterly Review* entitled "Disintegration." Sardonic, biting, full of brilliant epigram and outspoken and impartial invective, it delights literary and horrifies political readers. Everything in the present age, we are told by his Lordship, is out of joint, and going rapidly to an unmentionable locality. England was better when she had an autocratic monarch, an almost omnipotent aristocracy, a corrupt House of Commons, and rotten boroughs; and Ireland has never been peaceful since the penal laws were relaxed. The Liberal journals laugh and the Conservative organs groan over these paradoxes, and Salisbury again falls from a responsible statesman to a brilliant but ill-balanced pamphleteer. Political literature in quite an opposit direction is represented by two pamphlets giving hideous pictures of the homes, the wants, and the vices of the English poor, and so much uneasiness is felt that even staid Liberal and cautious Conservative journals are seriously proposing semi-Socialistic schemes for the relief of misery. The construction of artisans' dwellings by the State is a favorit expedient, and it is noteworthy that Lord Salisbury has approved this scheme in speeches, and is about to advocate it shortly in an article in a Tory magazine.

THE FRENCH.

Jules Ferry's bold defiance to the Radicals of France cannot be appreciated till the meeting of the Assembly next Tuesday. The Radicals have not yet spoken, their leaders being out of town, but the clericals have expressed bitter distrust of the man who has attacked the clerical orders and secularized the schools. While President Grévy dislikes his adventurous policy abroad, Ferry's great advantage is that all his colleagues but one represent rural constituencies, and that the peasants and the bourgeoisie begin to recognize him as the successor to Gambetta. Foreign affairs, too, now look well for the French Government. Missionary Shaw is bought off, and the Chinese Embassador is showing a conciliatory spirit, while French public opinion, fearing a Chinese war, has ceased to talk of avenging Commandant Riviere's death.

THE NIHILISTS.

The Nihilists seem to be in a bad way in Russia. The Czar has been able to lay the foundation of a chapel on the spot where his father was assasinated amid signs of universal popularity, though sixty-three members of a revolutionary society have been just condemned to Siberia. Meantime Russian officialism daily makes blunders and daily grows more hateful. Correspondence which, unlike telegrams, has escaped the censorship, gives curious accounts of the gigantic success of Turgueneff's funeral, and of shameless attempts to degrade it by the official classes.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Turkey is disturbed by an earthquake, a threatened rising of Arab Moslems, and a trade dispute with Italy. But, on the other hand, the Sultan has dined with the English Embassador, while Mukhtar Pasha, his representative, is well received in Vienna and Berlin.

The cholera and the bondholders are still trying to keep the English troops in Egypt, but half the number are going to leave shortly.

THE ORANGEMEN.

In Ireland the success of MacMahon, the Parnellite candidate for Limerick, is made certain by the approval of the Bishop, and the National journals are calling for the prosecution of the aristocratic rowdies who organized the Orange mobs at the meeting in Monaghan. Ten thousand Orangemen were mustered by means of excursion trains and free tickets, and all were armed. The resolutions were passed to the accompaniment of pistol-shots, and at one period during the meeting a fusillade from thousands of revolvers lasted for several minutes, and was heard for miles around. Miss Ford, of the *Irish World*, has distributed in Dublin sums of about $1,000 each to the families of the men hanged for the Phenix Park murders.

EMULATING ZOLA.

Robert Buchanan's play of "A Sailor and His Lass," the one dramatic novelty of the week, is an extraordinary collection of incidents heaped together. There is a farm-yard with a live cow, which is milked in view of the audience, an Invincible conspiracy, a dynamite explosion, a shipwreck with many episodes, and finally the black flag, the tolling bell, and all the other preliminaries of a hanging. A controversy rages between Buchanan and the critics as to whether this is permissible or revolting realism.

NOTES.

There has been a going to and fro in Gladstone's country seat, and there are rumors of Cabinet changes.

Lord Salisbury's daughter is to marry next week the son of the Liberal Lord Chancellor.

An unprecedented number of Americans have visited Berlin this year.

Prince Bismarck has managed by judicious dieting, open-air exercise, and a change of his bad hours to reduce his weight by forty pounds and bring himself into splendid health.

## THE CONGO COUNTRY.

WORK OF THE EXPLORERS.

LISBON, Oct. 20.—The arrival in Congo of Sir Frederick Goldsmid the 18th of September created a sensation there. Sir Frederick stated the object of his journey was to examine the work already done, but if any difficulties occurred rendering action on the part of the English Government desirable he would endeavor to obtain it. It is reported that De Brazza, the French explorer, arrived at Stanley Pool without sufficient appliances to enable him to proceed further up the Congo River. De Brazza will probably meet Henry M. Stanley when the latter returns from Stanley Falls.

## IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE HAS HOPES OF LORD COLERIDGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Irish National League have passed a resolution expressing surprise and pleasure at the tenor of the speech of Chief-Justice Coleridge at the reception by the New York Bar Association. The resolution expresses the hope that the principles enunciated in that address will be applied by the British Government to Ireland; also that the American tour of Coleridge will serve to enlarge his views and enable him to advocate self-government for Ireland.

TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The *Freeman's Journal* demands that the Government prosecute the leaders of the Orange meeting at Roslea, the attendants of which were armed, and also says the speeches at the meeting indicated an intention to intimidate the attendants of the National League meeting held at the same time.

PARNELL.

Parnell has accepted the invitation from promoters of the Parnell testimonial fund to attend a banquet given in his honor in the Rotunda the 10th of December.

PROHIBITED.

A number of Irish National League meetings announced to be held in County Cork tomorrow have been prohibited by the authorities.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, and Lady Spencer have left Dublin for England, where they propose to remain a considerable time. They will go first to Hawarden Castle, the residence of Gladstone, to pay a visit to the Prime Minister.

## FRANCE.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is reported that the Extreme Left will in the Chamber of Deputies offer a motion demanding the expulsion of the Orleans Princes from France.

SHAW'S CASE.

An interpellation regarding the affair of Shaw, the English missionary imprisoned by the French in Madagascar, will be made in the Chamber of Deputies. The Radical members will insist on a public debate. Several Paris morning papers contain violent attacks upon Shaw.

## A REMARKABLE CASE.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DONEGALL, THE HEIR TO WHOSE TITLE AND ESTATES WAS BORN IN 1799.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The Marquis of Donegall is dead.

[George Hamilton Chichester, third Marquis of Donegall, was born at London in 1797. He served in Parliament as the representative of several Irish constituencies, and was also a Captain of the Seventh Hussars. In 1841 he became Lord Lieutenant of the County of Antrim. He also held various positions at Court during the reigns of William IV. and Victoria. He was first married in 1822, and again in 1862, but neither union secured him an heir, the estates and title passing to his brother Lord Edward Chichester, who was born in 1799.]

## DISASTERS.

EARTHQUAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Three shocks of earthquake in quick succession were felt at Gibraltar shortly after midnight, and another at 2 o'clock this morning. The direction was from north to south.

The duration of the shocks was from ten to twelve seconds each.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Slight shocks of earthquake continue in Anatolia. The deaths there in the recent convulsions are said to be greatly magnified.

AN AVALANCHE.

MESSINA, Oct. 20.—An avalanche at Asaro, Catania, overwhelmed six workmen. Five were killed.

VICTIMS OF THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Twelve bodies have been recovered from the Wharncliffe Carlton Colliery in Yorkshire. The fallen roof prevents quick work.

A CHATEAU DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The celebrated chateau of Prince Czartoyski, at Sienawa, in Austrian-Galicia, burned. Loss $600,000.

## FINANCIAL.

THE FALL IN AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Economist* says: "The most pronounced feature of the week was the fall in English, American, and Canadian securities. The movements in the two last named are due to the disquieting condition of commercial relations across the Atlantic, which induced some of the Canadian banks to strengthen their cash reserves from this side. Canadian railway securities have fallen heavily, partly because of the issue of the colorless report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which was made the pretext for a renewed speculative attack. Virginia bonds are again attracting purchasers. At the present price the 4½s funded only offer the purchaser 2¼ per cent for his outlay."

## ARABI PACHA.

MEETING OF THE EGYPTIAN LEADERS AND HIS FRIENDS WITH WILFRID BLUNT.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 20.—Wilfrid Blunt, active in organizing the defense of Arabi Pasha and other prominent Egyptian officers when tried for rebellion, has arrived here with his wife. The Egyptian exiles and the principal native Mohammedans of Colombo boarded the steamer and extended a cordial welcome to Blunt and his wife and presented them with an address in a silver casket.

## CABLE NOTES.

Trichiniasis is spreading in the vicinity of Ermsleben, Prussian Saxony. The doctors fear that 20 per cent of the cases will be fatal.

A certificate of organization of the new American, British & Continental Cable Company, capital £1,500,000, has been registered at London.

The Algerian insurgent chief, Si Sliman, was invited to a feast by two other chiefs, who slew him and sent his head to the Sultan of Morocco.

The Pope is preparing an allocution upon the condition of the Catholic Church. The Pope has summoned the Archbishop of Vienna to Rome, probably to be created a Cardinal.

Congratulatory telegrams have been exchanged between Admiral Lynch and Gen. Yglesias, of Peru, on the arrival of the latter at Anion. The Urban guard is thoroughly organized here.

The Spanish Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs received the delegates of the Tariff Reform Society. The former stated that he hoped to be able to introduce all the financial reforms the country required. The Foreign Minister would do his utmost to conclude treaties of commerce with all nations.

## STUDENTS INJURED.

### Several Spectators of a Harvard Boat-Race Precipitated from a Broken Balcony.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—By the giving-way of one of the spikes which supported the lower balcony at the Harvard boat-house today a number of students who had gathered to see the "scratch" races were seriously injured. The weather was not bright enough to attract a large throng to the scene of the prospective sport, and aside from those who expected to row probably less than 100 men went to the boat-house. About 12 o'clock the oarsmen took to their boats, and their friends who had been waiting in-doors to escape the drizzle crowded to the balcony and the platform beneath. Some also climbed upon the roof. Just before the final preparations were begun there was an appalling crash, and down went about two-thirds of the balcony. The weight of the timbers and the men who had occupied positions on the balcony was sufficient to crush the platform below, and in a moment there was frightful confusion. Men were struggling in the river, into which they had been precipitated, others were striving to extricate themselves or their companions from the wreck, and intense anxiety prevailed on account of the uncertainty as to whether or not anybody had met death. Those students who escaped unharmed quickly began to aid their less-fortunate associates. The men in the river climbed upon the float and hurried to their quarters for a change of clothing. Physicians and carriages were promptly summoned, and while their arrival was awaited everything possible was done to relieve the eight students who suffered most. They were the following:

F. S. Mead, '87, South Boston, was struck on the head and knee. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

E. H. Allen, '87, Cambridge, broken arm.

J. A. White, '83, Williamsport, Pa., bruises on the head, and possibly internal injuries.

C. J. Hamlin, '83, Boston, was struck in the back by a post and lamed.

G. A. Stewart, '84, Boston, was hit on the forehead, and one of his knees was sprained.

C. T. Hardwick, '84, Quincy, was cut in the throat and the wound bled badly.

A. H. Drake, '87, received injuries that incapacitated him from walking.

The wounded men were removed to their rooms, some in carriages and others on stretchers. The news of the disaster spread over the city with remarkable rapidity, exciting the keenest sympathy and causing gloom in the vicinity of the college. An investigation remains to be made of the cause of the accident. The balcony supports were four rather small posts, but it is believed that the balcony has been occupied many a time by a much larger number of persons than had assembled on it today. Only one of the posts gave way in the general crash, but a cursory examination seemed to show that the flooring of the balcony was not laid by the builders in the most approved style.

## YELLOW-FEVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—Christian Monico, the Swiss passenger who arrived yesterday on the steamer Granada from Panama, died this morning. His body will be buried with the same precaution taken in the previous fatal case of yellow-fever brought from Mazatlan by the steamer Newbern. All of the other passengers have been transferred to the old steamer China, now used as a sort of quarantine hospital. The mails, cargo, and everything else aboard the steamer have been fumigated before being brought ashore.

W. W. Felton, a resident of Mazatlan now staying in this city, announced the receipt of letters from his brother saying that, although the fever is now abating in Mazatlan, fully 1,500 had died from it in that place alone. He also confirms the news already telegraphed of the destruction of Altata by a hurricane.

## BLOWN TO ATOMS.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—A terrible boiler explosion accurred at Mt. Pleasant this morning in Ross Bros.' planing-mill. A man named Beckwith was instantly killed, and another named Thomas was badly injured, and is thought to be dying this afternoon. Four or five others are more or less bruised. The mill was blown to atoms, with hardly enough left to burn. The buildings in the vicinity shook with the explosion, and glass was broken in many windows. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

## STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 20.—Arrived out, the City of Richmond and Polarico, from New York; Britannia, from Quebec; and Durham City, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, the Britannic and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, and Elbe, from Bremen.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Bremen.

# THE CHURCHES.

**Heated Discussions Among the Protestant Episcopals at Philadelphia.**

**Imposing Ceremonies at the Consecration of Assistant-Bishop Potter.**

**The Young Men's Christian Association Convention Still in Session.**

**Active Steps to Be Taken by the New Catholic Colonization Society.**

**Aid Afforded by Iowa Presbyterians for Educational Institutions—The Lutherans.**

## CONSECRATION

OF ASSISTANT-BISHOP POTTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York took place today at Grace Church. The ceremonial was probably the most imposing that has ever taken place at the consecration of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Forty Bishops and over 600 clergymen took part in the services. Admission to the church was by ticket, and there was scarcely an inch of standing-room in the building shortly after the doors were thrown open. There was an early service in the morning for the parishioners, at which communion was administered. The Bishop of Iowa officiated, assisted by the Revs. A. B. Carter, D. D., G. F. Wilson, E. O. Flagg, and M. L. Woolsey. Visiting and resident members formed in procession in the building on Broadway, and shortly before 11 o'clock entered the church preceded by the usher robed in white, and followed by the faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary. After these came the visiting clergy. The Bishops who took part in the procession were Whipple of Minnesota, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Vail of Kansas, Quintard of Tennessee, Clarkson of Nebraska, Tuttle of Utah, Beckwith of Georgia, Morris of Oregon, Robertson of Missouri, and almost all the Eastern Bishops. The venerable Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, came last in the procession. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop of the church and the consecrator, was too feeble to take part in the procession, and did not enter the church until the hour for the service to begin, when he was assisted to his place by attendants. When the Bishops had taken their places in the chancel the service was begun, Bishops Stevens, Whipple, and Lay officiating. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, preached the sermon. After the promise of conformity to the litany was said by Bishop Seymour the benediction was pronounced and the recessional sung. At the conclusion of the service the Bishops, ministers, and prominent laymen partook of a collation in the restaurant near Grace Church.

## Y. M. C. A.

THE CONVENTION AT EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention continued their work today with the usual interest and enthusiasm which has accompanied its progress. At 9:30 this morning President Holley called the delegates to order at the Lake Street Church, and after due devotional services announced the program and yielded the floor to M. B. Williams, of La Crosse, who offered a paper upon "Young Men's Work." H. K. Higley presented a report from the Lake Genoa Association. The Bible study was conducted by J. H. Elliott. The social work introduced by C. B. Willis, of Milwaukee, brought about reports from all of the State organizations, their methods, and the various characteristic resorted to in securing and leading sinners to repentance. An exchange of greetings with the Vermont State Convention, at Rutland, was ordered, and the assembly dismissed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention again met at 2 o'clock, and received a paper upon "College Work," offered by Prof. C. G. Baldwin, of Ripon College. The Committee on Amendments of Rules of Order recommended the following, which was adopted.

No association after this date can be represented by a delegation in the State conventions which does not bear the name of the Young Men's Christian Association and has not adopted the test of active membership passed by the International Convention at Portland, Me., in July, 1869.

This resolution excludes but one organization—that of the State University of Madison—all others complying to its requirements. A heated discussion followed upon the subject. A report of the lumbermen's work was given by Knud Knudson, of Eau Claire.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The meeting tonight was attended by an immense concourse of people, and was the most interesting yet held. A call was issued by the State Executive Committee for $2,500 for the ensuing year's work. Contributions to the amount of $1,500 were at once subscribed by State organizations and private individuals. Upon the recommendation of the same committee the Board of Directors for the last year were reappointed. An address by Dr. L. W. Munhall closed the evening's work. Tomorrow completes the convention's labors.

## FATHER RIORDAN.

PUSHING THE PLANS FOR CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. John J. Riordan, the newly-appointed pastor of the Immigrant Mission at Castle Garden, has taken up his residence temporarily at St. Peter's Rectory, in Barclay street. He will leave the city Monday for Chicago, to join Bishop Riordan, lately consecrated coadjutor to Archbishop Allemany, of San Francisco, in a conference regarding Catholic colonization in the West and Northwest. He will then visit Bishop Spalding in Peoria, and afterward Bishop Ireland in St. Paul, Minn., the pioneer of the great movement for Catholic colonization. With the encouragement of these prelates, all of whom are members of the new Catholic Colonization Society, and the final aid promised by clegymen and wealthy laymen in this city and vicinity. Father Riordan intends to establish a mission on the plan of Father Drumgoale's mission in Lafayette place. Congressman Nicholas Müller heads the list of subscribers with a donation of $1,000. The new chaplain has decided, however, not to solicit any contributions for the establishment of the mission till he shall have completed his arrangements with the Western Bishops.

## EPISCOPAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Soon after assembling this morning the House of Delegates to the Protestant Episcopal Convention went into a Committee of the Whole on the Prayer-Book for a few moments. The Rev. Dr. Huntington said that in order to make the title-page conform to the order of the officers he desired to offer as an additional resolution that the proper anthems and psalter be printed after the short office for sundry occasions, and that the collects, epistles, and gospels be changed to a place following the holy communion. This order, he said, would prove of the greatest convenience to "the strangers in the church." Until 1863 the psalter was in a different volume, and when it was printed within the same covers it was simply tacked on at the end. With the present arrangement it will be in the proper place, he stated. It was then moved to report to the House the resolutions adopted with their amendments and the resolutions just adopted. The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Long Island, reported for the Committee on Amendment to the Constitution, that they deemed the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, inexpedient. The resolution was that representation to the House of Deputies be determined by the number of parishes in a diocese, no diocese having more than four delegates of each class. Dr. Goodwin immediately moved to amend by substituting the word "expedient" for the opposit in the report, and argued the question at great length, quoting Alexander Hamilton, who said that majorities should prevail. He said that eight small dioceses had only the same number of parishes as one large one, and yet had eight times as many votes in the General Convention. Dr. Fulton, of Missouri, followed, saying that the theory of mere numbers was fallacious; that it was equality of churches, not of little congregations, but of the unit of all church representation of the diocese; that it had always been the right of the Bishop to take with him to the convention his presbyters, who for convenience sit in another house. He further stated that it was the influence of the small dioceses and the presence of their necessities that showed the need of action on the Prayer-Book.

DR. ELLIOTT.

Dr. John H. Elliott, of Maryland, then made the speech of the day, presenting his facts in a clear, logical manner, and with fine address. He said that the delegate from Pennsylvania was not consistent. While the Church of the Holy Trinity had 900 communicants the little circle at Newtown had twenty, and yet sent an equal number of delegates to the Diocesan Convention, where one of the Newtown communicants was equal to forty-five of the Holy Trinity. He said that it had been argued that the big diocese would furnish more brains than the smaller, and then showed that in the United States Senate the leading Senator on the Democratic side was not from Pennsylvania, but was Bayard, of little Delaware, and that by far the keenest mind on the Republican side was not from the Empire State, but was a man whom courtesy forbade him to mention on the floor of the House—from New York's little neighbor, Vermont. The report of the committee was finally adopted.

The report changing the number of Presbyters and parishes necessary to form a new diocese from six to twelve, and requiring that twenty-four parishes and a corresponding number of Presbyters be left in the old when a diocese should be divided, was next considered, and brought out considerable accrimonious discussion. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, said that he had found that the way to repeal a bad law was to enforce it; therefore his committee had so acted in their work. There were too many little dioceses, he said, whose Bishops were *in omnibus partibus*, meddling in other dioceses when their own "pocket dioceses" could not occupy them. A deputy from Fond du Lac said that the clergy of the small dioceses were not occupying soft places, nor were they doing gilt-edged work. Dr. Gray, of Tennessee, made a long and exhausting argument against the change. The vote was taken by orders. The clerical vote was 17 yeas and 22 nays, the lay 17 yeas and 18 nays, without several dioceses undecided.

## NOTES.

IOWA PRESBYTERIANS.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Synod of Iowa closes its session Sunday evening in a popular meeting in behalf of home missions, to be addressed by the Rev. D. J. McMillen, of Salt Lake City. A synodicate communion will be held at 12:30 p. m. The business session closed this evening. The synod indorsed the applications for the appropriation of $2,000 in aid of the Dubuque Theological School and $4,000 to Parsons' College at Fairfield. Applications in behalf of the Board of Aid for colleges and academies were heard, presenting the claims of Lenox College at Hopkinson.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America continued its discussion of the ninety-five theses of Luther. In the afternoon the delegates inspected Castle Garden.

## A PRETTY SERVANT-GIRL.

**On Her Testimony a Rich Lawyer Is Held to Answer for a Criminal Assault.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Richard B. Cash, a rich young lawyer of Norwich, has been placed under bonds of $1,500 to answer a grave accusation at the November term of the Superior Court in New London. Hattie Doherty is a pretty girl of 80, who at an early age entered the family of Chief-Justice Park, whose home is in Norwich. She has always been recognized more as a daughter than a servant, and has everywhere won the respect and regard of those who know her. The evening of Thursday, Oct. 4, she was out walking when she met Lawyer Cash and accompanied him to his office, where she alleges he made proposals which she resented, whereupon he attempted an assault. The charges were promptly made by the girl, but until the latter part of this week no steps were taken toward a trial. When the case was called the complainant was in court looking exceedingly handsome. Chief-Justice Park had walked over the hill from his home a mile or two by the girl's side cheering her with fatherly words. The defendant, dressed in a fashionable suit of broadcloth, was on hand. The girl told the story of her wrong. The afternoon of the alleged offense she went to New London to visit two female friends, returning on the 6:18 p. m. train. She hurried from the depot and came over town, stopping twice to make purchases for herself and the Park family, and then crossed the Laurel Hill bridge on her way to the Judge's residence. As she was climbing the steep hill on the other side of the river Lawyer Cash came walking up behind her. "I've got some documents for the Judge," he said, "and I wish you would take them to him. I ought to send a note along with the documents," he added, "so that the Judge will understand them. Will you come over to my office, which is in the Geer Building, until I can write the note?" The girl consented, and as they walked over into the city they chatted on various topics. When the Geer Building was reached Cash led the way into the lower entry. "I will wait here," she said, "until you go in and write the note."

"No," said her companion, "it is cold down here, and it is only a flight of stairs up to my office, where you will be warm."

The girl passed into the entry, Cash let the door go to, and it locked. They went upstairs and entered the rooms of the lawyer at the top of the building. Cash locked the door. "Why did you lock the door?" asked the girl, beginning to be frightened. "Because," responded her companion, "You've got to stay here all night." Thereupon she rose hastily, and started for the window, saying, "If you don't let me out I'll cry for help." Cash caught her as she reached the window, pushing her back. He forced her to a sofa, pushed her upon it, and threw himself beside her, holding her against the wall, with one of his hands across her mouth. After a struggle she broke away, got to the window, threw up the sash, and opened the blinds. She saw a man standing beside a carriage and exclaimed, so that the man below heard her: "If you don't let me out I'll call to this man."

She testified that she was afraid to make a loud outcry, fearing that Cash, who had threatened her, would kill her. He finally pulled her back, and, forcing her down on a reclining chair, made an indecent proposal. She flung herself off the chair, and reaching the middle of the floor cried out in her agony, "Mother in Heaven protect me." Cash had almost wholly undressed. He laughed at her prayer, and again used indecent language. There was another desperate struggle. Cash finally became so enraged that he exclaimed: "If you want to get out why don't you go, you —? I'll open the door. Get out and be d—d to you." He opened the door, and the girl went out. She ran nearly all the way home. She informed Judge Parks' family that night.

Other witnesses for the State corroborated parts of the girl's story. One testified to seeing Cash and the young woman on their way to his office. Another testified that he was the man described by the girl as standing at a carriage in front of the building when she said: "If you don't let me out I will call for help." He heard the girl's remark. The defense offered no testimony. Judge Kellogg found probable cause for holding the accused for trial. Lawyer Cash denies the girl's story in toto and claims that, though she did accompany him to his office, no such scenes occurred as those she has described. He is certain of exoneration, he says, when the case comes to trial.

## THE MANLY ART.

**John L. Sullivan Tells a Reporter How He Hopes to See Prize-Fighting Made Respectable.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, the champion pugilist, with his combination, gave sparring exhibitions here yesterday and today, which were attended by admirers of the manly art. He submitted very gracefully to an interview tonight, in which he admitted that he had talked more about himself than to any other newspaper man.

"You want to know what I think of the science of self-defense?" he said, after a brief conversation. "Well, I'll tell you. I think that it is something that every man should be skilled in. It is one of the best athletic exercises in the whole catalog of sports. It brings every muscle into play, and it is healthful and invigorating I know," he continued, "what the public think of pugilists. I am aware of the fact that they are regarded as a set of brutes and a degraded class generally. The public may be right to a certain extent, but I maintain that there are gentlemen in the profession and who are capable of conducting themselves as such. The public forget that John Morrissey was a member of Congress, and though not gifted with a collegiate education, had a great deal of hard, common sense that won him a prominent place. John C. Heenan, though a pugilist, was a finished gentleman. Roscoe Conkling and Zach Chandler in years gone had established reputations as men who were able to take care of themselves with the gloves on. Why is it that people raise such a cry against boxers, and sparring exhibitions are denounced as unbecoming gentlemen, when there is not a college in the country of any standing that does not encourage their students in boxing, fencing, and rowing?"

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

"What about prize-fighting?"

"Well, it is just the same as any other business. You own a fine horse and so does some other man. There is a match made and you back your horse with money. A man challenges me to a trial of skill and endurance with the fists. It is my business, and I go in to win. That is the whole thing. Aristocratic gentlemen of Europe and sometimes in this country go out with a couple of friends and try to kill each other with swords or revolvers at twenty paces. Why don't they settle the question with their fists? There would be no loss of life, and it would be equally as effective in determining who is the best man. Of course, if a man becomes an expert boxer he gets a reputation, and he is called upon to defend it. Once he gets that reputation he is looked down upon by society as a degraded man. But I tell you that this science of self-defense is growing in favor. There is hardly a city or town that does not have its class of gentlemen who are under instructions. Look at the audience last night at the Coliseum. It was as orderly and intelligent an assemblage of men as I ever saw."

MITCHELL.

"Mitchell, as I suppose you are aware," said the reporter, "is regarded as a remarkable man to be a pugilist. He had a collegiate training, and was at one time a medical student."

"He has that reputation," said the champion, "but Mr. Mitchell never set foot inside a medical college, and I know what I am talking about. Mitchell is a liar, for I have it from men who knew him from away back. I never have said anything about myself, for I haven't had much to say. I received a good common-school education in Boston at the Dwight Grammar School, and could have gone further had I desired. You will be surprised when I tell you that my parents desired to educate me for the Catholic priesthood, and with this in view sent me to Boston College, a Catholic institution connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception. If I had completed the course there I would have been admitted to the Holy Cross College. I was young—only about 16 or 17—and I had a leaning toward athletic sports. I attended college two or three months, but as I could make $30 or $40 a week at playing ball and in other athletic games. I threw my books aside and gave myself up to it. That is how I got into the base-ball profession, and left school for good and all."

THE CHAMPION DEVELOPING.

"From the base-ball business I drifted into boxing and pugilism. I have made a great deal of money, and spent a great deal, and I have had plenty of fun, as it is called, but I came to a point where I concluded that I had better stop, and I did. Then I concluded to open my saloon in Boston and settle down to business. Of course boxing is my business, just the same as journalism is yours."

"Do you think that the public can be brought to look at your profession in a different light, and are you trying to have them do so?"

"Certainly; I would like to see it elevated and placed on a different sphere. I have a project on foot that I am not at liberty to mention now whereby I hope before long to see as many ladies as gentlemen at our athletic exhibitions."

DISCUSSED BY THE PREACHERS.

"As an illustration of what I have just said," continued the famous athlete, "I might mention an experience at Altoona this week. There was some kind of a meeting in progress among the Baptist preachers, and a good many of them stopped at the same hotel where myself and my party was registered. Some of them were regular fanatics. That day at dinner Gillespie sat at the table with some of them, and of course they did not know he was with the combination. Myself and wife were at an adjoining table. One of them said: 'I don't know how such a pretty woman could marry such a fellow.' Another said: 'Look at the countenance he has; just look at his hand; it's covered with hair, and he is a regular bully.' That night I met several of them in the hallway, and a couple of them stopped me and wanted to know if I did not see the error of my way and know what end I would eventually come to. I listened to them, and when through I said that I thought my way of robbing the people about as clever as theirs, and on the whole it didn't make much difference. They didn't bother me the balance of the time I spent in Altoona. Fanaticism prompts some men, you know, to step beyond what is right, and I looked at it in that light."

In further conversation the champion stated that he never felt better in his life than at present, and that he intended devoting himself to his professional engagements, and to elevate as far as lay in his power the science of which he is the ablest exponent in the world.

## FORGERY.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A Swede giving his name as Deerionde Lamotte, employed at the Extension stone quarries, just east of this place, was arrested today for forging a note for $2,600. He visited the Waukesha Company's boot and shoe manufactory a few days since and succeeded in negotiating an advance from one of the Germans employed for $67, and gave the note, dated Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1883, signed by K. A. Linderfelt, Secretary of the Milwaukee Public Library, and indorsed on the back: "Accept Alexander Mitchell, LL., as security." Today the note was presented to the Waukesha National Bank, and by A. J. Frame, the President, was at once pronounced a forgery. Lamotte was sent for, and persisted that the paper was bona fide. Mr. Frame telephoned to Milwaukee and secured Mr. Linderfelt, admitted Lamotte, and communicated with him in the presence of the assembled authorities. The Sheriff insisted on the conversation being carried on in English, which request was unlooked for, and so rattled the miscreant that he admitted that the paper was a forgery. He was then taken to jail, and will be given a trial next Thursday, Oct. 30.

## AN IOWA MURDER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—W. A. Kline, who was held in Des Moines jail several months on a charge of murdering Mayor Stubbs, of Polk County, in April, 1882, was fatally shot this morning while eating his breakfast at the house of his brother-in-law at Clyde, Jasper County. Since Kline's acquittal at the preliminary examination last summer he has been living with his brother-in-law—whose name is Cool—at Colfax, and frequent quarrels have arisen between them regarding the division of property left by Kline's father, and this morning one of these quarrels culminated in the shooting of Kline by Cool, the ball entering the back, inflicting a fatal wound. At 7 o'clock tonight Kline was still alive, but there are no hopes of his recovery. Immediately after the shooting Cool escaped to the brush near by, and had not been found at last advices, although officers and a large posse of men were in pursuit.

# MILWAUKEE.

**The Great Exposition of 1883 Brought to a Successful Close.**

**Preparations on the Part of the Citizens' League for Vigorous Work.**

**The Authorities Determined to Enforce the Ordinance for Pool-Table Taxation.**

**Proposition to Build a New Hotel on the East Side—A Vicar-General's Jubilee.**

## THE EXPOSITION.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXHIBIT OF 1883.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The exposition of 1883 closed tonight. The season has been a financial success. The attendance has fallen somewhat short of that of last year, and the receipts have been less. But the expenses have been many thousand dollars lower than those of 1882, and consequently the profits this year have been greater than those of last. The Exposition Association is now entirely out of debt, and has a handsome balance in the Treasury. The experience of three years has furnished valuable lessons for the management—lessons which have resulted in the financial success of the present season, and will furnish a basis for further great improvements next year. The fact which furnishes an explanation of the decreased attendance this year is, that, to the people of Milwaukee, the exposition in itself has become an "old story." The building is unsurpassed in its proportions and convenience; the exhibits are magnificent in size and rich in variety; the management seeks to make everything pleasant for visitors; but, after all, it is "the exposition" with which the people have become familiar, and which has ceased to be a novelty. Great care in the expenditure of money has resulted in a profit this year, but a new line of policy will be needed in coming years to attract the crowds. New and special attractions will be required. Extra features must be introduced as drawing cards. Added to this, there must be a greater breadth of policy on the part of the management. The exposition has not been advertised as it should be. Similar or inferior shows in other States have acquired a National reputation and attracted people from various parts of the country. The Milwaukee management is tinctured with the drawback element which marks the city as a whole: it fails to make its attractions known in all their excellence. Almost any other city possessing the advantages in every way held by Milwaukee would attract the attention and the patronage of the entire country by making those advantages known in such a way that they would command universal attention and attract deserved patronage. But Milwaukee, with the most beautiful location in the country, with every attraction that could be possessed by a first-class summer-resort, with every advantage and opportunity to control a large share of the trade of the Northwest, and with a people marked by a high degree of cosmopolitan hospitality, plods along with undue slowness; and the success which comes comes in spite of the failure of the people to invite it rather than because of any special effort put forth. So with the exposition. It is in itself a magnificent affair and a credit to the city; but, as the case now is, the country hears much more of the exhibit at Louisville, for instance, than it does of that of Milwaukee. The people of Milwaukee will "wake up" some day to the necessity of a change of policy in this respect. The financial success of the exposition this year is mainly due to the careful business management of Mr. John Plankinton, who has combined the duties of manager with those of President of the association. In his work he has been most ably seconded by the valuable efforts of the Secretary, Mr. Jennings.

## THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

PREPARATIONS FOR ACTIVE WORK.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—By an error in the form of the announcement as given to THE TRIBUNE correspondent last week, it was made to appear that the newly-organized Citizens' League would have its first great public demonstration last Sunday night. The demonstration will take place tomorrow evening. Three of the largest churches in the city—Immanuel on the East Side, Grand Avenue Congregational on the West Side, and Hanover Street Congregational on the South Side—have been secured, and a public meeting will be held in each. C. C. Bonney, President of the Illinois Bar Association, Emery Storrs, Andrew Paxton, and others are announced as the speakers. As a result of the earnest efforts put forth by Gen. Hobart and his active colaborers, the Citizens' League has taken a deep and seemingly permanent hold on popular favor here. Rarely has any public movement been started in this city which has commanded the support of such a great host of leading, influential citizens as this. The officers of the league are selected from the most prominent of the leading professional and business-men of the city. Ministers, lawyers, doctors, Chamber of Commerce-men, manufacturers, and prominent business-men generally have joined the organization till its membership is now about 200. The work of the organization will be in a direction not heretofore undertaken in this city. It is claimed—in spite of the protestations of the ultra-prohibitionists—that many of the provisions of the law bearing on the liquor traffic are sound, and might be made thoroughly effectual if there were any organized effort to enforce them. Take the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to minors and habitual drunkards, for instance. It is urged that these features of the law are good, and ought to be enforced. The league proposes to undertake their enforcement, and to back up such enforcement by a created or aroused public sentiment on the subject. In general, the work of the league will be in the line of temperance reform without any appeal to politics.

## ENFORCING THE LAW.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES' INTENTIONS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Mayor Stowell, City-Attorney Somers, and Chief-of-Police Wason have determined to begin legal action against every proprietor of a pool-table in Milwaukee who has not taken out a license for keeping and running the same. Previous attempts to convict owners of pool-tables have failed, and the Mayor and his associates were defied. The City-Attorney has addressed a communication to Chief Wason stating that the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council has been published according to law, and that the affidavits of publication were in his hands. In his opinion, the letter concluded, there was nothing now in the way of punishing those who heretofore have refused to accede to demands for pool-table taxation. The Chief of Police was accordingly invited to produce his list of untaxed tables. Nearly 500 warrants are to be sworn out, and the whole array of delinquents will be arraigned before the municipal bar unless the tax is promptly paid. In Milwaukee are about 500 pool-tables, and a majority of the owners have refused to pay the special tax.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

A VICAR-GENERAL'S JUBILEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Tomorrow will witness the completion of a quarter of a century of work in the priesthood accomplished by Vicar-General Batz, of this archdiocese. Mgr. Batz is a Bavarian by birth, and is 57 years of age. In 1858 he came to America and settled in Milwaukee. For many years previous to his elevation to his present position he was pastor of St. Mary's Church. Tomorrow, in commemoration of the entrance of the worthy father to the priesthood, special services, including high mass, will take place at St. Mary's.

The preparations for the public reception to Alexander Mitchell have been delayed, to await Mr. Mitchell's arrival in New York. It is now arranged that the public parade, when he shall reach Milwaukee, will consist of the Light Horse Squadron and the Police and Fire Departments. The effort to secure a turn-out of the five companies of the Fifth Battalion (infantry) failed, as the companies are made up of workingmen who could not afford to lose the time necessary for the parade. The turn-out of the Police and Fire Departments will constitute a virtual municipal recognition of the event celebrated.

Ex-Mayor Black advises Mr. Joseph Oliver not to accept the nomination for the office of Mayor if offered. Mr. Black says he would not take the office again for $20,000.

The Hon. I. W. Van Schaick, ex-State Senator, is urged as a Republican candidate. The leading Democratic candidate is Ald. J. A. Hinsey. There is, however, a movement among some Democrats in favor of James Kneeland, and many others would be glad to support John Mitchell, son of Alexander Mitchell.

McCullough, the actor, went out to the Soldiers' Home yesterday and gave a reading in the new theatre for the entertainment of the veterans.

One of the leading social events of the week was the brilliant reception given by Mr. and Mrs. E. Mariner. Nearly 500 guests were present. The reception was regarded as the opening event of what is expected to be a gay social season.

John L. Mitchell, son of Alexander Mitchell, and S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, are in New York, to accompany Alexander Mitchell on his return to this city.

John Plankinton has been much better today, and expects to resume his usual business Monday.

The following are among the noteworthy weddings of the week: Miss Lizzie Phillips, daughter of ex-Mayor Phillips, to August Ribhahn, of Racine; John M. Meachann, son of Dr. Meachann, to Miss Laura E. Manning; Miss Alice Tyrrell, daughter of Deputy-United-States-Marshal Tyrrell, to P. Sullivan, of Racine; and T. F. Somers, of the law firm of Somers & Somers, to Miss Annie Louise Kearney, of Medina, N. Y.

## NOTES.

MINOR MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

The mortality of the city for the week just closed is the lightest since the organization of the City Health Department.

The tailoring establishment of C. Sullivan was closed by the United States Marshal yesterday on an execution in favor of Pennsylvania parties.

In the County Court yesterday the motion of Lewis J. Powers to declare the C. H. Hamilton Paper Company insolvent was taken under advisement.

The new branch office of THE TRIBUNE was opened last evening at Room 2 in the new Follansbee Building, on Milwaukee street, opposit the Academy of Music.

In the Circuit Court Clara Rayman and Charles, her husband, have begun an action to recover $5,000 damages from the city on the ground that plaintiff received severe bodily injuries from a defective sidewalk.

There was a flurry of snow in the air yesterday. The wind was from the northeast, and the sky was more or less hung with heavy clouds throughout the day. It was the coldest day so far this fall. It was one degree below the freezing point in Milwaukee Friday night, and ice formed.

The movement to secure a fund for a soldiers' monument is making good progress. The effort of the "Bean Club" to secure funds, although somewhat ridiculed at first, has been a success, and has resulted in the securing of a handsome amount with which to start the fund. The club will have a public entertainment the coming week, when the results of the work so far accomplished will be announced.

McCullough has played a highly successful engagement at the Grand Opera-House during the last week. W. J. Ferguson will appear this afternoon and evening in "A Friendly Tip." Robson and Crane will follow. The "French Spy" is the attraction at the Academy of Music, to be followed by the Majiltans. The latter have been playing an unsuccessful engagement at the Stadt Theatre. An amateur dramatic company is forming to play in the new theatre at the Soldiers' Home. The Garrick Club is preparing to give a number of private entertainments during the winter.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a Chicago young lady of 16 has been solved by the arrival of James Baldwick, of Chicago, in the city in search of his runaway daughter Minnie. The girl became infatuated with the stage and left home a month ago with a female minstrel show. She was with the company but a week, becoming disgusted with the hardships and privations of a life on a variety stage, and left the party in Milwaukee. Two weeks were passed as a waiter in a West Side restaurant and another as a domestic in a South Side family. Finally she wrote a letter to her parents asking forgiveness and promising amends, saying she was entirely willing to return to her school. Mr. Baldwick was met at the depot by the little girl, both returning home.

The project of building a grand hotel on the East Side has been revived with great earnestness. Nobody has come forward yet to furnish the funds to put up the building, but there is an overwhelming popular demand for it, and that demand is bound to make itself result in active, practical measures. Milwaukee has already lost the opportunity to have several National conventions and other large gatherings because of insufficient hotel accommodations. The Plankinton is a monster, magnificent hotel, but it is not enough. Another first-class house to take the place of the ill-fated Newhall and to accommodate the patronage which has grown up since the Newhall was burned must be built or Milwaukee will continue to suffer because of apparent lack of public spirit.

## A LIVELY CANVASS.

**Increasing Warmth of the Contest for Control of Massachusetts Offices—Butler.**

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The political canvass is getting very warm. Robinson and Butler are each making two and three speeches a day, special trains being engaged to allow them to cover the various towns and cities. Both indulge in personalities and both claim victory as assured. The enthusiastic friends of the Governor affirm that they have the firmest confidence in his reëlection, and some of them say that it will be by an increased majority. An officer of the Democratic State Central Committee stated this week that he thought the Governor's plurality would be about the same as last year. But on the other hand Republicans say with equal confidence that Mr. Robinson will be elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 plurality, and they say they cannot comprehend how there can exist any sincere and well-founded confidence on the Butler side. Every report received shows Republican gains. A canvass is now being made by both parties, and the few towns that have come into the Republican headquarters show a heavy ratio of gain. The hope has long since passed that there is to be a light vote. Men who have not voted for years, who are away on business or who ordinarily care little for parties or men, are coming forward this year with eagerness. Republican leaders say it would not be surprising if the total vote reached 300,000. The Governor's supporters count upon the vote they had last year. The Republicans gain in confidence as the campaign goes on. Butler still clings to his story that tanning human skins is an industry in Massachusetts, and yesterday sent a man before the United States Senate Committee to testify to that effect. Today Müller, the proprietor of the tannery in question, says, under oath, that the man's story is false in every particular. Gen. Butler, he says, has all the human skin ever tanned at his place, but he thought it would be idle for him to make any public denial of this accusation, as the man who made it was an unreliable fellow, who, by his own admission, was unable to get work at his trade. He (Mr. Müller) referred to the shoe exhibited in a Washington street store, which was made of dog-skin, but notwithstanding his own and the storekeeper's statements the Governor continues to refer to that shoe as having been made of human skin. Mr. Müller said that the Governor, he supposed, would continue to reiterate his statements, no matter what might be said by himself or anybody.

## DECREASE IN THE QUICKSILVER OUTPUT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—President Randall, of the Quicksilver Mining Company, stated today that the production of quicksilver was rapidly decreasing; that it would soon become unprofitable to work the mines in this country. The California production in 1882 was over 7,000 flasks less than in 1881. This year's production will, he estimates, show a still further decrease. The quicksilver men will, he says, move Congress for better protection, as the foreign importation is steadily increasing. Randall says there are $30,000,000 invested in the quicksilver mines of this coast, employing 5,000 men, and that the duty will have to be placed at 10 cents a pound on the foreign article if the mines here are to be worked at a profit.

## SENATOR SHARON.

**The Adultery Case Against Him Dismissed—He Threatens to Arrest His Prosecutors for Blackmail.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The adultery case against ex-Senator William Sharon was dismissed today on motion of the prosecution, it having made the startling discovery that the statute under which the complaint was drawn making the offense felony has been out of existence for ten years. The scene in the court was decidedly lively. Sharon and Nelson were present, but the reputed Mrs. Sharon's alleged friend, Miss Gertie Ditz, was not on hand. Gen. Barnes, Sharon's attorney, Nelson, and the latter's counsel, George W. Tyler, exchanged vituperations, nearly coming to blows. Nelson made the statement under oath that the Chief-of-Police and the entire police force were working against him, failing to serve subpœnas and intimidating his witnesses. Mr. Dobinson, Sharon's private secretary, had offered him money to change his views of the case. He also claimed that Mrs. Sharon had been dogged, insulted, threatened, and some witnesses spirited away. The Chief of Police and Dobinson being called on the stand refuted Nelson's charges. Gen. Barnes excitedly remonstrated against the dismissal of the case, saying: "We waive all technicalities; we waive everything and anything if the case will only go on. Bring up your marriage contract! Produce it!" The court, however, had no other alternative than to dismiss the case. Barnes denounced the whole business as a fraud and blackmailing scheme. It is stated by Nelson that he will file an amended complaint, and it is intimated that Sharon will have Nelson and the alleged Mrs. Sharon arrested on the charge of conspiracy and blackmail.

## IRISH LANDLORDISM.

**Primitive People Dressed in Scanty Garments, Feeding upon the Coarsest Food and Dwelling in Tomb-Like Hovels of Stone.**

CARRAROE, Connemara, Oct. 6.—[Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*.]—Father Walter Conway, whose guest I am, stood and surveyed the surrounding country with me.

"Is not that a barren, bleak country?" he said, as he waved his hand around the horizon of his parish. "How will you describe it?" I told him I did not know. I had not flinched from trying to give a picture of the magnificent Giants' Causeway in one paper, and I did not intend to withhold from telling of Killarney by-and-by, but I had to frankly confess my inability to picture the Galway coast of Connemara. Beauties one may venture. They are positive, and the writer has the aid of the readers' imaginations. With these rocks, and gorse, and heather-covered bogs it was not so. They are negative. The writer must beat down his readers' imaginations.

Yet here in the hills, among the rocks, live far more people than on the fertile plains of Southern Galway, in the Loughrea district, for instance. The comparison thrusts itself forward that Connemara is an ant-hill of Irish peasants. All the land (?) is taken up. It is difficult to rent an acre. Still, the holdings are all small. Few exceed ten acres. Of every ten acres, surely not more than four, all told, are productive. The average rent is a pound an acre.

For every acre that will grow barley and potatoes, then, I am not beyond bounds when I say from $10 to $12 rent is paid. It is superfluous to add that the holdings will not produce the rent. It is this that for years has taken all the men to England for five or six months every year. Those who do not go "follow the water," fishing or carrying. The Irish are philoprogenitive folks, in the language of phrenological Fowler. Each family will average, at minimum, eight souls. Four acres of bad land will not pay $40 to $50 rent and support that number.

How the people manage to exist is a mystery. One thing I pledge my word for, and that is that these people here have not the comforts of life of the Sioux Indians. The cultivation of those few acres implies a labor that is hardly credible to the farmers of the rich soil of Pennsylvania. From the nature of the land it is of course impossible to haul manure to it. The women carry the seaweed to it from the shore, one, two, and three miles, in baskets on their backs, with a straw rope across their breasts. That weed has to be gathered from the rocks. It is no uncommon sight to see the women wading to their waists gathering it from the outlying rocks. This is packed on shore and then toted to the patches of ground between the crevices of the rocks.

Much of this land that is at all arable was formerly bog. It was reclaimed by these peasants and their ancestors, who also built the hovels. The landlords have never put a shilling of expense on the property. It was a desert waste. No American would have given $50 for the fee simple title of the twenty miles west of Spiddle, which will probably average five miles of breadth. It was not worth that. These people made the soil. The women made it by carrying dirt to it and seaweed after the men had cut the turf from it. Five feet of turf, in almost all cases, had first to be removed before the least bit of improvement could be made for tilling. As it is, the people are barely able to exist on it.

A PRIMITIVE PEASANTRY.

This peasantry is absolutely primitive. A wash-basin is almost an unknown luxury. Few ever saw a comb. Every morning do I see people making their toilet at a bog-hole. Flannel is almost the only article of clothing. The women dye it red for frocks. Most all wear no underclothing. For a wrap a white flannel petticoat is worn. They put their heads through the waist gathering and draw the string of it about their necks.

When the red skirt is worn out the white one is dyed and substituted and a new white one is made. All the women go barefoot and barelegged. As they climb the rocks and wade bogs one may see them miles off. Their red petticoats and white wraps give them a picturesque appearance. When close one forgets the picturesque in the poverty.

The men wear white flannel shirts and drawers. They don't wear breeches of any kind. That sounds like an exaggeration. It is not. The covering of the men's legs are drawers. The garments are made like drawers, with a slit on the sides at the ankles. They have a white flannel jacket. This they seldom wear, except on Sundays. During the week the girls who have no white petticoats for wraps use the father's jacket. They put the collar across the crown of the head, and the sleeves fall prettily and gracefully over the shoulders in front. The men generally wear shoes. They are of the very coarsest kind, and the bottoms are full of hob-nails, which prevent the rocks cutting the soles.

A change of clothing is not known. No woman has other headgear than the white petticoat. Now and then a returned emigrant may have a hat for Sundays. Its appearance at chapel is gossip of the neighborhood all week. In winter the women have woolen stockings without bottoms or soles, but no shoes. A trinket of the slightest value I have not seen. The clothing they wear is all their personal property.

The hovels are stone tombs over a big hole. Generally they are of two apartments, but very often there is but the one. The household furniture is quite as meagre as their wardrobes. Sometimes a wooden stand or shelf is nailed up in the corner that answers for a bedstead. Many manage to enclose the straw in a coarse tick, but little concern is had if there is no tick, provided the straw is plenty. The flannel that is woven for clothing is made twice as thick for blankets. Nearly all manage to have them. A table, a few rude chairs, a bench, and an iron pot and a griddle makes up the rest of the household wares. The floors are quite often solid rock. Two beds are a rarity. The whole family occupy the one.

For food, potatoes is the bill of fare. The common name for that vegetable here is "spuds." A large potful is boiled and thrown into a large round, flat basket, with a two-inch-deep rim, which is called a "skib." This sits on the table. The children and the visitors may take a spud from the skib at pleasure. Salt is not used for anything but curing fish. To save the potatoes Indian-meal is used when one can spare the money for it. It is cheaper.

Now and then a bushel of potatoes is sold and the meal is bought for stirabout. This last is a base concoction so far as taste is concerned, but it is innocent. Water is boiled, and meal is thrown into it and stirred, meal being added gradually until the stirabout becomes thicker than gruel and thinner than mush. This is eaten without salt, butter, or milk. Irish oatmeal is high, scarce, and rarely eaten by the peasantry. Meat in this part of the country is never eaten. Even at Christmas very few are able to have it. Indian-meal stirabout and "spuds" are the staple diet, and there are no "changes rung."

Now, then, briefly, and I fear without elegance of language or method, I have given you some sort of idea, but an absolutely correct one, of the living of the Connemara peasants. Although living almost immediately on the water, fish is rare diet. Trawlers destroy them. What few are caught bring too good a price in the market for these people to indulge in them. They must be sold to help to make out the rent.

It is not out of place here to say that stringent laws preserve the fish of fresh waters for the landlords, who charge sportsmen ten bob ($2.50) for angling, whilst the salt waters are unprotected. The poor man's fish is at the mercy of well-to-do men with large boats, who trawl. I think I mentioned before what that pernicious trawling is. It is a drag-net that pulls along the bottom, taking all before it and crushing and destroying the spawn. Large fishing companies use them without mercy. So it is the poor man is lost sight of in every law passed by Great Britain. These people, then, have just the home-spun flannel that covers their nakedness, and which does not by any means give full protection from winter's cold, and they eat only enough of the plainest vegetable food that will sustain life. Is not that primitive? Yet there are no peasantry that work so hard, but all they make goes to the landlord.

R. HAYDEN.

## BUSINESS PROPERTY.

**The Progress of the Year in Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The year now drawing to a close has witnessed abounding prosperity for the City of Milwaukee. With those safe—though sometimes somewhat slow—methods which characterize the people here, the city has gone forward at a wonderful rate, and the close of the year will show a record such as Milwaukee has not exhibited before. In almost every line of trade business has been excellent. More new buildings have been erected than ever before. Many new business houses have been started, and the old establishments have increased their facilities and their range of business.

The growth of the railroad interests has kept pace with and even exceeded the rate of progress in other directions during the year. A notable instance of great enterprise and rapid growth in this line of business is seen in the case of the Wisconsin Central. The Central was begun when even the most sanguine believers in the then future greatness of the State regarded such an undertaking with distrust. It was built through a trackless forest until it reached Lake Superior. Now the whole face of the State is changed, and the road is the great highway through the garden lands of Wisconsin. Rapidly and steadily the Wisconsin Central system is extending. It is now the favorit, rapid, through line from Milwaukee to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Menasha, and so on, to all the leading points in that part of the State, and farther to the North and West. By the change of program, already noted in this correspondence, the Central runs its train of magnificent cars seven days in the week to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin.

The drug and fancy-goods business makes a fine showing for the year. There are now sixty druggists' establishments in this city, and a remarkable fact in this connection is that one of those most recently established has taken a leading position among the business houses of the Northwest. A little over two years ago E. E. Davies, formerly connected with one of the best-known drug stores in the city, established a new pharmacy on Milwaukee street, a few doors north of Wisconsin street. The leading features of the policy which he adopted were to make a specialty of giving the highest order of professional service to the work of filling physicians' prescriptions, and to furnish to the public the finest, choicest articles in the way of drugs, medicines, fancy goods, etc., at the lowest possible rates. This policy has proved a wonderful success. Mr. Davies' business has grown till he has been obliged to establish a branch pharmacy on the West Side, and his patrons come from all parts of the city and the State.

Perhaps no line of business has shown greater improvement, both artistically and financially, than that of photography. Mr. Harry Sutter may be selected from the great number of photographers here as an example of what years of fidelity to a chosen calling, backed by increasing resources, will accomplish in this line of business. His work ranks with that of the best photographic artists of the country. With a genius for his calling, with an ambition to excel, and possessing all the attributes of a genial, popular, public-spirited gentleman, Mr. Sutter has won a well-deserved first place in his business.

A striking illustration of this city's rapid business growth and development is seen in the necessity existing for the present great extension of the already magnificent Plankinton House. The hotel is a source of just pride to the people of the city, and, when completed, will be second in absolute elegance, perfect convenience, and all the other elements of a good public house to no other in the country.

The most beautiful new residence block proposed for the coming season is that to be built by George W. Peck, of *Peck's Sun*. The block will be located on grounds the recent purchase of which by Mr. Peck, on Farwell avenue, was reported in this correspondence, and will contain six two-story cottages of most unique and beautiful design. Mr. Peck's paper has now reached a circulation of nearly 80,000. Its editor is coining money and everybody wishes him success.

No mention of the industries of Milwaukee can be made without calling special attention to the brewing interest. Millions of dollars are expended in this business, and oceans of the best beer in the world are manufactured. A striking illustration of the success of the brewing business is seen in the case of the Franz Falk Brewing Company. The founder of this monster corporation, Franz Falk, died a few years ago honored and esteemed. His sons now manage the business, Louis W. Falk being President and Frank R. Falk Secretary and Treasurer of the company. These gentlemen combine the highest integrity with aptitude and experience, and their resources are almost unlimited. Their Chicago office, etc., are at 91 North Union street. Their beer is bottled by A. Gunther & Co., and immense quantities are exported, its reputation being second to that of none in the world.

Business tact and honorable methods have resulted in the compact jewelry establishment of G. L. Rozenkrans, 88 Wisconsin street, being one of the leading wholesale and retail houses of the Northwest.

## YELLOW-FEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The experts sent to Brewton, Ala., by Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, to make an investigation of the epidemic at that place, have reported by telegraph that the disease is yellow-fever. Up to yesterday there had been thirty-four cases and eighteen deaths. Dr. Hamilton says this is a very high rate of mortality. The population of the town is between 300 and 500, but the disease is not spreading to any extent. The adjoining towns have quarantined against Brewton. Disinfectants from the hospital supplies at New Orleans will be sent to the Mayor of Brewton.

## THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The People's Railway Company of America, incorporated at Indianapolis, has through its representatives reached this point. Some of them are here negotiating for an outlet on San Francisco Bay, but with whom it is not stated. Some time ago a dispatch was received here from Visalia, Cal., that J. W. Tripp, traveling agent for the company, had organized a local board at that point with $50,000 capital stock subscribed. Since then nothing further has been heard of the agent or company.

## WHERE A FORTUNE WENT.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—John Kellerhan, driven crazy through brooding over the loss of his uncle's fortune, bequeathed to the Catholic Church to pay for masses for the uncle's soul and for freeing from Purgatory the souls of his grandmothers and grandfathers, today filled the city with written posters denouncing Bishop Mullen and the presiding Judge. He will be arrested.

# WASHINGTON

**Foreign Securities as a Basi[s] the Circulation of Na-tional Banks.**

**The Contraction of the Cur[rency] Incident to the Payment o[f] Bonds.**

**The Civil-Service Commission [Over-]whelmed with New Complications.**

**Competitive Examinations to Be[ar] Relation to the Matter of Promotion.**

**A Vanished Port of Entry—The [Silver] Certificates—Publishing Burea[u] Statistics.**

## THE TREASURY.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S SUGGESTION —[CON-]TRACTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Spe[cial.]—]
Controller Knox says that his suggest[ion]
British consols and French rentes mi[ght be]
used as a basis for National-bank circu[lation]
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per cents instead of 3s. Theoretically
committed to that policy, but practic
is very doubtful whether he would a
the responsibility of paying the larg
mium. The effect of the first two calls
per cents is such as to offer the bank
slight encouragement to buy those
and deposit them as a pledge for
circulating notes. Already there is
among Treasury officials of anothe
for 3 per-cents before the end of the
and the receipts from customs and in
taxation since the beginning of Octobe
to justify talk of that sort. While th
toms receipts for last month showed
ing off of $3,656,794 and the internal-re
receipts showed a decrease of $3,28
compared with September, 1882, the c
receipts for the last eighteen days s
decrease of only $89,536 as compare
the corresponding period of last year,
internal-revenue receipts are greater b
381. The receipts from miscellaneous s
were $1,280,315, more than for th
eighteen days of last October, the incr
this item being mainly from profits on
age. In other words, the revenue ($
264) of the Government for the first ei
days in October, 1883, exceeded by
160 the revenue ($18,854,094) for th
eighteen days of October, 1882. The
ury officials will not be able to m
estimate of the receipts for the presen
year until about the middle of Nove
The returns from the remote custom-
will not be received until that time. Alt
the receipts have been large thus f
officials say that they are not necess
fair guide to the receipts of the year, as
were many causes which would ex
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might not exist afterwards.

The Commissioner of Internal Re
will make his estimates on the retur
the first three months of the fiscal year
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A VANISHED PORT OF ENTRY.

The necessity of some revision of th
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has just occurred at the Treasury.
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land the name of which could be found
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coast survey, no such place could be
on the charts. Finally, after the sear
some early maps and records, it was
that the place was washed into the
more than fifty years ago. Yet the na
the place stands upon the customs-li
port of delivery.

BUREAU REPORTS.

Secretary Folger has so far modifi
order as to the premature publication
bureau reports that the bureau officer
be permitted to publish their reports a
as the proofs of them shall have bee
mitted to the Secretary. This will p
the postponement, as was the case las
of many of the reports until after the
ing of Congress.

HESING.

The order to the District-Attorney t
to cancel the judgment in the Hesin
has been sent to Chicago.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

There is a large demand for silver
cates, and there are heavy deposits o
in New York for the issue of these
cates in Western cities. Since the rep
the law for the paying of express char
fractional silver, however, there has
less demand for it. Prior to Oct. 1, wh
law expired, the express was burdene
fractional silver and the Treasury sto
nearly exhausted. Now demands are
ing in to send this fractional silver by

## CIVIL SERVICE.

THE QUESTION OF PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Spec
It is clear that the Civil-Service Comm
has decided to not at present apply t
ley of competitive examinations to p
tions. Two of the Commissioners,
and Thomas, have pronounced again
Dr. Gregory is said to have been at fi
clined to favor the competitive pri
but he may have changed his views.
events he is in the minority if he s
heres to that plan.

A number of drafts of plans hav
submitted and one has recently been
consideration, but they all seem to fail
essential point that they do not tak
consideration the executive capacity,
to command men, and other qualities
sary in the heads of bureaus.

The result of the long interview be
the Commissioners and the Presiden
terday, about which so much myst
made, was, that there should be no
attempt to apply the competitive pr
to promotions. How promotions
be made is not clear, but it is evid
large discretion is to be given to heads
partments. The Civil-Service Comm
several perplexing problems as to
to the service still unsolved. T
to the grade at which the exam
shall begin to operate. It is still un
whether the admissions shall begin
the $900, or the $1,000 grad
whether there shall be one or two ex

## CLAIM AGENTS.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY'S OPINION OF

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Spe
Commissioner Dudley, in his annual
just finished, makes the following
reference to the claim agents and thei
tion to the office:

I can perhaps add nothing new t
I have already said in my reports of 1
upon this subject further tha
that the evils complained of have gre
creased and will continue, and that t
situation calls for immediate ac
the part of Congress. The questions
ing the relations of claimants and
agents and their status befor
office as practitioners are, all
considered, the most perplexing
annoying which arise in the admini
of the Pension Bureau. The const
which has heretofore been placed u
act of June 20, 1878, by which agent
exact generally their fee in
I think, operated to practically
from the practice many educated, re
ble, and useful attorneys, and has a
many ignorant, unscrupulous, a
persons, whose only object seem
to procure applications from

# WASHINGTON.

**Foreign Securities as a Basis for the Circulation of National Banks.**

**The Contraction of the Currency Incident to the Payment of Bonds.**

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**Competitive Examinations to Bear No Relation to the Matter of Promotion.**

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## THE TREASURY.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S SUGGESTION — CONTRACTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Controller Knox says that his suggestion that British consols and French rentes might be used as a basis for National-bank circulation was a suggestion merely and not a recommendation, and that he is not certain whether or not he will recommend it in his annual report. He is of course confident that Congress would not adopt such a plan. The contraction in the last eighteen days incident to the payment of the 3 per cents has been $[illegible]4,780, and the contraction since Jan. 1 has aggregated $9,813,271. More rapid contraction than this is expected to Jan. 1. It is barely possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may think it wise to buy some 4 per cents instead of 3s. Theoretically he is committed to that policy, but practically it is very doubtful whether he would assume the responsibility of paying the large premium. The effect of the first two calls for 3 per cents is such as to offer the banks but slight encouragement to buy those bonds and deposit them as a pledge for their circulating notes. Already there is talk among Treasury officials of another call for 3 per-cents before the end of the year; and the receipts from customs and internal taxation since the beginning of October seem to justify talk of that sort. While the customs receipts for last month showed a falling off of $3,656,794 and the internal-revenue receipts showed a decrease of $3,288,717 as compared with September, 1882, the customs receipts for the last eighteen days show a decrease of only $89,536 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the internal-revenue receipts are greater by $24,-[illegible]. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $1,280,315 more than for the first eighteen days of last October, the increase in this item being mainly from profits on coinage. In other words, the revenue ($20,050,-[illegible]) of the Government for the first eighteen days in October, 1883, exceeded by $1,215,-[illegible] the revenue ($18,834,094) for the first eighteen days of October, 1882. The Treasury officials will not be able to make an estimate of the receipts for the present fiscal year until about the middle of November. The returns from the remote custom-houses will not be received until that time. Although the receipts have been large thus far, the officials say that they are not necessarily a fair guide to the receipts of the year, as there were many causes which would explain a large increase for the first quarter which might not exist afterwards.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make his estimates on the returns for the first three months of the fiscal year, July, August, and September, and not include October, as has been the previous custom with the Internal-Revenue Office.

A VANISHED PORT OF ENTRY.

The necessity of some revision of the customs system is shown by an incident which has just occurred at the Treasury. The officials found a port of delivery in Maryland the name of which could be found upon no map. Application being made to the coast survey, no such place could be found on the charts. Finally, after the search of some early maps and records, it was found that the place was washed into the ocean more than fifty years ago. Yet the name of the place stands upon the customs-list as a port of delivery.

BUREAU REPORTS.

Secretary Folger has so far modified the order as to the premature publication of the bureau reports that the bureau officers will be permitted to publish their reports as soon as the proofs of them shall have been submitted to the Secretary. This will prevent the postponement, as was the case last year, of many of the reports until after the meeting of Congress.

HESING.

The order to the District-Attorney to move to cancel the judgment in the Hesing case has been sent to Chicago.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

There is a large demand for silver certificates, and there are heavy deposits of gold in New York for the issue of these certificates in Western cities. Since the repeal of the law for the paying of express charges on fractional silver, however, there has been no demand for it. Prior to Oct. 1, when the law expired, the express was burdened with fractional silver and the Treasury stock was nearly exhausted. Now demands are coming in to send this fractional silver by mail.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

THE QUESTION OF PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—It is clear that the Civil-Service Commission has decided to not at present apply the policy of competitive examinations to promotions. Two of the Commissioners, Eaton and Thomas, have pronounced against this. Mr. Gregory is said to have been at first inclined to favor the competitive principle, but he may have changed his views. At all events he is in the minority if he still adheres to that plan.

A number of drafts of plans have been submitted and one has recently been under consideration, but they all seem to fail in the essential point that they do not take into consideration the executive capacity, ability to command men, and other qualities necessary in the heads of bureaus.

The result of the long interview between the Commissioners and the President yesterday, about which so much mystery is made, was, that there should be no present attempt to apply the competitive principle to promotions. How promotions are to be made is not clear, but it is evident that more discretion is to be given to heads of departments. The Civil-Service Commission has several perplexing problems as to admission to the service still unsolved. They relate to the grade at which the examination shall begin to operate. It is still unsettled whether the admissions shall begin at the [illegible], the $900, or the $1,000 grade, and whether there shall be one or two examinations.

## CLAIM AGENTS.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY'S OPINION OF THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Commissioner Dudley, in his annual report, just finished, makes the following pointed reference to the claim agents and their relations to the office:

"I can perhaps add nothing new to what I have already said in my reports of 1881 and 1882 upon this subject further than to say that the evils complained of have greatly increased and will continue, and that the present situation calls for immediate action on the part of Congress. The questions affecting the relations of claimants and claim agents and their status before this Bureau as practitioners are, all things considered, the most perplexing and annoying which arise in the administration of the Pension Bureau. The construction which has heretofore been placed upon the act of June 20, 1878, by which agents claim and exact generally their fee in advance has, I think, operated to practically exclude from the practice many educated, responsible, and useful attorneys, and has attracted a great many ignorant, unscrupulous, and useless persons, whose only object seems to be: to procure applications from soldiers regardless of merit to be filed through them; and, then, while acting simply as transmitters of the papers, assiduously dun the claimant until the $10 fee is secured, and thereafter practically abandon the case like a "squeezed orange." Rules must be framed and practice adhered to which will protect as far as possible the unwary claimant in his dealings with this class of men. As it is impossible to discriminate, respectable, industrious, and useful agents, who are honestly endeavoring to forward the interests of their principals, justly complain of the severity and rigor with which we are compelled to enforce our rules of practice."

## LORD COLERIDGE.

STRANDED ON MUD SHOALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The United States steamer Dispatch left Washington Navy-Yard this morning for Mount Vernon with Lord Coleridge and a large party of distinguished gentlemen on board. When about half a mile from the navy-yard the steamer ran aground on the Mud Shoals, and at last accounts had not succeeded in getting afloat.

The vessel was finally got afloat by the assistance of several tugs and proceeded on its way. The Marine Band was on the steamer and discoursed patriotic selections. An elegant dinner was served the guests after leaving Mount Vernon. In the evening Lord Coleridge called on the British Minister, and later attended a private dinner given in his honor by Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court. Among the guests were President Arthur and the members of his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, and other distinguished officials. Tomorrow night Lord Coleridge will be given a banquet by the British Minister. It is expected he will leave for New York Monday morning.

## DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

A conscience-contribution of $600 has been received at the Treasury Department in a letter postmarked Allegheny, Pa., and signed "Clergyman."

The vacancy in the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury caused by the resignation of J. G. Hill will probably be filled Monday. An answer is awaited from a gentleman to whom the position has been tendered.

The following is the condition of the United States Treasury: Gold coin and bullion, $208,-244,640; silver dollars and bullion, $120,342,822; fractional silver coin, $26,641,091; United States notes, $52,669,441; total, $407,888,994. Certificates outstanding: gold, $54,512,510; silver, $82,485,241; currency, $12,350,000.

# CHARLEY ROSS AGAIN FOUND

**This Time It Is in the Neighborhood of Edwardsville, Ill.—A Wild, Wierd Story.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The story of the finding of a new clew to the Charley Ross mystery comes from Edwardsville, Ill., where a convict named Donnelly, just sentenced to the Chester Penitentiary, claims to have sensational facts in his possession. The presence of Mr. Ross under an assumed name in company with two detectives seems to give an air of truth to the convict's story, but the first reports received here were nevertheless smiled at and generally ridiculed. Today, however, Mr. Ross registered at one of the hotels here under the assumed name of Rogers, of Philadelphia. Tonight he was waited upon by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and a sensational story was secured from him. Mr. Rogers said:

"That's not my name, although it appears as such on the register. I may as well drop it, for I believe I can no longer hide my identity."

"You are Mr. Ross, then?"

"Yes, sir."

He then in response to questions told the following story:

"Several months ago—eight or nine at least—I received a letter from a prosecuting officer of one of the counties of Illinois. In this it was stated that a certain party, a sort of detective, had captured a supposed criminal in Springfield, and the prisoner had offered as the price of his liberty to tell where Charley could be found. I paid little attention to the matter, and when I heard a little later that the man had gotten away without making any revelation at all I dismissed the story from my mind. More recently a man named Donnelly was arrested across the river in Madison County and was taken to Edwardsville. There he communicated frequently with an amateur detective named Price, who combines tailoring with secret service. The prisoner from time to time gave out hints to State's-Attorney Yeager that he knew something about Charley Ross—in fact, could reveal his whereabouts if he liked. Price, it should be stated, was mixed up with the arrest of the man at Springfield who wanted to tell something about the missing boy. Mr. Yeager thought enough of what Donnelly said to write to me, and, after some correspondence, I came West, accompanied by R. Morgan, a lawyer of Philadelphia. We came direct to St. Louis and associated with ourselves as advisers T. A. Post and Gen. Fullerton. Price, who was acting for Donnelly, came to St. Louis and saw us two or three times. He reported the conversations he had had with the Edwardsville prisoner, and in them were narrated circumstances that at once convinced me that there was a connection of some kind between Donnelly and the burglars Mosher and Douglas, who were killed while attempting to plunder a country residence in Long Island. Douglas, in his dying statement, it will be remembered, made confession to being concerned in the kidnaping of the boy. References were made by Donnelly to an act which I am acquainted with, and which I felt absolutely certain could not have been gained from any newspaper reading. I set about working up the clew thoroughly. Price in one of his visits to St. Louis intimated that he should want money for what he proposed to do, and he was speedily assured on this point. He finally said that Donnelly had revealed to him that Charley was in the Wood River Settlement, between Alton and Edwardsville, and had been there a long time in a family of negroes. The whole neighborhood is occupied chiefly by negroes, and is an out-of-the-way locality. Price believed he could find the place from the description given by Donnelly, and he undertook to make the capture of the boy and take him to Edwardsville. The plan was matured after careful consideration, and Price started on his mission. Two days later Gen. Fullerton, Mr. Morgan, and myself went to Edwardsville, hoping to see the lad there, and prepared, if it was found necessary, to take legal measures by habeas corpus to retain the boy until the identification could be made complete. We reached there on the morning train, and waited until nearly noon without news from Price. Gen. Fullerton visited the court-house and laid his plans for prompt action. About 12 o'clock the State's-Attorney came to the hotel in a condition of great excitement, and said that Price had just come in, having failed to get the boy and having been severely wounded. It appeared that Price, on his way to the Wood River country, had called on a Deputy Sheriff to accompany him. The Deputy returned unscathed. The story that both Price and the Deputy told seemed to bear the stamp of fraud. Investigation proved that the man Price had shot himself, and the story that he told of a struggle with the negroes was all untrue. But we still believed there was a good deal in the clew, as we do even now.

Gen. Fullerton then took Price into custody, and by dint of questioning it was finally ascertained that Donnelly's information was from another and unknown party, and that Price was endeavoring to work up the clew on the information obtained from Donnelly, and not from first parties. The thing was now to get the name of the party who had given Donnelly his information. Today we cross-examined Donnelly and secured the name of the party, and Gen. Fullerton and Mr. Haeger have gone to see him. I can give you no names nor place until we have worked up this last information."

The convict Donnelly, a young German, passed through the city today on his way to the penitentiary. He is a young, bad-looking fellow, and in an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent asserted that Price had endeavored to secure the entire reward for himself, but could not do so, as the boy cannot be found without his (Donnelly's) assistance. Donnelly tells a straight story, and police officials believe he has certain information.

# MICHAEL DAVITT.

**He Objects to the Anti-Democratic Tendencies of the Parliamentary Party.**

**A Confidence Expressed that Mr. Parnell Will Soon Revert to Land-League Ideas.**

**The Great Patriot Writes a Warm Word of Friendship and Admiration for John Dillon.**

**Sir Stafford Northcote's "Invasion of Ireland"—Reply to Slanders by the New York "Tribune."**

DUBLIN, Oct. 6—[Special Correspondence.]—I finished my last letter with a few remarks on the result of the convention of National League delegates, representing the branches of Great Britain, then assembled in Leeds. The opinion I felt compelled to express as to the consequence that would follow from such a result has only become the more confirmed by the detailed reports of the proceedings which led up to it. The organization of the National League of England and Scotland, *as a representative body*, has ceased to exist. What remains is, in its constitution, a thing apart from the National League in Ireland and America. In the framing of the constitution of the National League in Ireland at the conference of the 17th of October, 1882, Mr. Parnell only demanded the one-third of the representation on the Executive Council for the Irish Parliamentary party. This was conceded, not as a right, but lest a counter proposal, which left the representation open to all members of the league, without distinction, should, if carried by the convention (as carried it would have been by a two-thirds majority), give rise to the belief that a defeat of Mr. Parnell's proposal meant a vote of want of confidence in his leadership. In Leeds Saturday last the entire control of the league in Great Britain was asked for the Parliamentary party and voted by the delegates. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, not Mr. Parnell, was President of the convention, which will explain the extraordinary ruling with which the reports of the proceedings credit that gentleman. A delegate, Mr. McSheedy, Oldham, moved "that the administration of the Irish National League of Great Britain be vested in an Irish Executive Committee, sitting in Dublin, with a branch office and Secretary located in London."

This virtually meant that the league in England and Scotland should be affiliated with the parent organization in Ireland, but "the Chairman ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the convention had no authority to throw such a duty upon the executive in Dublin!" An equivalent argument to this would be one in which some Prime Minister of England would declare that the Imperial Parliament had no authority to throw the duty of home rule upon the Irish people. After this arbitrary decision the resolution which proposed that the executive of the English and Scotch leagues be composed of seven members of the Irish Parliamentary party was carried without further opposition. Mr. Parnell, in his speech favoring this form of executive, asked it "as a trial," and, as he has thus put it in the form of an experiment and not as a supercession of representative government, less harm will be done than if the exclusive right of members of Parliament to rule as well as to represent Irish popular organizations were insisted upon.

The experiment will be given a fair trial, but the tendency exhibited both at the Dublin conference of last year and at the Leeds convention last week to claim for the Irish Parliamentary party the right of control over the national movement by "coöption" or methods otherwise than by election on principles of democratic representation is a dangerous one, and to no department of the National League more perilous than to the Irish Parliamentary party itself. It is no argument to say that the seven members who compose the new executive in England are honest and able men. The same reasoning could be applied to their selection for the executive of the National League in Ireland, but it would fail to reconcile the Irish people to a proceeding so utterly antagonistic to the republican spirit of the country and so subversive of all ideas of representative government. In the election of officers for any position in any branch of an Irish popular organization the active members of the Irish Parliamentary party would be certain to obtain more votes than other men. Fairly elected in this way they would be the voice of the people, and if every position in the National League were thus filled there could be no objection on point of principle and no fault found in the manner of selection. It is otherwise when the principles upon which we demand that Ireland shall be governed are departed from by Irishmen themselves in their National organizations. The level-headed good sense that has invariably distinguished Mr. Parnell's action when convinced that a mistake has been committed by his party will cause him, I am confident, after a trial of the new system of executive, to revert back to that which he has relied upon in the Land League, and which will again, whenever resorted to by him, give him the command of a solid Democratic Irish National movement.

JOHN DILLON.

The new Guion steamship Oregon, sailing from Queenstown tomorrow, will carry with it on its first voyage across the Atlantic one of the most trusted and most popular of living Irishmen. It was said of the greatest of Italy's artist geniuses that the world had produced many kings, but only one Michael Angelo. The Land League has had many leaders, and has called into the busy life of Irish politics many singularly able public men who have made their mark in the English House of Commons, but there was only one John Dillon both in the late agitation and among its defenders in the British House of Parliament. To question the political honesty or earnestness of the ex-member for Tipperary in Ireland would be considered a sacrilege equal to impugning the orthodox catholicity of the Pope. The confidence which his transparent unselfishness has inspired in the popular mind towards him is the result of affection. A child can read his individuality and discern all those qualities of heart, and honor, and honesty which lie on the surface of his character and constitute him a man of unique purity of motive, a living embodiment of upright manliness and unsullied moral reputation. John Dillon is no politician—no opportunist. His is a nature too sensitive of the sacredness of truth to deal in the equivocation of the one or resort to the moral dodgery of the other. He won the estimation in which he was held, even in the House of Commons, not so much by an earnestness which could not be concealed as by force of a stern regard for truth in all his utterances. He alone of all Ireland's members in that assembly was the real exponent of the Land League. He spoke its principles and defended its doctrines without fear, equivocation, or arriere pensee, and when a policy of compromise supplanted one of principle John Dillon's voice was silent, his place in Parliament became vacant. Should he again come back to Irish public life—and even should his health become completely restored this is but problematical—he will step into the exact position in the people's estimation which he held when he tendered his resignation to Tipperary. Time will not diminish the affectionate regard which the people of Ireland have conceived for him, and many a fervent wish will accompany him from the country he will leave tomorrow to his Colorado home that his health may soon be built up and that his return to his position in the national movement shall be a speedy one.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN IRELAND.

The series of meetings which some of Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers held last week in the North of Ireland were described by English and landlord papers as "an invasion of Tyrone." This being one of Ireland's thirty-two counties, and Messrs. O'Brien, Healy, Sullivan, Harrington, and O'Connor being Irish representatives, it is somewhat puzzling to discover the relevancy of the term "invasion" to the action of these public men in their own country. This week, however, we are enlightened by contrast. Sir Stafford Northcote, an English member of the Commons and joint leader of an English political party, comes to Belfast and the same organs of landlord and English opinion describe this real invasion as "a visit" to Ulster! This comical transposition of terms is amusing enough, coming, as it does, from sources of information where we have often learned that Ireland was originally peopled from North Britain and that St. Patrick was an orthodox Protestant. But the climax of delightful absurdity is reached when innocent Sir Stafford himself declares (by implication) that he and not Mr. Parnell is the leader of the Irish people! Saith Sir Oracle from North Devonshire (whose party commands less than twenty members from Ireland): "*We protest against the audacity of certain persons, representing a mere section of the population of this island, who have assumed to themselves the honorable title of the National party!*" Mr. Parnell had better hide his diminished head forthwith. Codlin is our friend, not Short. The Tory and landlord party is the National party of Ireland and "certain persons"—some 4,500,000 "mere Irish," out of 5,200,000 of our mixed population—who have the impertinence both to say they know better than the member for North Devonshire and to select the member for Cork as their leader instead of the "Irish Nationalist, Sir Stafford Northcote," are simply "audacious." The "National" tribute to Mr. Parnell is misplaced generosity, as his leadership is a case of mistaken identity. The "National" movement must have for its object the maintenance and not the abolition of landlordism, and, rack rents and evictions being National customs, the Emergency Committee becomes the National League and Dublin Castle its headquarters. What English historians and writers admit England has failed to accomplish in seven centuries "the gentle old woman"—as the Conservative leader has been called in his own country—has succeeded in doing by one speech in Belfast. The English garrison is the "National" and the Irish people the "anti-National" party in this country. We are completely sat upon at last.

DISCREET SILENCE.

On the two questions that occupy most of the public mind of Ireland at the present moment our newly-discovered "National leader" has been discreetly silent. What indeed could the exponent of conservative policy and champion of landlord privilege say on the franchise or the land questions? This silence, though perfectly intelligible, has disgusted most of the London press. Sir Stafford is accused of having said nothing, though he has been talking at the rate of three or four columns a day since his arrival among us, and this is really a summary of his political pronouncements in Ireland. If he praised the Land act he would have offended the landlords; if he denounced that measure he would have lost to his party the vote of Orange tenant farmers at the coming general election, and did he venture to open his mouth in favor of an extension of the suffrage he would precipitate his fall from the leadership of a party which is already in insurrection against his headship—a party that has earned for itself the reputation of being the hereditary opponent of all popular power and progress. Under such difficult circumstances there was really nothing else left for a genius that dare not be practical but to become inventive; and the discovery that the real "Irish National party" is, after all, the Irish landlord party sums up the result of Sir Stafford's Ulster campaign. After this the deluge.

PERSONAL.

Some friend in New York has sent me a cutting from the New York *Tribune*, in which that journal attempts to show a connection between a recent "violent" speech of mine and "the dastardly outrage" in Wexford, by which a number of laborers working for a "boycotted" landlord were, according to the landlord press, sought to be murdered by the introduction of poison into their food—through the agency of "the league," of course. The famous argument about the relation between the origin of the Goodwin sands and the building of Tinterden Church spire is respectable logic in comparison with that by which the *Tribune* brings home the responsibility of this "dastardly outrage" to recent "violent" speeches of mine. To make the delivery of my Cappamore and Waterford speeches and the poisoning of the Rosegarland workmen the result of cause and effect it would be essential to any reasoning but that of the *Tribune* to show that the said cause was in time anterior to the said effect. As this was not the case the argument, I presume, falls to the ground; and I hope I stand acquitted of inciting the people of Wexford to so diabolical a proceeding. Having disposed of the *Tribune's* logic, I will now deal with the facts from which its deductions were drawn. If we may be allowed to place more reliance upon the verdict of a Coroner's inquest sitting in Wexford than upon the assertions of the New York *Tribune*, and to accept the statements of medical authority, after the institution of a public inquiry into the cause of the alleged foul play, in preference to the testimony of an uncorroborated cablegram to a New York paper, we must arrive at the conclusion that no such "dastardly outrage" has been yet committed. Public investigation has proved that the meat, the eating of which has resulted in the death of two and the serious illness of several others of Mr. Leigh's harvestmen, was diseased, and that it was the landlord (but ignorant, I fully believe, of its poisonous qualities), and not "the league" or the people of Wexford, who gave such food, knowing it to be diseased, to the laborers who had consented to work for him.

Will the New York *Tribune* and such other American papers as may have propagated this cowardly slander against the Irish people apologize for the injury done? It is scarcely to be expected that the *Tribune* will lift itself up to the performance of such an act of justice to a movement which its London correspondent has so persistently maligned. The spipit of English snobbery is more congenial to the columns of the journal once edited by Horace Greeley than is a spirit of justice or fair play toward Ireland.

Apropos of this exploded imputation against the league, *United Ireland* of today asks the following pertinent questions:

It is to be noted in passing that no steps have yet been taken to bring Mr. Leigh to justice for shoving pieces of his diseased animal down the throats of his unsuspecting laborers, while the Wexford police are indefatigable in hunting down an unfortunate shop assistant in a neighboring town who administered an undue dose of laudanum by way of anodyne to a noisy drunken man. It is quite conceivable that Mr. Leigh had no evil intent in dividing up the putrescent carcass among his dependents. But why not have his innocence proved in open court, considering that life has been lost among the victims of his hospitality? There are millions of Englishmen to this day who are implicit believers in the uncontradicted report that the Rosegarland laborers were diabolically poisoned for refusing to boycott their worthy landlard. In refusing to put Mr. Leigh on proof of his innocence in the same manner as if he were a mere shop assistant, are the authorities in dread that the English public might come to learn that it was the worthy landlord who administered the death dose and so come to suspect that this is not the only fiendish Irish outrage accepted without guile upon the same veracious authority?

MICHAEL DAVITT.

# INSURANCE AT ATLANTA.

**The Insurance Companies Threatening to Withdraw from Atlanta.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Recent large fires in Atlanta have been the cause of much concern, which has been hightened by the united action of the insurance companies in making a demand for increased fire service. Within the last two years the Brown Block, valued at $300,000, was destroyed, followed in a few weeks later by a conflagration in Whitehall street, in which the loss was over $100,000. On another occasion five buildings were burning in widely separated parts of the city at the same hour. Later came the destruction of the Kimball House, which was reduced to ashes so quickly that citizens were astonished when told of it. Within three weeks thereafter $30,000 damage was done the Granit Block, and Tuesday morning last the Leyden warehouse fire reduced property worth $40,000 to ashes. The noticeable feature of many of these fires was that the water-supply gave out, and that the firemen had to stand idly by. The result of these numerous fires has been that insurance companies have lost heavily for two years. It is stated that the companies have paid for losses $540,000. In the same time the companies have received premiums amounting to only $245,000. The companies now threaten to give up Atlanta business unless the City Council takes steps to increase the efficiency of the fire companies and furnish a better supply of water. Notwithstanding the phenomenal growth of the city, these numerous fires must have considerably retarded it. The matter will come up in the City Council Monday night next. One of the gravest charges made by the companies is, that the fires of the last few months bear unmistakable signs of incendiarism.

## A HORRIBLE FATE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. M. T. Rogers, a colored Baptist clergyman, having occasion to perform some ministerial functions at the upper end of his parish, boarded a freight-train at New Iberia before daylight, intending to take a freight and make himself fast to the end of the car with a rope. He lost his grip, however, fell, and was dragged a long distance before his dead body was found.

# WAR MEMORIES.

**Another Valuable Addition to the Literature of the Rebellion.**

**Mr. Seward's Diplomatic History of the Contest Between the North and South.**

**Interesting Facts of Which the Public Has Hitherto Been in Ignorance.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The latest addition to the literature of the Civil War is the fifth volume of William H. Seward's work entitled "The Diplomatic History of the War for the Union." The four volumes of Mr. Seward's works that precede this one have been published before, but the fifth, which is about issuing from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is entirely new. It is edited by Mr. George E. Baker, who was associated with Mr. Seward in an official capacity. This volume covers a period of our country's history in interest perhaps second to none. As the editor remarks: "Washington and Hamilton were not more necessary to the formation of the Union than were Lincoln and Seward to its preservation." The material which is gathered together here is inaccessible to the general public, as it is buried in the Government archives at Washington, and as it stands there is rather dull reading. The "Diary, or Notes on the War," is made from the diplomatic correspondence, being those portions of Mr. Seward's almost daily dispatches to our Ministers abroad designed to give them authentic annals of the progress of the War. The views given were also those of the Executive. The selections from the diplomatic correspondence embrace ninety-eight of Mr. Seward's dispatches, selected with the desire "of giving as fair and as full a view as possible of Mr. Seward's philosophy as well as of a history of the diplomatic relations of the country during the War." The Trent affair, the interference of France and England in the forms of recognition and mediation, the Rebel cruisers, the Alabama claims, the invasion of Mexico by France are among the subjects quite fully presented in the selections. Under the head of occasional speeches on miscellaneous papers, the remainder of the volume partakes more of a domestic character. Mr. Seward's attention was not wholly devoted to foreign affairs; his speeches made both before and after his retirement from office are, Mr. Baker thinks, "as interesting as they are pertinent."

The volume is opened with a memoir, which is a simple recital of the great events of the period of which Mr. Seward was so long a part, but contains nothing of a personal nature. Mr. Seward's coadjutors abroad when he entered upon his duties as Secretary of State in 1861 were such men as Charles Francis Adams, Henry S. Sanford, William L. Dayton, Anson Burlingame, George P. Marsh, J. Lothrop Motley, Thomas Corwin, Carl Schurz, and John Bigelow. With notable exceptions the Ministers abroad were inclined to regard the success of their Government despairingly; their dispatches to Mr. Seward, reflecting the general sentiment at foreign courts, were full of criticisms on the conduct of the War and weighed down with the gloomy forebodings of its final result. Mr. Seward, on the other hand, never despaired, so says Mr. Baker. Patiently "and with great ability he answered the doubting epistles of his correspondents, explaining what to them was dark or seemingly unwise, and reinspiring them with hope of the salvation of the Union, at the same time furnishing them with facts and arguments to counteract the plots and misrepresentations of his enemies." Mr. Seward's "Diary, or Notes on the War," is particularly interesting as giving a daily record of the important events of that exciting period. He begins with an entry April 10, 1861, referring to the Presidential election that took place the 6th of the November past. When the new Federal Administration came in the 4th of March last, he writes, "It found itself confronted by an insurrectionary combination of seven States practicing an insidious strategy to seduce eight other States into its councils"; but he says a few days later, "There is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever." The defeat of our army at Manassas Junction is recorded, and its seriousness fully appreciated: "We have now reached a new and important stage in the War," he writes; "the enemy is directly before us, invigorated and inspirited by a victory which it is not the part of wisdom for us to undervalue."

In reply to a letter from our Italian Minister he writes, Nov. 22, 1861: "It is a matter of regret that we cannot consistently offer special inducements to military gentlemen in Italy who are unable to defray their own expenses in coming to join our armies; but we are forbidden to do so by urgent considerations: First, we do not need to solicit foreign aid and we naturally avoid the appearance of doing so; secondly, we wish to abstain from intrusion into the domestic concerns of foreign States, and, of course, from seeming to do so; thirdly, our own countrymen are coming forward with just claims upon all positions requiring skill in the art of war, and we must avoid jealousies between native and foreign defenders of the Union. Already the forces in the field exceed half a million, and the officers in charge for organizing them report that those recently recruited will swell the number to 700,000. If the insurrection should continue it would be more difficult to lift them down to a million than to lift them up to that figure." In April, 1862, referring to Earl Russell's speech in the House of Lords, in which that gentleman expressed the belief that this country was large enough for two independent nations and the hope that our Government would assent to a peaceful separation from the insurrectionary States, Mr. Seward writes to our Minister in England: "A very brief sojourning among us, with an observation of our mountains, rivers, and coasts, and some study of our social condition and habits, would be sufficient to satisfy him on the contrary that the country was not too large for one such people as this, and that it is and must always be too small for two distinct nations until the people shall have become so demoralized by faction that they are ready to enter the cause which leads through continued subdivision to continued anarchy. All the British speculations assume that the political elements which have been brought into antagonism here are equal in vigor and endurance. Nothing, however, is more certain than that freedom and slavery are very unequal in these qualities, and that when these diverse elements are eliminated, the former from the cause of sedition and the latter from the cause of the Government, then the Government must prevail, sustained as it is by the coöperating sentiments of loyalty, of National pride, interest, ambition, and the permanent love of peace." It is interesting as well as instructive to read Mr. Seward's comment upon the different commanders of the Army of the Potomac while they happen to be in favor. In July of 1862 Gen. McClellan is the favorite. "You will read," he writes, "with interest and admiration Gen. McClellan's modest conduct; his firm and decisive dispatches and proclamations." But later on, when this modest General in 1864 is mentioned as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Seward does not seem so well pleased. He writes: "The Opposition Convention at Chicago placed their candidates, Gen. McClellan and Mr. Pendleton, before the people distinctly upon the ground that the military defense of the Union had failed and had been found hopeless and that there must be a cessation of hostilities with a future reference and probably impracticable convention. This extraordinary proceeding was followed by a sudden and effective revelation that the platform as adopted by the convention at Chicago had been previously framed in an unlawful intrigue at Niagara between avowed official agents of the Rebels and some of their partisan sympathizers who reside within our military lines, and that British enemies of the United States were initiated into the intrigue and active in carrying it into effect."

Maj.-Gen. Butler, it seems, was not popular with the British Government. Mr. Stuart, of the British Legation at Washington, "in a very courteous manner" verbally expressed to Mr. Seward the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that Maj.-Gen. Butler's order concerning the females in New Orleans who gave offense to the Union soldiers was an improper one in respect to the expressions employed in it, whatever construction might be placed upon it, and they hoped, therefore, that it might be disapproved. "I answered him," said Mr. Seward, "that we must ask his Government in reading that proclamation to adopt the rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle and made the motto of their national arms, 'Honi soi qui mal y pense.' That it was not until a gross construction of the order was brought to a knowledge of this Government that we saw that the proclamation contained a double entendre. That gross meaning the Government objected to, and it regretted that in the haste of composition a phraseology which could be mistaken or perverted had been used. I was happy, however, to inform him that all sensibility about the order seemed to have passed away, and no complaints were now heard of any impropriety of conduct on the part of the ladies of New Orleans. I explained also to Mr. Stuart the ground of the sensibility of our army to female discourtesy. Our soldiers are mainly American citizens of education and respectability. Chivalrous respect to the sex is a National sentiment. Hitherto it has been met by gentle and respectful courtesy by those to whom the homage is so properly paid. It has not been expected that loyalty to the common Government of both parties would be regarded as a plea for a change of National manners. Happily, all classes of citizens easily learn to meet the changes which this unhappy Civil War brings upon us." Feb. 7, 1865, Mr. Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through on the military lines without definit views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return, writes Mr. Seward, "he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he had always been, willing to send Commissioners if assured that they would be received or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send Commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries if he could be assured that they would be received. The President thereupon the 18th of Janury addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our one common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with his letter and then came back again to Washington. The 29th inst. we were advised from the camp of Lieut.-Gen. Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines for Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. . . . But at this juncture Lieut.-Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War as well as to the Secretary of State that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Maj. Eckert, and Gen. Grant strongly advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored at Hampton Roads. The morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on board the United States steam transport River Queen in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal; there was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses; nothing was written or read; the conversation, although, was earnest and free, was kind and gracious on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the War is waged, and a mutual direction of efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season during which passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it." The suggestion was deliberately considered, but was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that he could believe in no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of a disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the National authority throughout all the States in the Union. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed or any of them; nevertheless, writes Mr. Seward, "it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to the insurgents and to hear them in answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner."

The selections from Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence are well worth perusal by all men who hope at any time to take part in public affairs. Nothing could be more diplomatic than the instructions given by Mr. Seward to the different Ministers as to their course in winning over the various foreign Powers to the Northern side. The book is certainly a valuable contribution to historical literature, and the work of editing has been admirably done by Mr. Baker.

# CONFLAGRATIONS.

**Destructive Blaze at Princeton, Ky.—Other Fires.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A special from Princeton, Ky., says: A fire broke out here last night at 12:30 o'clock and destroyed four houses—Sparrard's jewelry-house, Gray's grocery, Blound's tailor-shop, and Carter's drug-store. Sparrard's loss is about $2,000, with no insurance. His valuable jewelry and money were in his safe, which stood the fire. Gray's house was not worth much. The contents were worth about $1,500 or $2,000; insurance $1,500. Blound's shop was also of small value, and the contents were saved, except $150 worth of sewing-machines, tools, castings, etc.; no insurance. Carter's drug-store, owned by Dr. Maxwell, was damaged about $2,500 or $3,000; insurance, $2,000. The contents were saved, but greatly damaged. Judge Darby's office over Carter's drug-store was stripped of its contents before the fire reached it. It was believed that the whole block would burn, and S. M. Jones and M. E. Goodwin and Stegar removed all their goods. Their loss by removal, piling up in the mud, stealing, etc., is very heavy. Mrs. Urey's loss is large, as an attempt was made to tear down her house when it was deemed necessary to stop the progress of the fire.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—At Hampton, Ill., six miles east of here, the house and saloon of G. C. Harnawacker were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,300.

TACOMA, W. T., Oct. 20.—A fire last night destroyed $25,000 worth of property. Insurance unknown.

# OBITUARY.

**Palmer V. Kellogg.**

The funeral services of the late P. V. Kellogg took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence of the deceased, No. 1709 Prairie avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, assisted by Prof. Fiske, of the Congregational Theological Seminary. The following persons, intimate friends of the deceased, were pallbearers: John V. Farwell, Marshall Field, J. S. Dunham, E. T. Watkins, A. J. Averill, and Abijah Keith. The large funeral cortége attended the body to the Michigan Central Depot, whence it was sent to Utica, N. Y., for interment, that being the former home of Mr. Kellogg.

# WHISTLER'S ETCHINGS.

**What the Eccentric Artist's Productions Look Like.**

**A "Nocturne" That Resembles a Much-Used Blotting-Pad.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The latest feature of artistic New York is the exhibition of Whistler's etchings and dry prints at Wunderlich's on Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. This is the collection which created such a sensation in London last season, not merely on account of the intrinsic merit of the etchings, but because of the unique manner of their exhibition in a room described as "an arrangement in white and yellow." The furniture and drapery which figured in the London room have been sent over to New York, so that the first-floor back room at Wunderlich's is an exact reproduction of the one in London.

My first impression of the room was as pleasing as it was startling, being that of a sunny white room, the pale yellow exaggerating, though not disagreeably, the effect of sunshine. The walls are hung in white felt, the surbase is yellow, and the frieze white with yellow moldings. The two yards and three-quarters of yellow velvet tacked up in one corner of the frieze is undoubtedly intended to tickle the artistic fancy, but to the practical mind it strongly suggests that Mr. Whistler's stock of yellow velvet ran out too soon. The floor is covered with matting, and the mantel is painted yellow, the design of tiles being conventionalized flames. There are yellow velvet curtains in the doorway, slender canary-colored chairs with white cane seats, graceful white tables, ornamented with crackled Japanese vases of a clear yellow color, and, here and there, on picture-frames and frieze is the yellow butterfly—Whistler's signature. I say "the" yellow butterfly, for there is no risk in implying that there was never another like it. Is it a scorpion, a boojum, or an exploded car-wheel? I give it up. Take it to the entomological Professor, who, I wager, will apply for a padded cell in less than a week. The design of this rare animal consists of several irregular blotches of yellow paint—suggesting rather that the butter is flying—scattered around a peculiar curved line, which I take to be either a deformed fishhook, or an arrow suffering from curvature of the spine, and am not quite sure which. It is printed on the catalogue with an apt quotation appended, "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" I think I never saw a butterfly more broken up than this one. The single attendant is also "an arrangement in white and yellow," being a boy in a gorgeous uniform of these colors, who is of a mercantile frame of mind, and tells me the butterfly is Whistler's "trade-mark."

All this, however, is but a glorious golden pathway to the etchings themselves, whose pardon I beg for having kept them so long in suspense. They are framed in white wood, with dark grooves, and hung in two lines. The etching is done in Mr. Whistler's peculiar style. His most noticeable mannerism is the absence of any large masses of light and shade; indeed, he seems as careless of chiaroscuro as the Japanese, so that Hamerton has complained of "a general absence of tone" in his etchings. His effects are produced almost entirely by short scratches of the needle, which gives to them a delicacy bordering on weakness. One of his many critics has justly said: "He has been content to show us what his eyes can see and not what his hand can do." The majority of the subjects are Venetian, a few only treating of London, and all are from Nature. Among the titles are "Long Venice," "Little Venice," "Upright Venice," "Little Salute," "Salute Dawn," "Nocturne Salute," suggesting a certain degree of fairness in the critic who said of Whistler's work several years ago: "There is little to recommend them save the eccentricity of their titles." The water views, in which the lack of chiaroscuro is naturally not so conspicuous, are the best, and among these "The Long Lagoon" and "The Fishing Boat" are especially good. In a conspicuous position over the mantel is the painting of the "Nocturne," which was the cause of the well-known libel suit between Ruskin and Whistler. Looking into its incomprehensible depths one does not wonder that it made trouble. We are told on respectable authority that it is intended to represent fireworks at night, and, starting even with this knowledge, it is difficult for the average observer to understand its blotchy blackness. At first it suggests a saturated blotting paper perforated with pin-holes, and only after a fifteen-minutes' study does the Philistine discover that smoke is smoke, and that buildings are not smoke; and even then he does not understand the "Nocturne."

THE CATALOGS.

The catalogs deserve mention as being literary curiosities which took no small part in creating the sensation in London last season. They have been arranged by Mr. Whistler on an entirely novel plan. Under the title of each picture he prints extracts from the criticisms on his former works, and has endeavored to place them in such a connection as to turn against the critic the laugh or the sneer intended for himself; then Mr. Whistler gives expression to occasional remarks through the medium of marginal notes in fine print. On the title-page is a quotation by which Mr. Whistler seems to define the spirit in which he compiled the catalog. "Another crop of Mr. Whistler's little jokes." I will quote briefly from the criticisms:

23—Lobster Pots.
"So little in them."—*P. G. Hamerton.*
1—Murano—Glass Furnace.
"Criticism is powerless here."—*Knowledge.*
36—The Mast.
"The 'Mast' and the 'Little Mast' are dependent for much of their interest on the drawing of festoons of cords hanging from unequal hights."—*P. G. Hamerton.*
On the margin Mr. Whistler has inserted, "At the service of critics of unequal sizes."
27—Nocturne Shipping.
"This Archimago of the iconographic aoration, or graphiology of the Hidden."—*Daily Telegraph.*
"Popularity is the only insult that has not yet been offered to Mr. Whistler."—*Oscar Wilde.*
37.—Traghetto.
"Mr. Whistler's figure drawing, generally defective, always incomplete."
The marginal note is "Sometimes generally always."
43.—Nocturne Salute.
"The utter absence, as far as my eye* may be trusted, of gradation."—*F. Wedmore.*
"The asterisk after 'eye' refers to Mr. Whistler's marginal note, which is a simple '?' ".
51.—Lagoon: Noon.
"Years ago Mr. Whistler was a person of high promise."—*F. Wedmore.*
After the last title appears this criticism: "All of which gems, I am sincerely thankful to say, I cannot appreciate."

"MOTHER EARTH."

Leaving Wunderlich's I went up Broadway to Goupil's. Bouguereau's "Mother Earth" is attracting considerable attention here. It represents a female figure of heroic size, around whom are grouped eight children, of all types and complexions, leaning over her shoulder, climbing into her lap, and standing listening with wondering upturned profiles. The face of Mother Earth, otherwise beautiful, is decidedly marred by an ornamentation of grain and red flowers on each side of the head. The background sustains well the poetical conception of the whole, carrying the eye back over a vast and majestic sweep of country. The critics, I believe, have not given this painting unqualified praise, but ordinary mortals, who have neither to praise nor to blame, will enjoy an opportunity of seeing it. At Goupil's there is also a gray-day landscape of Corot's, which adds another to the many poor pictures one sees by that artist. Corot was not at all squeamish about selling his poorest work. After his reputation was firmly established, he made it a habit to dash off two pictures every morning, which he called his "breakfast" and "dinner," and which he readily sold to an eager market.

One of the pleasantest features of the afternoon tour was a glimpse at the studio of Mr. Olin P. Warner, the sculptor. Mr. Warner has completed his statue of Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, for which he receives $12,000. In strong contrast to the honest, unaffected appearance of Mr. Warner's workshop is the "Museum" of Mr. William M. Chase. This artist paints in a room scented with burning incense and darkened with a rich profusion of bric-à-brac, old drapery, and oaken chests, with here and there a gay-plumaged bird screeching on its perch and a sleek greyhound posing on a rug. Mr. Chase has returned from Holland with copies from Franz Hals, and studies taken from the Orphans' Home at Haarlem.

CARO LLOYD.

# ZORA IS DEAD,

## And That Is About All Known Regarding the Murder of the Burns Woman.

### Arrest of Mr. O. A. Carpenter and Flight of Dukes, the Hoosier Lover.

### Some Bloody Reins Brought to This City for Examination by Chemical Experts.

### Theory of the Prosecution as Outlined by the Coroner and State's-Attorney.

### Ada Atkinson's Slayer Sympathised With by a Crowd of Sentimental Females.

### ZORA BURNS.

HER ALLEGED SLAYER.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The threatened explosion came earlier than was expected. Orrin A. Carpenter, on whom so much suspicion has rested for several days, was arrested about 10 o'clock this morning on a warrant charging him with the murder of Zora Burns. The arrest was hastened by a discovery which took place about an hour previous. Press Butler, the Bloomington detective, went to Mr. Carpenter's elevator and made a minute examination of the grain-merchant's buggy and harness. What to the detective's eye appeared like blood was found on the lines about where a man would grasp them when driving, and upon the buggy back. The detective picked up the line and the whip with its exposed heavy metallic butt-end, and was about taking them away when Carpenter's clerk, Mr. Cossitt, stopped him and told him he couldn't have them unless he had some authority. This was speedily obtained, and the stuff, together with the buggy and harness turned, over to the local officials. The buggy was locked up in a stable east of the court-house, and the lines and whip handed over to State's-Attorney Forrest. Dr. Sargent made a microscopic examination of the spots on the lines, and gave it as his opinion that they were blood. In order to establish this beyond a doubt, however, it was decided to send both lines and whip to Chicago for a thorough examination by an analytical chemist. Although the spots on the whip end are generally believed to be rust, and not blood, it was decided to subject them to as minute an examination as the lines, in order to resolve all doubt. The State's-Attorney and Coroner Boyden accordingly left for Chicago at 1 o'clock, with the idea, if possible, of returning by Monday morning. On the strength of this alleged damning evidence, in addition to the sensational developments before the jury last night, State's-Attorney Forrest went before Justice J. T. Rudolph and filed the following complaint:

The complaint and information of Randolph B. Forrest, State's-Attorney of Logan County, in said county, made before J. T. Rudolph, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, the 20th day of October, 1883, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That one Missouri Burns was feloniously and with malice aforethought, on the 14th day of October, A. D., 1883, at and in said County of Logan, killed by having her throat cut from ear to ear; that this complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that one Orrin A. Carpenter committed said offense, and therefore prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

THE ARREST.

Justice Randolph promptly issued the warrant, which was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Cunningham for service. The excitement which followed the seizure of the buggy was fanned afresh when Cunningham and three of his assistants went to Mr. Carpenter's office. They found him quietly attending to business. Cunningham walked up to him, read the warrant, and placed him under arrest. Mr. Carpenter, instead of expressing the least surprise, and without a change of color, went with his captors. The usual crowd in the streets was largely augmented by the presence of farmers from the neighborhood around Lincoln who had come to town to do their usual Saturday trading. They followed and gaped at the moving procession, the principal figure in which now seemed to keenly feel his temporary degradation. Mr. Hodnett, the junior member of the firm of Beach & Hodnett, Mr. Carpenter's attorneys, had a brief talk with his client at the Justice's office, and by consent the preliminary hearing was indefinitly postponed. The principal reason assigned for this was the uncertainty when Mr. Beach would return from Nebraska. As a matter of fact, the representatives of the people were not ready to go on, and, unless subsequent intimations were wholly at fault, were by no means displeased at the delay, particularly as they seem to have counted on the possibility that time might bring with it a hoped-for confession. From the Justice's office Mr. Carpenter was taken to the jail, a substantial brick and stone structure about a couple of blocks east. The most absurdly complete precautions were resorted to in order to protect the jail and its prominent inmate against the remote possibility of a mob attack. The principal excuse for these was the rumor that the miners at the Lincoln coal-shaft would be at large by night, and that they were already talking ugly. Certainly there was no mob spirit in Lincoln. Indeed, the suddenness of the arrest, and the prominence of the prisoner, produced a sort of revulsion in his favor in many quarters, and if a mob had been raised to pounce on the jail, another could readily have been mustered to protect it. Despite all this, the officials picked out half a dozen men to guard the building, and actually went so far as to telegraph Gov. Hamilton for permission to call out Company D of the Fifth Regiment, in case it were necessary. A friend delicately broke the news of the arrest to Mr. Carpenter's family, who bore it with resignation and with a firm reliance on the future to right the husband and father and clear him of the heinous charge laid up against him. The officials not only took precautions against mob violence, but against the possibility of anybody except a favored few calling upon or seeing their prisoner. The newspaper correspondents in particular were barred out, and the only visitors, so far as can be learned, were his wife, his partner, Mr. Esten, and his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of the Presbyterian Church. The hope that he would "squeal" was rudely shattered. All reports brought from the jail represented the prisoner as perfectly cool and collected and willing to bide his time for the vindication which he declared must eventually come.

THE PRISONER.

Orrin A. Carpenter was born at Pawtucket, R. I., and is apparently about 47 years of age. He is a rather tall, muscular man, with a beard which nearly covers his face, and with sharp gray eyes. There is no hesitation in his look. When conversing his eyes are fastened upon his visitor without any wandering or flinching. He is the personification of cool composure. He came to Illinois about 1854, and has lived in Logan County and in this vicinity ever since. He settled first at Lawndale, the next station on the Chicago & Alton north of here. Subsequently he lived on a farm four or five miles from Lincoln, and came here about five years ago. At first a farmer, he drifted into the grain business, and by his shrewdness and closeness, not to say penuriousness, not only made but saved considerable money. As nearly as it can be known he is worth from $35,000 to $40,000. His family consists of his aged mother, his wife, and two accomplished and very attractive daughters. His reputation previous to the event which has thrown this horrible blight upon it has been regarded as pure and unstained. The tongue of gossip never wags so boldly, however, as at a man when he is down, and it is not strange that the association of his name with that of Zora Burns has set it going with characteristic volubility. A former servant, Katie Bartell by name, has said since the murder that she wouldn't think much any way of a married man who would try to kiss his servant-girl. From this it has been inferred that Carpenter attempted some osculatory liberties with Katie. A well-known butcher in town, too, is authority for the statement that he once met Carpenter riding one moonlight evening with a married lady of exceedingly doubtful reputation then residing in Lincoln.

THE INQUEST.

The arrest, of course, was the one topic of conversation in Lincoln during the day, and the Coroner's inquest was a matter of comparatively trivial importance. Mr. Cossitt appeared before that body, but the only bit of testimony he gave which cuts any figure in the case is his statement that Zora was in Carpenter's private office Saturday half an hour or so. Mr. Carpenter himself insists that it was not more than ten or fifteen minutes. A sister a of Mrs. Christian Dengler, who was herself unable to be present, testified that Mrs. Dengler saw, or thought she saw, Carpenter drive past her house in the eastern part of the city early Sunday evening going east. Mr. Carpenter has insisted that he did not have his buggy out that evening, though the officials have all along claimed that he did, and that instead of seeing Spellman, the grain dealer, at his office that afternoon, he hurriedly drove out to see him at Spellman's house that evening, presumably in order to devote himself to Zora later. This same Mrs. Dengler will be called Monday and given an opportunity to confirm or deny under oath a number of statements she had already made, the most important of which is that Zora, when here last summer, quarreled with Mrs. Dukes about Carpenter, and confided to her (Mrs. Dengler) the alleged information that Carpenter was the author of her trouble. This same Mrs. Dengler, however, has stated that she saw Zora with Carpenter Sunday evening, and again that she did not see her at all, and did not know she had been in Lincoln. These little discrepancies have not added much to the credibility of Mrs. Dengler as a witness.

The most important witness of the day was Mrs. Rebecca Carpenter, who was recalled and told the jury substantially what she had already given THE TRIBUNE correspondent who found and interviewed her during the morning. Last evening Mrs. Carpenter was inaccessible. Today the ban of secrecy was removed, but not until after Carpenter's arrest, and when the officials were apparently quite willing to let anything out which might tend to bolster up their case and justify the step they had taken. According to Mrs. Carpenter's story she had known Zora about a year, and the girl was at her house off and on from July 12 last until Sept. 4. During this period Zora wrote several letters, two of which Mrs. Carpenter mailed to O. A. Carpenter, at Lincoln, and received supplies in a cramped and evidently disguised handwriting which were not signed, even with initials. When before the jury last night she was shown a piece of paper on which was written O. A. Carpenter—probably his signature—and testified to the similarity between the handwriting on the slip and that in the letters to Zora, although it was larger and plainer in the former than in the latter. Mrs. Carpenter made no secret of the manner in which she discovered Zora's correspondence. The girl pretended she had a throat trouble and wanted to consult a surgical doctor, as she expressed it. Mrs. Carpenter, never having detected any throat trouble in the girl, became a little curious, and the curiosity ended in a suspicion as to her real condition. Under the circumstances, she felt justified in looking into Zora's trunk, where she found the letters, and unhesitatingly read them. In one of them, written Aug. 22, Zora said: "I am living with a good woman. She asks no questions, and I tell her nothing. I pay $3.50 a week for board, and if a fellow is out of money they can't do anything." The allusion to the $3.50 a week, according to Mrs. Carpenter, was pure fiction, as she charged the girl nothing and received nothing from her for board. In Mrs. Carpenter's opinion, the allusion was made for the purpose of appealing to her correspondent's sympathies and getting money. In this she seems to have been successful, for her correspondent did send her money, and in one of his letters said: "Take this and do the best you can with it. Let me hear from you soon." How much money the girl received Mrs. Carpenter didn't know. At one time Zora was away two weeks, at another a week, and at another from Thursday night till Monday morning. Mrs. Carpenter subsequently learned that on the first occasion she did not leave town at once, and so far as she could find out was only away three days, and then at Peoria. In accounting for the fact that Zora came to her house from Lincoln, she explained that the girl had written her she intended to quit Carpenter's, and she accordingly invited her over to Decatur and told her she might do some sewing at her house. In speaking of her life at Carpenter's, Zora used to say that Mr. Carpenter was very attentive to her in many little things, such, for instance, as giving her a share of any table delicacies he brought home, and insisting on her taking it. Mrs. Carpenter didn't pretend to have the letters with her, nor were they shown her at the inquest, and what she said was from memory, and her memory, by the way, seems to be very good for some things. In one of the notes from Lincoln she noticed this striking expression: "Take your medicine and be a good girl." In what was evidently Zora's reply to this curious admonition was contained the remark: "I am taking my medicine." There were no specially endearing expressions in the correspondence, but in the letter which Zora wrote Aug. 22, and immediately after the sentence, "She asks me no questions and I tell her nothing," she found the following: "Come over and we'll have some fun." But her correspondent didn't come.

Mrs. Carpenter also remembered that a young man, whose name she didn't know, but who was not Dukes, came to see Zora the last week in August. She was away just then, and they did not meet. Dukes was not in Decatur or Lincoln, according to Mrs. Carpenter, since last December. Zora and Dukes wrote to each other, but Dukes was considerably more affectionate to her than she to him, although Zora had told her she was going to marry him.

THE "FLY COPS."

Detectives McCoy and Butler started for Hartsburg after the arrest, but, meeting Carpenter's Hartsburg elevator-man on the road, turned around and came back. From him they learned that when Carpenter reached there Monday morning he drove in under the dump near the elevator, got out of his buggy and went into the elevator. When he went in he had his coat on. When he came out a few minutes later he was in his shirt-sleeves, although it was rather a chilly morning. On coming out he asked his man for the inside keys, got them, went back into the elevator, and remained there some time. The suspicious detectives have a theory that he hid the missing hat, satchel, and gossamer in the elevator, and are going there in the morning to make a thorough search.

New but unavailing efforts were made again this afternoon to trace the girl's whereabouts from Saturday night to Sunday night. Several stories were run down and thoroughly exploded, and the detectives are no wiser tonight than they were before. The case will be as mysterious as ever until this branch of it is cleared up, and the detectives admit that so far they are completely baffled.

THE INDIANA SUSPECT.

The arrival of today's TRIBUNE containing the letters from Zora to Dukes and the interview with the latter, produced a decided sensation in Lincoln. Many who had previously looked upon Carpenter as the guilty man were greatly shaken in their belief, while his friends caught at the news from Indiana and are eagerly waiting for more. Dukes' failure to account for his whereabouts from Friday to Tuesday, the fact that he was to be here about Oct. 15, and his statement that he would not come to Lincoln now for the whole State of Indiana, are looked upon by many as the most damning evidence of guilt. The detectives pooh-pooh the whole business, and one of them went so far this afternoon as to say that Dukes had passed through here last evening, though nobody else seems to have seen him, on his way to St. Elmo. Inasmuch as Mr. Dukes was being pretty liberally interviewed in Indiana yesterday, the story of his passing through Lincoln, which is altogether out of his way to St. Elmo, is generally laughed to scorn. There is a rumor, however, that a young girl living near the scene of the murder saw a young man wandering about there Saturday with his hand tied up in a bandage. Dukes is said to have a lame hand. The rumor business is very popular just now. Zora's brother will be here Monday from Colorado. Whether he will be able to throw much light on the mystery remains to be seen, but as he was in Decatur when the unknown young man Mrs. Carpenter refers to went there to see Zora, and as the brother saw him at Mrs. Carpenter's house, his knowledge on that point may be of more or less interest and possible importance.

DUKES' DISAPPEARANCE.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Dukes has disappeared from home and can nowhere be found. A suspicious circumstance is his injured hand which was hurt, so he (Dukes) states, about the time the murder was committed.

### THE BLOOD STAINS.

THE CORONER AND STATE'S-ATTORNEY COME TO CHICAGO TO HAVE THEM ANALYZED.

Coroner Boyden and State's-Attorney Forrest, of Logan County, reached the city last evening, and are at the Sherman House. They brought with them the whip and lines belonging to Carpenter for the purpose of having a chemist decide whether the stains are human or animal blood. Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler, who is known to Mr. Forrest, he having secured his services in a poisoning case some years ago, was sent for, and the articles were turned over to him. He looked at the stains by gaslight and with the naked eye, but could of course form no conclusion from a cursory examination.

State's-Attorney Forrest pointed out three places on one line and two on the other where there were dark discolorations, one in particular having a reddish tinge. On the inside of one of the lines there is a rough spot which looks as if a knife had been used, but ineffectually, as a red stain still remains. At first glance the whip appeared to have a good deal of blood on it, and to have been scraped, but a closer investigation indicated that the original color of the whip was red, and the abrasions were due to wear. However, Prof. Wheeler took it and the lines with him, and will go over it carefully.

"What evidence is there against Carpenter?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to State's-Attorney Forrest.

THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

"Evidence showing that he was with her Saturday night and that he had corresponded with her. Letters which were addressed by her to him were mailed for her by parties who read them. She wrote about taking her medicine, and told him where she was and what she was doing."

"Have you the letters?"

"No."

"Is it supposed that she took medicine to produce an abortion?"

"That is the inference."

"When were these letters written?"

"About the latter part of August."

"Is he supposed to have been criminally intimate with her?"

"There is no doubt about it in the minds of the officers and the parties connected with the case."

"His motive was to get rid of her?"

"To save his reputation or his money. I don't know which; probably both."

"What is your theory as to the way in which the murder was committed?"

"My theory is that he knocked her on the head and then cut her throat."

"In the buggy?"

"I think he struck her in the buggy and killed her where she was found. Of course that is a mere theory. She may have been struck some other place and been taken out there."

"Was she seen in the buggy with him?"

"No; that is not known to us yet. She was not seen—at least no knowledge has come to us of any person having seen her Sunday. Saturday evening, after she left the hotel, she was seen in the buggy with him; that is, we have evidence tending to prove that. Parties are satisfied that they saw them in the buggy."

"Were they going in the direction where she was found?"

"She was killed Sunday night. If any one saw them together that day the person hasn't come to the front yet."

TERRIBLE POINTERS.

"How about the buggy box?"

"There was a robe in the bottom, and blood would hardly be found in the box."

"And the robe?"

"We haven't found the robe. Some who examined the box said there were blood marks on it. There were two gashes in the girl's throat, and no man could have made them without getting blood on his hands. The blood on the lines is about where they would be taken hold of in driving. Of course the theory is, that after Carpenter committed the crime, if he did commit it, he wanted to get away from there as soon as possible, and it looks as though he took hold of the whip with his bloody hands, and, of course, got blood on the lines."

"What explanation does he give?"

"He hadn't made any up to the time I left—1 o'clock. So far he has refused to testify before the Coroner's jury. He was called on to do so, but wouldn't make any statement."

"Did he give any reason for his silence?"

"No, except that he was acting under the advice of his counsel."

"He hadn't been arrested at that time?"

"No. The warrant was not sworn out until after the marks on the lines were discovered."

DUKES.

"That lets Dukes out?"

"He had nothing at all to do with it—had no motive to kill the girl. If the father of her child, he wouldn't have murdered her. It is very evident that the man who did that is of standing in the community. A rapscallion wouldn't kill a girl after he had seduced her."

"Is it claimed that Carpenter seduced the girl?"

"Yes; that is known. There is evidence of it."

"What sort of a man is he in money matters?"

"He stands well, but is very close-fisted. We have evidence that he was very friendly, and furnished her money. She received letters at Decatur from him that had money in them. She had plenty of it, and was corresponding with him."

"Is she supposed to have been decent before she went to work at his house?"

"That matter hasn't been inquired into."

"Do you know why she left his employ?"

"No. That hasn't come out yet."

"She came to Lincoln to see him, did she not?"

A CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

"There is no doubt of it. He is the only one she called on so far as known. She arrived at 9 o'clock, went to the hotel, left her grip in her room, went out, and was gone from three-quarters of an hour to an hour. She remained in her room some time, and was very uneasy, and then she disappeared. It is known that while out she was in Carpenter's office—his friends said at first an hour, and then afterwards fifteen minutes or half an hour. He says she came there to inquire where her sister, Mrs. Dukes, was. It would strike a reasonable man that she could do that in less than even fifteen minutes. But nothing improper took place there. Carpenter denies sending her any money."

"You really think you have the right man?"

"I have no doubt about it. Every circumstance points to him—a thousand little things point directly at him. There is no other explanation than that he killed her to stop the drain on his purse. The Coroner sent for him to see if he could identify the body. He passed along and barely glanced at it, and was going away when called back and asked, 'Do you know her?' He said, 'I think I do. I think I have seen her.' His manner was very indifferent, and everything had to be dragged out of him. The girl was his friend, but he has never taken any step in the interest of the public, as a good citizen ought, and as any man would if he hadn't something to do with the crime. And as soon as he began to see that suspicion pointed to him he consulted a lawyer and then refused to make any further statements."

CORONER BOYDEN.

Coroner Boyden was not so communicative. "I think we are on the right track," said he, "and have thought so from the start, but, though the circumstances point to Carpenter, it strikes me that it will be difficult to convict him. I have always regarded him as a No. 1 man, and, so far as I know, nothing was alleged against him previous to now; but I have heard it said he was fond of women. The girl left his house on the pretense that she was to be married to Dukes. What led me to suspect him was this: One of the best men in Lincoln came to see the body and said to me: 'I know who the girl is. It is one of the two—Zora Burns or her sister, Mrs. Dukes'; and he said, 'You want to see Orrin Carpenter.' I don't know that he meant to intimate anything, but his manner was such that I thought Carpenter would turn out to be the murderer. And I was more impressed against the man after I had a talk with him; he was so indifferent. His wife, you know, stated that he was not home Saturday or Sunday night until after 12 o'clock. She didn't realize the significance of that until going home, when she remarked: 'I guess they suspect Mr. Carpenter,' and almost fainted."

The officials expect to return to Lincoln this evening, but it will probably take Prof. Wheeler two days to reach a conclusion regarding the stains on the whip and lines.

### THE SISTER'S STORY.

A FARM-HAND INTRODUCED AS ANOTHER OF ZORA'S LOVERS.

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dukes was found at the house of A. S. Guthrie, late of Lincoln. She had only heard of the murder of Zora Burns Thursday and was greatly moved. When asked to explain the loan from Carpenter she said she sought him for advice how to reach Blunt, whither her husband had gone, and showed him a letter from Dukes, in which he indicated how he would repay Carpenter through Guthrie. The loan was not prompted by any other than a business relation between them, Dukes having promised to perform some land service for Carpenter here, which is understood to be to sell him any claim he might prove up for $500. As to Carpenter's relations with her sister she had never had any suspicion, but now remembers that after Dukes came West, Zora, while at Carpenter's, was accustomed to pass her nights with her sister, and Carpenter frequently took her in his buggy from his home at night to Mrs. Dukes, how often or at what hours she did not remark. Carpenter was very kind to her, but never familiar, that she knew. She says Zora probably did not know she had left Lincoln, as there had been no correspondence between them since Zora left her house in a "huff" about three months ago, and she had only left Lincoln about six weeks ago. The cause of the quarrel was that Mrs. Dukes had remonstrated with her for receiving attentions from a young man named Dow Tubbage, a farm hand employed by John Green, their next neighbor, while engaged to Tom Dukes, her brother-in-law. Dow had called on her several times, and once or twice escorted her from Carpenter's to her sister's—the first time June 20 and the last time three months ago. Zora had written to her at Lincoln, and she received the letters at Blunt, whither they were forwarded by Guthrie on his visit home. She says Tom Dukes could not be the father of the child, because they had not met since January last. She wanted Zora to marry Tom because he was "well fixed," but feared she was thinking more of Tubbage, as she talked so much about his being handsomer than Tom.

F. W. Dukes, whose note Carpenter held as collateral for the loan to her husband, is an elder brother. When it was suggested that Carpenter might have been the seducer, she said she at first thought it impossible, but had since thought he might be. She also assented to another suggestion, that he might have employed some one to kill Zora. Zora would naturally have gone to Carpenter to know where her sister was, as her acquaintance in Lincoln was very limited. She had always been a modest girl, liked company, but had very few admirers, and none in Lincoln but Dow Tubbage, who had gone to Ohio some weeks ago.

### NELLING.

THE CRAZE TO SEE THE INDIANA FIEND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The feeling which prompts large numbers of intelligent people, not of a certain class, but of all classes of society, to visit and lionize red-handed murderers is hard to comprehend and harder to analyze. Madeline Stiles, with the carriages of some of the proudest in Chicago at her disposal, or Jerry Dunn receiving fruits, flowers, and wine from hosts of strangers, are only one-sided illustrations of this feeling. There was a shadow of excuse—faint, indeed, but still a shadow—for the attention and homage they received. But when a brutal and loathsome savage such as Jacob Nelling, with the blood of a young and innocent girl scarce washed from his hands, is visited and talked to and ran after and lionized by hundreds of women—"ladies" socalled—the spectacle is a puzzling problem for the keenest student of mental and moral phenomena. Day by day since Nelling was spirited here to be safe from the vengeance of the people of Benton County, hosts of persons have called on him and greater hosts have been refused admission. Yesterday the Sheriff was obliged to forbid all further admittance by midday—probably lest he should be accused of favoritism in selecting who should be privilged to see the fiend.

Among the visitors today was the wife of a well-known and respected citizen, who, with her two or three grown-up daughters, conversed with the murderer, asked him how he felt today, shook hands with him, and bade him a soft good-by, as though he were an old but unfortunate friend. Nelling's fellow-prisoners reaped a small harvest in the way of nickels and cigars out of public curiosity by keeping him in the background until they were paid, Nelling lending himself to the scheme. The Warden stopped this today, however. It is stated tonight that only those who have a special right to admission will be allowed in the jail during the remainder of Nelling's confinement. A number of Nelling's photographs were printed, but one-tenth the demand has not been supplied.

### THE TURF.

**Races at Brighton Beach.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—At the Brighton Beach races the first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Little Dan, Governeur second, Vexation third. Time, 1:18¾.

In the second race, three-quarters of a mile, Garfield was first, Frank E. second, Hickory Jim third. Time, 1:15¾.

In the third race, mile and an eighth, Arsenic was first, Dizzy Blonde second, Baby third. Time, 1:58¼.

In the fourth race, one mile, Little Dan was first, Girofla and Battledore a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:44½.

In the fifth race, seven furlongs, Orange Blossom was first, Mike's Pride second, Harry Mann third. Time, 1:32½.

In the sixth race, mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, Odette was first, Rochester second, Puritan third. Time, 2:20½.

**Races at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—In the races today the first race, Ivy City Stakes, for 2-year-olds, one mile, was won by Mittie B., Woodlark second, Nitol third. Time, 1:47½.

In the second race, for all ages, seven furlongs, Burch was first, Rica second, Bella third. Time, 1:30¾.

The third race, Congress Stakes, for all ages, two miles and a furlong, was won by Faircount, Nettle second, Homespun third. Time, 3:50½.

The fourth race, one mile dash, was won by Heel-and-Toe, Brad second, Fairview third. Time, 1:45.

The last race, substituted for the hurdle race, was a three-quarters dash, and was won by Brad, Old Liz second, Col. Sprague third. Time, 1:18.

**Match Between Trinkett and Frank.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A match was made today between the horses Trinkett and Frank. The latter is the Boston horse which trotted a mile at Fleetwood Park this week in 2:11 with a running mate. The race is to take place at Narragansett Park, Providence, next week. Trinkett's driver bets $2,500 against a like amount that his horse can beat Frank with a running mate.

**Closing of Stakes.**

The stakes for 2 and 3 year olds, opened some time since by the Washington Park Club, of this city, closed a few days ago, and up to the present time 379 entries have been received in the five events, divided as follows:

Lakeside Stake—For 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs; sixty-five subscribers.

The Kenwood Stake—For 2-year-old colts, five furlongs; sixty-three subscribers.

The Hyde Park Stake—A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; ninety subscribers.

The Englewood Stake—For 3-year-old fillies, one mile; forty-nine subscribers.

The Drexel Stake—For 3-year-old colts, one mile; forty-six subscribers.

The Sheridan Stake—For all 3-year-olds, a mile and a quarter; sixty-six subscribers.

### A TEN-YEARS' SENTENCE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The trial of Hooker Stivers for the murder of Burt Scully, the well-known turfman, was concluded at Paris today. Senator Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, and other celebrated lawyers defended Stivers, but the jury charged him with involuntary murder, and his sentence was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary. The crime was committed Oct. 31, 1882. Scully whipped Stivers' younger brother and was killed the following day.

### A TRANSPARENT HUMBUG.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The widely-circulated sensational stories of the Lockport lady who had several inches of a gold watch-chain forced into her side by a stroke of lightning thirty years ago and the same had now appeared under the skin of her shoulder was today proved a humbug, and several physicians lanced the arm and removed the protuberance thereon, and no signs of a chain were found therein.

# NEW YORK.

### The Belated Bears Holding Northern Pacific Preferred Badly Worsted.

### A Marked Advance Takes Place in Prices Instead of the Expected Decline.

### Unparalleled Percentages Paid by the Shorts in a Vain Attempt to Cover.

### Discovery of a Scheme to Defraud the Government in Buying Old Naval Material.

### More Alleged Smuggling Unearthed—A National Convention of Inventors.

### NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A SQUEEZE FOR THE BEARS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There was a whirl of excitement in Wall street today which brought smiles to the faces of a few and very sober looks to the faces of many others. The price of Northern Pacific preferred stock for cash delivery went up from 61 to 78¼, and brokers who were short of that particular stock were terribly squeezed. A great deal of money was lost and a great deal of money was made in the flurry. Those persons who derived temporary benefits from the sudden "bull" movement were in exuberant spirits, but those who lost, and hundreds of others who were not interested in any of the Villard stock, regarded the exciting events of the day as of threatening significance. Little attention was given to anything today but Northern Pacific properties, and the market closed in a state of the highest excitement consequent on the severe castigation the belated bears in Northern Pacific preferred received. The day when this stock was expected to begin its final decline was signalized by a complete turning of the tables, and a large number of people have been made to pay dearly for their inability to see what effect would follow from causes they well knew to be working. Everybody in the street knew that the pool must by 3 o'clock have control of over $31,000,000 of the preferred stock in order to close the transfer-books with a voting record sufficient to secure the issue of the bonds. They knew much of the stock was held in Europe, and that the gathering of three-quarters of the whole amount into the hands of the pool here would produce the effects of a "corner." They were warned of this. Nevertheless, the number of people caught on the short side today unable to deliver stock they had sold astonished all Wall street and produced the most intense excitement. The leading operators on the bear side guarded themselves some time ago by buying in all their shorts for immediate delivery and putting them out again on sellers' options, mostly thirty and sixty days. The school of flat-fish caught today were those who did not know enough to get out of the way of the drag-net—and it was a surprisingly large shoal. As usual, it included strange sorts of fish. Brokers who had been taking in large profits by lending out their customers' stocks were caught, and the stinging price they had to pay under the rule brought home to them the dangers which sometimes attend the lending of stocks. All the notices sent to the desk of the Chairman of the exchange to buy in non-delivered stock were exhausted before 3 o'clock, but this is not in itself proof that all stock sold has been delivered. Monday it may or may not prove that there is a scarcity. The pool may even attempt to lock up the stock they have secured and attempt a squeeze on the shorter sellers' options lately put out.

THE EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

The floor of the Stock Exchange was densely packed between 1 and 2:30 o'clock, and the excitement was intense. Both of the small galleries were completely filled with eager spectators, few of whom could comprehend the meaning of the wild demonstration below. Brokers were seen to crowd up in front of the Chairman's desk and wave their arms in the air, while husky and seemingly unintelligible sounds issued from their mouths. The Chairman helped along the din by continually pounding with his hard wooden gavel. Perpetual streams of humanity kept moving in and out of the New street doors, although the crowd inside was so closely packed that each individual movement was apparently accomplished with great difficulty. The price of Northern Pacific preferred advanced steadily for cash deliveries, and the brokers began to ask each other in a dazed sort of way what it all meant. There was no larking on the floor of the exchange. Each man was in sober earnest, and there were many conservative observers of the situation who shook their heads thoughtfully and expressed fears that the effect of the "boom" would be disastrous. The imperative calls for loaned stock created an unusual demand for cash deliveries, in which the seller is required to deliver the stock immediately. In regular deliveries the seller has until 2:15 in the afternoon of the next day to deliver his stock. The lowest prices for Northern Pacific preferred for cash delivery during the day was 61, the highest price was 78¼, and the closing price was 75⅝. The same stock sold for regular delivery as low as 57, as high as 64, and closed at 62¾.

The difference between the prices of Northern Pacific preferred for cash and regular deliveries respectively represents the extraordinary value of that stock for today's use. Those who were obliged to have their stock before 2 o'clock were forced to pay for its use percentages almost unparalleled in the history of the Stock Exchange. Brokers who had the much-desired stock to loan reaped a rich harvest. The highest percentage paid for it was 17, which exceeds any price for the loaning of stock ever before known in the Stock Exchange.

SOME COMPARISONS.

During the Prairie du Chien "corner" in 1865 the highest price reached was 15. In the flurry in Lake Shore stock in 1867 the loaning price for that stock touched 15 per cent, and during the Erie "corner" in 1869 13 per cent was asked and obtained. The total sales of Northern Pacific preferred today were 67,000 shares. Of that amount 23,200 shares were sold for cash or immediate delivery, which included 7,700 shares bought in under the rule. Following are the names of some of the firms for whose account the stock was bought under the rule: William Heath & Co., 1,300 shares; John Bloodgood & Co., 900; I. & S. Warner, 1,200; J. W. Amony, 300; Robins & Robinson, 300; H. Lapsley, Howard & Co., 200; De Neufrille & Co., 300; R. S. Elliott & Co., 100; and Rogers & Co., 800.

There was nothing in the events of today different from what was provided for and expected when the Northern Pacific syndicate determined on the issue of the $20,000,000 of bonds, save and except the astonishing numbers of short sellers who allowed themselves to be caught at the last moment. It was this which so rushed up the price of the cash stock, while the price of the stock "regular" not to be delivered till Monday made but a trifling advance in comparison. The Northern Pacific syndicate, or, as it may be more correctly stated, the creditors of the company, have now accumulated over $31,000,000 of the preferred stock, and they have also the $20,000,000 of the second-mortgage bonds, which the vote of the preferred stockholders of record will authorize. There would therefore seem nothing in the situation different from what had been provided for, the flurry of today being merely an exciting incident in the carrying-out of the program. This, however, is not the case. The hopes, the fears, the imaginations of men are as serious elements in speculation as are actual intrinsic values of properties. The buyer must believe that the thing he is buying will be profitable to him or he will not buy. The Northern Pacific enterprise is still in its speculative stage, and in a most critical period of it; and therefore the incident of today becomes of grave importance.

A PRACTICAL CORNER.

It startled the financial world into a vivid appreciation of the fact that the Northern Pacific preferred stock, over $40,000,000 in amount, was practically cornered, and the effect of corners on the property affected has been in the past uniformly disastrous. People are scared away from it completely. The last corner ruse in Wall street was particularly unfortunate in its effects. It is true that the intention of the Northern Pacific people to secure control of the stock has been published for nearly three weeks, but the full meaning of this and the effect of it burst upon Wall street today for the first time. It was like a revelation. Everybody is now asking what the syndicate will do with the stock. How can they market it? Much of what they have is barrowed stock, and will in due time be returned to its owners, but the rest they have had to buy, and, as it was only bought for the special purpose of voting on, it will be offered in the market again. The bonds, also, are for sale. They and the stock, also, must be marketed.

MR. GOULD AMONG THE SHORN.

To add to the difficulties of the street there is a sort of corner in New Jersey Central, the pool in that having had the folly to go on accumulating stock in the vain effort to sustain the price against a falling market until they could squeeze the shorts in it severely. They did it, and a good many people were badly punished, among these being no less a person, it is said, than Mr. Gould, who was forced to make a settlement. The squeeze, however, developed the position of the stock, and of course drove everybody away from it. The pool have it not all, for there are $18,000,000, but enough to frighten people from buying or selling. This accumulation of stock must be distributed sooner or later, like the Northern Pacific preferred, and it only remians now to wait and see how the distribution of both shall be effected. It is likely to be an interesting affair to "a wide circle of friends and acquaintances."

A SMALL-SIZED BOOM.

Just before the close of the market the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway had a small-sized "boom." Its price for regular delivery advanced from 25⅜ to 26¼, and for cash delivery from 25¾ to 27⅛. The close of the market left the street in a state of feverish anxiety. The Northern Pacific flurry was the absorbing topic of the hour, and there was much wonderment as to its probable outcome. Some brokers feared that there would be a "corner" in the preferred stocks that would bring serious disaster. The matter was discussed with interest in up-town hotels and restaurants this evening. Mr. Villard's friends were disposed to be jubilant over what they regarded as his coup d'etat. They said that the "bears" who had been selling Northern Pacific preferred "short" deserved to be squeezed, and that they would be squeezed still more. As Mr. Villard walked through Exchange place toward his office in the Mills Building about 3 p. m. he was surrounded and congratulated by several of his acquaintances. He is reported to have said to one of his friends that Northern Pacific would be worth 4 per cent for loaning Monday.

ONE OF THE INCIDENTS.

Among the stories on Wall street today during the squeeze in Northern was the following: The scarcity of the stock in this market and the ease with which it loaned in Philadelphia created in the fertile mind of Gen. Collis, the manager of the leading broker's firm of Collis & Levy, a brilliant and daring scheme to "improve the shining hour." He borrowed 1,500 shares, flat, in Philadelphia, and began dealing it out on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at 10:30 o'clock this morning at rates ranging anywhere from 5 to 9¼ per cent. In order to make his deliveries good he directed his partner of the Philadelphia house to charter a special train and reach New York before 2:15 p. m. The business was very risky. Failure to make his deliveries good meant ruin. A disaster or detention on the road was equally to be feared. However, Arnold, the Philadelphian, with his valuable cargo, hurried to the Pennsylvania Railroad office, at Fifteenth and Market streets, and applied to General-Manager Thomson for a special train and a clear track. An engine and baggage-car were placed at his disposal, and shortly before 11 o'clock the special train rushed from the station and was thundering on its way to this city at the rate of seventy miles an hour. It took only an hour and forty minutes to cover ninety miles of road, and before 1 o'clock the stocks were in the Wall street office ready for delivery. The special train cost $142, or at the rate of $1 per minute. The profit was estimated at nearly $10,000. Later in the day a premium of 13 per cent was paid, 73 cash, 60 regular way, or $1,300 a day for the use of it.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—An old stock broker, perhaps the senior member of the board, said today that he had never known a more exciting week than that which has just closed. The battle of the giants lasted all the week, closing with a serious defeat for the bears. They had bitterly fought the advance in Northern Pacific preferred all the week, and had paid from 6 to 4 per cent for the use over night of both these stocks, hoping to break the combination to support them, but in vain. The market opened feverish and excited, and Northern Pacific preferred varied from 1 to 1½ per cent at a time, although the great short interest was in New York and a large amount of Philadelphia stock had been loaned there after the first hour. When the time for settling the clearing-house balances came, the suspension of Frederick Bain was announced. He was a young member of the board, but was currently supposed to have been very fortunate in his speculations, and to have considerable capital. He had been short of Jersey and closed out at 58 and 56, going long at about those figures. When it dropped to 79 he again covered at a loss, and went short again. It was his losses in this stock that caused his suspension. Although more than 4,000 shares of Northern Pacific were bought and sold under the rule for his account, the two sides balanced so nearly that his losses on that account were trifling, and it is thought with $4,000 to $5,000 he could have tided over his shortage. As it is the failure will probably be for twice that sum. There is a great deal of Northern Pacific preferred held in this city, and Philadelphia brokers have been turning a lot of pennies every day by supplying the needs of the hungry bears in New York. Many houses, prominent among them Winthrop & Percy, Smith, Collis & Levy, and Narr & Gerlach, sent stock to New York, and the first-named house transferred to that market all that they had here for their customers, and thus were enabled to sell it for them at prices from 10 to 12 per cent above the ruling rate in this city. Taking it all in all, the last week has been the most profitable for Philadelphia brokers of any since the busy time of 1879, for they have had plenty of commissions, have had their stocks carried very cheaply, and have made hundreds of dollars by loaning those which were most in request in New York.

### NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.

SHREWD SCHEMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—An auction sale of useless or unprofitable material which has accumulated at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard took place there under an order by Congress the 25th and 26th of September. While 200 or 300 persons attended, the bidding was active, but only few persons bought. And not only that, but the prices paid were extravagant and far beyond the market value of the articles. The result was that when the sale was closed the Government had apparently made a good thing out of it. But the auctioneer's twenty years in the ship-chandlery business had taught him a thing or two, and he knew there was something crooked about the heavy prices paid and the limited number of buyers. He therefore called on Commodore Upshur, the commandant of the yard, and communicated to him his suspicions. The commandant at once gave orders that no one should be allowed to take more than he had actually bought. It appears the amount of the articles sold greatly exceeded the amounts represented in the inventory, and that the buyers who paid extravagant prices knew what they were about. The excess of material over the amount indicated in the catalog was often very great, and more than balanced the excessive prices paid for it. Most of the articles on which this method was employed were sold by the pound or ton, and the buyer was required to take as much as the catalog stated that there was of the article. He hoped to get the entire amount, and could of course afford to pay well for what he had to pay for at all. The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting was represented in the sale by over 1,000,000 pounds of chain cables among other things. Of this 180,000 pounds was bought by one man, who paid three cents a pound for it. The market value of the cable would not exceed one and one-half cents a pound. The same man bid in 11,657 pounds of shackles, valued at two and one-half cents a pound, paying five cents a pound for it. The lot of chain exceed by 120,000 pounds the amount on the catalog, and the shackles 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, the catalogued quantity. The remainder of the chain, amounting according to the inventory to 651,510 pounds, and valued at one cent a pound, was bid in by a firm at two and one-half cents. A lot of shaking (small bits of oakum) amounting to 15,549 pounds, worth one and three-quarters cents, was bid in at five and one-quarter cents. The amount named was taken away and more than as much more remains. Brass worth 11 cents was bid in by the firm referred to above at 14 cents, and boiler-tubes worth nine and one-half cents at 11 cents. As on all sales there had been a deposit made of 25 per cent. Commandant Upshur had the same in his own hands. As these prices were on an average double the actual value of the goods the losses were heavy. On a purchase amounting to $10,000 one man lost $4,500. Another, who bid in property worth perhaps $40,000 at $50,000, loses the difference if he gets his deposit. A number of small-fry who bought in small amounts expecting large excesses were also losers. One dealer yesterday estimated the total loss at $75,000. It will probably not reach that amount, however. It is believed that there was collusion on the part of employés of the yard with these shrewd purchasers, who have now been left in the lurch. An investigation will be held.

### INVENTORS.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A National convention of great importance to inventors and owners of inventions is to be held at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, this city, Monday and Tuesday. The object of the convention is to form an Inventors' Protective Association, and the movement was started by a committee of New-Yorkers. The call has been largely responded to. Among matters which the convention will discuss will be the adoption of measures which will secure to inventors their legal rights, and protect them more fully against infringement, the establishment of a board of scientific and legal experts for the examination of inventions as to their utility and legality, and to secure the introduction of inventions to public use by the coöperation of capital; the maintenance of a library of authoritative works, including the latest publications of this and other countries upon the subject of patents, where all information may be readily and economically obtained by the inventor upon subjects relating to his interests—a matter now attended with great expense and difficulty—and a united resistance to the encroachments of combinations now being made upon the rights and privileges of patentees and the owners of patents. A National charter is to be obtained. There are 150,000 inventors in the United States, and it is a remarkable thing that no effort has been made before by them to combine for the protection of their interests. The railroad and all large manufacturing interests, as well as the Granger organization in the West are strongly opposed to the present patent laws of the United States, and the sentiment is growing among them of opposition to all property-right in patents. The Commissioner of Patents will be present at the coming convention, as will most of the prominent inventors of the country.

### SMUGGLING.

SOME DAMAGING ALLEGATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The United States District-Attorney filed another "information of forfeiture," the third within a week, for the confiscation of a quantity of laces, silks, velvets, and other fine dress goods, all ladies' apparel, brought hither on the steamship Republic. It is alleged that Mrs. L. Thornton, a milliner of this city, and other persons yet unknown to the authorities smuggled the goods in September last with intent to defraud the customs. The first information of forfeiture this week was against Miss H. Washmon, a fashionable milliner from the West, and her goods are also in the seizure-room. Then came information of the forfeiture against about $6,000 worth of fine goods seized by the customs officers, Misses Partridge, of Boston, being the claimants. Neatly concealed in the bustle of one of these milliners was a quantity of extraordinarily fine lace. The Misses Partridge came home on the steamer Alaska, and with them came several other milliners, whose goods are at present in the customs seizure-rooms.

AN OFFICIAL'S STORY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Speaking today of recent seizures from passengers on incoming European steamers, a Customs Inspector said: "Mrs. Washman leads the fashionable world of Chicago by the nose, and in the course of her business visits Europe two or three times a year. It is rather a strange ruse among the dressmakers who import largely to throw the inspectors off their guard by submitting to the closest examination several times and have nothing contraband about them. A new man would think that they are perfectly honest and wouldn't defraud Uncle Sam out of a penny. They appear religious, and often carry half a dozen Bibles about them, but this don't fool the old hands worth a cent. Mrs. Washman is a modest German woman, sharp as a steel-trap, and smiles like an angel. She was a passenger on one of the recent English steamers, and had three large trunks. I looked them over carefully, but could find nothing dutiable. There were several dresses that I suspected, but she could easily prove that she had worn them before, and therefore constituted part of her outfit. By a mere accident one of the dresses fell out, and in attempting to replace it about $1,000 worth of lace came to view sewed to the lining. She was relieved of about $2,000 worth of goods that are now in the seizure-rooms."

### GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

Henry Irving, the actor, arrived last night.

Dr. Walter L. Foley, a young physician, committed suicide yesterday by taking opium. He was only 27 years of age. His mother lives at No. 317 West Fourteenth street, and is wealthy. He became addicted to the opium habit, and this entirely ruined him and his prospects.

The American Rapid Telegraph Company, involving the consolidated interest of their lines in the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania and the City of Baltimore, have executed a mortgage upon their property and franchises to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company for $3,000,000.

### THE WEATHER.

**Signal Service.**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, easterly winds, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | | Rn | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck | ...... | 30 | E | Light | 1.00 | Lt snw |
| Buffalo | ...... | 38 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cairo | ...... | 50 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Cheyenne | ...... | 35 | N | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Chicago | ...... | 40 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cincinnati | ...... | 46 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Davenport | ...... | 40 | N.E. | Light | 0 | Fair. |
| Deadwood | ...... | .. | ...... | ...... | .46 | Lt snw |
| Huron, Dak | ...... | 39 | E | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Denver | ...... | 41 | S.E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Des Moines | ...... | 41 | N.E. | Light | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Dodge City | ...... | 49 | E | Fresh | 0 | Fair. |
| Escanaba | ...... | 33 | N.E. | Brisk | 0 | Clear. |
| Ft. Assinnibo'e | ...... | 37 | S.W. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Buford | ...... | 33 | S | Light | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Garry | ...... | 24 | S | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | ...... | 33 | E | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Keokuk | ...... | 43 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse | ...... | 35 | S.E. | Light | 0 | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | ...... | 47 | E | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Louisville | ...... | 58 | N.E. | Brisk | 0 | Clear. |
| Memphis | ...... | 56 | N.W | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Milwaukee | ...... | 41 | E | Fresh | * | Lt rain |
| Nashville | ...... | 51 | ...... | ...... | 0 | Fair. |
| North Platte | ...... | 32 | S.E. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Omaha | ...... | 45 | N.E. | Brisk | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Springfield, Ill. | ...... | 40 | E | Fresh | 0 | Fair. |
| St. Louis | ...... | 44 | N.E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Paul | ...... | 33 | ...... | ...... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Toledo | ...... | 38 | E | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Toronto | ...... | 32 | S.W. | Fresh | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Vicksburg | ...... | 65 | N | Fresh | .02 | Cl'dy. |
| Yankton | ...... | 40 | S.E. | Light | 0 | Fair. |
| Mackinaw | ...... | 38 | S.E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Salt Lake | ...... | 43 | N.W. | Light | 0 | Clear. |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | Rain | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 30.438 | 42.0 | 73 | N | 16 | .01 | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 a. m. | 30.480 | 42.1 | 65 | N. E. | 7 | ...... | Cloudy. |
| 2:18 p. m. | 30.444 | 41.5 | 53 | N | 12 | ...... | Cloudy. |
| 6:18 p. m. | 30.441 | 41.5 | 53 | N | 9 | ...... | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.431 | 40.0 | 57 | N. E. | 11 | ...... | Cloudy. |

Maximum temperature, 50.0.
Minimum temperature, 40.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.438.
Mean daily thermometer, 41.2.
Mean daily humidity, 61.

# OPERA IN NEW Y

### The Approaching Cont tween Abbey and Ma son.

### A Full Description of t Metropolitan Oper House.

### The Largest Opera-Auditori World—Over Three Thou Seats.

### The Opposing Companies, and t Announced to Be Prese by Them.

### Tomorrow Evening the Time the Commencement of Struggle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—[Special Co ence.]—There have been a good just criticisms passed upon the n politan Opera-House, which is to ly dedicated next Monday eve those who have displayed their ca have been those who, it is bu lieve, have simply looked upon plete exterior and had no opport judging of what is contained with low walls. The building has be like almost everything, from a vator down to a mammoth livery- flippant "art"-critics, most of doubt, couldn't tell the difference b column and a pilaster, or a gra case and a mansard roof. T house is so unlike anything else here in the matter of architecture ment of detail that the fault-find perhaps be pardoned; but, neverth injustice of their free-and-easy cond is very apparent to any one who w a careful study of the great buildin

It seems but yesterday that th bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortie north and south and Broadway and avenue east and west was lumbe hovels and dilapidated libery-stable stood out in bold relief in contrast Metropolitan Music-Garden ju and various handsome build other directions. But the busy the brawny workman and the cu the architect have transformed sightly region, and today it is crow an opera-house that stands p among its kind in America, and t rank with the greatest of those in

THE BUILDING.

As above stated, the building c entire block. Its width on Seventh 200 feet. It is built of yellow (or generally known in the West as Mi brick, terra-cotta, and iron. It is fire-proof as it is possible to mak ing. In style it is of the Italian Re The main entrance is, of co Broadway—that being the prin proach to the building. This which leads to the grand staircase 37 feet in dimensions, and affords am for exit in the event of a crush. O ninth street is another vestibule, feet, and from which the public can way to the boxes on the south si building by means of a broad, wind case. Other stairways also lead t cony and the gallery. The entranc house on Fortieth street is 50 by 33 easing being of iron, like the Here stairways lead to the boxes, and gallery. It is on the Broadway si ever, that the interest in the staircase centres, for it is here that the grea stairway leads up through three ti half of boxes—including the baignoi on the main floor near the orche ample proportions and easy tread m doubly safe means of exit. In cons this house the architect has given it s stairways—there being eight from t torium alone, all leading to the thre named.

Everything has been done to ad comfort of those who will frequ house. There are convenient cloak spacious vestibules, a ball-room, room, kitchen, restaurant, and nu corridors; while back of the pros wall, which is of solid brick and iro are more than the usual convenie first-class theatres in the way of rooms, orchestra-rooms, ballet and rooms, paint and carpenter shops, p rooms, elevators, etc.

THE INTERIOR.

It is the interior of the opera-hous which chief interest centres, and i that the great care of the architect h bestowed. In this instance exteri mentation and sweep of lines have b ordinated, and the edifice, while so angular, is lofty and massive in prop The auditorium is the largest world—which is saying a goo when we consider the San C Naples, and La Scala, of Milan. houses are the two largest in Euro Carlo's auditorium is 97 feet deep, wide, and 82 feet high; La Scala's i deep, 71 feet wide, and 65 feet high. the Metropolitan Opera-House is deep, 89 feet wide, and 82 feet high. five feet deeper than the auditoriu new opera-house in Paris, and twen feet wider. There are in the parq seats, which have an ample width of each, or fully eighteen inches in th taking out the arm-spaces. On each the parquet are six baignoir-boxe shape of the auditorium is tha horseshoe-curve. Rising above the are three tiers of boxes, two of wh for subscribers and stockholders. number 110. The seating capacity i each box; so that, including the baignoirs, there are here 732 seats. two galleries above the boxes, balco family-circle, there are 1,732 seats brings the capacity of the opera-hou 3,064 seats. This is over 1,000 in exce seating capacity of Paris Opera-House

THE STAGE.

There are only two stages in the larger than that of the Metropolitan House. They are in the Imperial House at St. Petersburg and the new house in Paris. That of the former feet deep and 87 feet wide; the latte feet deep and 83 feet wide. In the politan the stage is 90 feet deep and wide—sufficiently ample for the pro of any ope The proscenium-ope about forty-ght feet square. This i entirely of ntal, as also are all of th to the tiers d the balcony. The pa between thoxes are also of iron, with rich st material, in keeping w prevailing dors of the house. No work existexcept where absolutely sible to avd its use.

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AGE-APPOINTMENTS.

The stag its appointments is one most comp in the world, and is fu with every pliance for the easy and terrupted wking of machinery. A feature of in point of safety from that it is so ilt that it may be said t chimney. walls on all sides are o masonry, at the top is a skylight ranged that automatically opens the tempere rise above a certain The curtaibening would thus re the hearthnd the draft would wards insti of into the audit Then, als the stage is su with hueds of pipes, th in the files,d closely perforated. holes are cd with soft solder. reservoir ae supplies the pipes water. Shd a fire occur on the st solder woulelt, and the pipes se spray, like great sprinkling-mach every dire, and the stage wo flooded alm instantly.

HE ORCHESTRA.

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## The Opposing Companies, and the Works Announced to Be Presented by Them.

## Tomorrow Evening the Time Set for the Commencement of the Struggle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—There have been a good many unjust criticisms passed upon the new Metropolitan Opera-House, which is to be formally dedicated next Monday evening; but those who have displayed their captiousness have been those who, it is but fair to believe, have simply looked upon the incomplete exterior and had no opportunities for judging of what is contained within the yellow walls. The building has been styled like almost everything, from a grain-elevator down to a mammoth livery-stable, by flippant "art"-critics, most of whom, no doubt, couldn't tell the difference between a column and a pilaster, or a grand staircase and a mansard roof. The opera-house is so unlike anything else we have here in the matter of architecture and treatment of detail that the fault-finders may perhaps be pardoned; but, nevertheless, the injustice of their free-and-easy condemnation is very apparent to any one who will make a careful study of the great building.

It seems but yesterday that the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets north and south and Broadway and Seventh avenue east and west was lumbered with hovels and dilapidated livery-stables, which stood out in bold relief in contrast with the Metropolitan Music-Garden just above and various handsome buildings in other directions. But the busy hand of the brawny workman and the cunning of the architect have transformed that unsightly region, and today it is crowned with an opera-house that stands preëminent among its kind in America, and takes front rank with the greatest of those in Europe.

THE BUILDING.

As above stated, the building covers the entire block. Its width on Seventh avenue is 200 feet. It is built of yellow (or what is generally known in the West as Milwaukee) brick, terra-cotta, and iron. It is as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make a building. In style it is of the Italian Renaissance. The main entrance is, of course, on Broadway—that being the principal approach to the building. This vestibule, which leads to the grand staircase, is 63 by 37 feet in dimensions, and affords ample space for exit in the event of a crush. On Thirty-ninth street is another vestibule, 70 by 33 feet, and from which the public can make its way to the boxes on the south side of the building by means of a broad, winding staircase. Other stairways also lead to the balcony and the gallery. The entrance to the house on Fortieth street is 50 by 33 feet, the casing being of iron, like the former's. Here stairways lead to the boxes, balcony, and gallery. It is on the Broadway side, however, that the interest in the staircases chiefly centres, for it is here that the great double stairway leads up through three tiers and a half of boxes—including the baignoir-boxes on the main floor near the orchestra. Its ample proportions and easy tread make it a doubly safe means of exit. In constructing this house the architect has given it sufficient stairways—there being eight from the auditorium alone, all leading to the three streets named.

Everything has been done to add to the comfort of those who will frequent the house. There are convenient cloak-rooms, spacious vestibules, a ball-room, supper-room, kitchen, restaurant, and numerous corridors; while back of the proscenium wall, which is of solid brick and iron, there are more than the usual conveniences of first-class theatres in the way of dressing-rooms, orchestra-rooms, ballet and chorus rooms, paint and carpenter shops, property-rooms, elevators, etc.

THE INTERIOR.

It is the interior of the opera-house upon which chief interest centres, and it is here that the great care of the architect has been bestowed. In this instance exterior ornamentation and sweep of lines have been subordinated, and the edifice, while somewhat angular, is lofty and massive in proportions. The auditorium is the largest in the world—which is saying a good deal when we consider the San Carlo, of Naples, and La Scala, of Milan. These houses are the two largest in Europe. San Carlo's auditorium is 97 feet deep, 72 feet wide, and 82 feet high; La Scala's is 94 feet deep, 71 feet wide, and 65 feet high. That of the Metropolitan Opera-House is 95 feet deep, 89 feet wide, and 82 feet high. This is five feet deeper than the auditorium of the new opera-house in Paris, and twenty-four feet wider. There are in the parquet 600 seats, which have an ample width of two feet each, or fully eighteen inches in the clear, taking out the arm-spaces. On each side of the parquet are six baignoir-boxes. The shape of the auditorium is that of a horseshoe-curve. Rising above the parquet are three tiers of boxes, two of which are for subscribers and stockholders. These number 110. The seating capacity is six to each box; so that, including the twelve baignoirs, there are here 732 seats. In the two galleries above the boxes, balcony, and family-circle, there are 1,732 seats. This brings the capacity of the opera-house up to 3,064 seats. This is over 1,000 in excess of the seating capacity of Paris Opera-House.

THE STAGE.

There are only two stages in the world larger than that of the Metropolitan Opera-House. These are in the Imperial Opera-House at St. Petersburg and the new opera-house in Paris. That of the former is 110 feet deep and 87 feet wide; the latter is 83 feet deep and 133 feet wide. In the Metropolitan the stage is 90 feet deep and 106 feet wide—sufficiently ample for the production of any opera. The proscenium-opening is about forty-eight feet square. This is made entirely of metal, as also are all of the fronts to the tiers and the balcony. The partitions between the boxes are also of iron, covered with rich stuff material, in keeping with the prevailing colors of the house. No woodwork exists except where absolutely impossible to avoid its use.

One great end aimed at in constructing the house has been to so arrange the seats that none shall be bad. This, of course, is one of the most difficult things in the world to accomplish without some sacrifices, but it is safe to say that it has been approximately reached here. There is not a post in the auditorium, and nothing to obstruct the view from the boxes—not even a chandelier, the lighting the dome being from two circular pipes close to the dome, one the size of the ventilator in the centre and the other following the outer circle of the dome.

STAGE-APPOINTMENTS.

The stage in its appointments is one of the most complete in the world, and is furnished with every appliance for the easy and uninterrupted working of machinery. A novel feature of it, in point of safety from fire is, that it is so built that it may be said to be a chimney. The walls on all sides are of solid masonry, and the top is a skylight, so arranged that it automatically opens should the temperature rise above a certain point. The curtain opening would thus represent the hearth, and the draft would be upwards instead of into the auditorium. Then, also, the stage is supplied with hundreds of pipes, hanging in the flies, and closely perforated. These pipes are sealed with soft solder. A huge reservoir above supplies the pipes with water. Should a fire occur on the stage the solder would melt, and the pipes send their spray, like a great sprinkling-machine, in every direction, and the stage would be flooded almost instantly.

THE ORCHESTRA.

One novel device which the architect had very carefully arranged will not be tested, at least until Mr. Abbey, the manager, gets rid of his present imported musicians. It had been determined upon, partly for acoustic reasons, to inclose the orchestra in an inverted dome of masonry, twenty-six feet deep from the floor of the parquet. This would also give more room than a flat space. It would at the same time hide all the members of the orchestra from the view of spectators in the parquet. Under the floor a sounding-board had also been constructed. This was the first attempt in New York to adopt the contrivance to so large a theatre. As soon, however, as the musicians arrived from Europe, and saw where they were to be located, they entered a protest. Signor Vianesi, the leader, said he would not conduct in that pit. Signor Cleofante Campanini, alternate, said he would not wield the baton there. These gentlemen insisted that they and their associates who made the music had reputations to earn, and they would not play out of sight of the audience. As they furnished that without which the opera would be a dead failure, no matter how excellent were the singers, they gained their point. The "inverted-dome" orchestra was boarded up, and the eighty-odd fiddlers, cornetists, bassoonists, trombonists, and other musicians will, by virtue of their decided "kick," be brought up out of the depths and placed where all their gymnastics can edify the spectators. Like the church-organist they "try to please," and so should not be killed off by being hidden in the depths of the opera-house cellar.

NO PROSCENIUM-BOXES.

A notable feature in the construction of the auditorium is, that there are no proscenium-boxes. This is owing to the absence of a proscenium proper, owing to the peculiar shape of the room, which has been likened to a "horse-shoe with the 'corks' turned out so as to flare outwards." One reason for leaving these boxes out was the everlasting rows which have occurred over them at the old opera-house, and which primarily caused the erection of the building now being considered. There was in the old building always a fight for social precedence; and it was felt that, were there no bone of this sort to furnish contention, there could be no contention. So the new house was built without a proscenium-box.

THE DECORATION OF THE HOUSE

will strike the beholder somewhat peculiarly, but it is something that will stand careful study. The background is solid red, which lights up lighter than would seem possible when viewed by daylight. In the boxes, however, Mr. Treadwell, the decorator, has very wisely placed a mixture of red and gold in a pattern of silk upholstery specially designed for this purpose. The effect is a faintly rosy tinge. One who has studied the interior decorations says:

The iron frames of the boxes are white, perhaps slightly tinged with yellow, and the metal fronts of the galleries of pale buff, with their minute and delicate but sparing detail picked out in gold. The effect aimed at for the whole house is a golden tint, and the decoration is in various tones of yellow, from a dull orange in the flank of wall visible above the stage-end of the upper gallery to a very positive-looking chrome, with a rather copious use of gold, in the frame of the curtain-opening. The only strong color in the house is a rich brown-red, which is used in the carpets and in the upholstery of the chairs in the parquet, and which will count for very little when the house is filled. With this exception the whole is in an extremely light key of color, and the intention seems to have been to avoid emphasis of any lines, and to keep the whole "all afloat," so to say.

There is a frieze at the top of the bounding wall in darker tones than those of the wall itself, and the central dome of the ceiling is elaborately decorated with a concentric series of designs on a ground of blue-green, the ceiling outside showing panels of deep metallic lustres on a buff ground, with a filigree of Renaissance ornament interspersed. The frame of the stage-picture is virtually of gold, its pilasters bearing panels in light, bright tints, with figure-subjects and raised ornaments in metal. The wall above the opening is the culmination of the decorative scheme. A segmental arch in the centre of this oblong space is filled with Mr. Francis Lathrop's "Apollo Crowned by the Muses," flanked on either side by three niched statues. The frame is withdrawn from the front of the stage-wall by the deep splay which does duty for a proscenium. The girder which carries this is indicated—unless, indeed, the indication be the girder itself—by an entablature richly ornamented—as, indeed, all this work is—with classic detail, and having its bearing diminished by very bold consoles projecting from the side walls, which at these points are modeled into pilasters, one bearing a figure of "The Ballet" and one of "The Chorus," painted by Mr. Maynard.

THE TWO GREAT CURTAINS

to be used are being manufactured in this city. The act-curtain is of crimson satin; the house-curtain of light-blue plush, draped in folds, with embroidered border eighteen feet deep. The latter curtain is not yet finished, but it is promised tomorrow, eighty girls being at work upon it tonight. In looking for a house to make this curtain the discovery was made that New York contained the most extensive embroidery establishment in the world.

THE DEDICATION.

The opera-house will be dedicated Monday night, Oct. 22. It will be in readiness by Saturday. Workmen are busily employed putting on the finishing touches, and everything will be in readiness. For several days past rehearsals of "Faust" have been going forward and all the principals in the management—Mr. Abbey, who controls the great undertaking; Mr. W. W. Tillotson, his trusty and able lieutenant; the musical director, and artists—have been overwhelmed with work. Great interest is felt by the public in the new undertaking; and there is of course much curiosity to see how the competition of the two impresarios—Abbey and Mapleson—will result. Both these gentlemen make great promises, and, if they hew to the line they have marked out, New York will witness this winter an operatic "boom" such as was never before witnessed in this country.

ABBEY'S COMPANY.

Following is a list of the company which Mr. Abbey has engaged for the Metropolitan Opera-House:

Soprani—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mme. Alwina Valleria, Mme. Emmy Fursch-Madi, Signorina Ida Corani, Signorina Imogene Forti, and Mme. Marcella Sembrich.

Contralti—Mme. Sofia Scalchi, Mme. Emily Lablache, Mlle. Louise Lablache, and Mme. Zelia Trebelli.

Tenori—Sig. Italo Campanini, M. Victor Capoul, Sig. Vincenzo Fornari, Sig. Amadeo Grazzi, and Sig. Roberto Stagno.

Baritoni—Sig. Giuseppe del Puente, Sig. Luigi Guadagnini, and Sig. Giuseppe Kaschmann.

Bassi—Sig. Franco Novara, Sig. Ludovico Contini, Sig. Baldassare Corsini, and Sig. Mirabella.

Conductors—Sig. Augusto Vianesi (musical director), and Sig. Cleofonte Campanini (alternate.)

Premiere Danseuse—Signora Malvina Cavalazzi.

Maestro di Canto e di Coro e Assistente Conductor—Sig. F. de Rialp.

Maestro al Pianoforte—Sig. Italo Azzoni.

Scenic Artists—Mr. Fox, Mr. Schæffer, Mr. Mæder, and Mr. Thompson.

Property-Master—Mr. A. J. Bradwell.

Costumier—Dazian.

Armorer—Mr. Alfred Davies.

Maestri di Ballo—Sig. Luigi Danesi and Signora Malvina Danesi.

Stage Manager—Mr. William Parry.

Suggeritore—Sig. Lanza.

Harpist—Mme. Maretzek.

ABBEY'S REPERTOIRE.

Mr. Abbey says that he will bring out all the old familiar and popular operas in the highest style in which it is possible to produce them. Being the fittest, they have survived, and they will long continue to be more frequently demanded by the public than some operas which, though musically meritorious, lack the essential elements of popularity. Phenomenally strong casts, new, complete, and elaborate costumes and mise-en-scène will contribute greatly to this end. Nevertheless, he will bring out during the season Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," Rossini's "Othello," Meyerbeer's "Prophete," and Bizet's "Carmen"—the latter with the same cast as when produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

The répertoire of the fall and winter season is as follows:

"Faust," Gounod; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti; "Lucrezia Borgia," Donizetti; "Linda di Chamounix," Donizetti; "Gioconda," Ponchielli; "Roberto il Diavolo," Meyerbeer; "Gli Ugonotti," Meyerbeer; "Il Profeta," Meyerbeer; "Fra Diavolo," Auber; "Amleto," Thomas; "Mignon," Thomas; "Otello," Rossini; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Rossini; "Lohengrin," Wagner; "I Puritani," Bellini; "La Sonnambula," Bellini; "Mefistofele," Boito; "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; "Don Giovanni," Mozart; "Carmen," Bizet; "La Traviata," Verdi; "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "Rigoletto," Verdi; "Marta," Flotow.

The opera for Monday night will be "Faust," with the following cast:

Faust..........Sig. Italo Campanini.
Mephistopheles..........Sig. Franco Novara.
Valentino..........Sig. Guiseppe del Puente.
Siebel..........Mme. Sofia Scalchi.
Marta..........Mme. Emily Lablache.
Margherita..........Mme. Christine Nilsson.

In "Lucia," Oct. 24, Mme. Sembrich will appear for the first time in America, as also will Sig. Kaschmann.

There appears tonight to be a doubt as to whether Del Puente will be permitted to sing for Mr. Abbey. Col. Mapleson holds that Del Puente has broken his contract with him, and today he secured a preliminary injunction against the baritone and an order for him to show cause why he should not be permanently restricted from singing under any other manager than Col. Mapleson. The order is returnable Thursday of this week—tomorrow. Mr. Abbey said tonight that he was not alarmed.

MAPLESON'S OPERA.

While Mr. Abbey has been putting his new opera-house to rights, his rival, Col. Mapleson, has been busy with the old Fourteenth-Street house, and has got it to rights for the winter campaign against the more pretentious edifice on Broadway. The old house has been redecorated and made very presentable. Like Mr. Abbey, Col. Mapleson will begin Monday evening, Oct. 22. The opera will be "La Sonnambula," with the following cast:

Elvino..........Sig. Vicini
Il Conte..........Sig. Cherubini
Amina..........Mme. Etelka Gerster

Wednesday night, "Rigoletto" will be brought out.

MAPLESON'S COMPANY.

The following are Col. Mapleson's engagements:

Prime-Donne, Soprani e Contralti—Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Mlle. Raphela Pattini, Mlle. Emilia Vianelli, Mlle. Dotti, Miss Josephine Yorke, Mme. Lablache, Mlle. Valerga, and Mme. Etelka Gerster.

Tenori—Sig. Bertini, Sig. Bello, Sig. Ernesto Falletti, Sig. Bieletto, Sig. Eugenio Vicini, Sig. Bettini, Sig. Perugini, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Nicolini.

Baritoni—Sig. Vasselli, Sig. Sivori, Sig. Bellati, Sig. Del Puente, and Sig. Galassi.

Bass—Sig. Cherubini, Sig. Caracciolo, Sig. Monti, Sig. Griffanti, Sig. De Vaschetti, and Sig. Lombardelli.

Director of the Music and Conductor—Sig. Arditi.

Maestro al Pianoforte—Sig. Rasori.
Assistant Pianoforte—Sig. Venturi.
Leader of Orchestra—Mr. Hamm.
Maestro di Coro—Sig. Zarini.
Organist—Mr. Frederick Archer.
Military Band Master—Mr. Leibold.
Solo Harpist—Mme. Sacconi.
Suggertoire—Sig. Pozzesi.
Maestro di Ballo—Sig. Francesco.
Scenic Artist—Sig. Magnani.
Propertymaster—Mr. Meadows.
Perruquier—Sig. Miglietti.
Costumier—Mr. Coombs.
Costumiere—Mme. Isiah.
Armorer—Mr. Belasco.
Music Librarian—Mr. Wilson.
Stage Manager—M. Dubreuil.
Assistant Stage Manager—Mr. Parry.
Premieres Danseuses—Mlle. Brambilla, Mlle. Bettina de Soxtis, Mlle. Gillert.

A large proportion of these artists appear for the first time in America. Of the soprani and contralti three are new; of the tenori, six; of the baritoni, two; and of the bassi, five.

MAPLESON'S REPERTOIRE.

Col. Mapleson does not absolutely state what he will do this season, but says that he will bring out "selections from the subjoined extensive répertoire":

"Roberto il Diavolo," Meyerbeer; "La Traviata," Verdi; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Rossini; "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti; "Don Giovanni," Mozart; "Don Pasquale," Donizetti; "Rigoletto," Verdi; "La Figlia del Reggimento," Donizetti; "Talismano," Balfe; "Martha," Flotow; "La Favorita," Donizetti; "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi; "La Sonnambula," Bellini; Faust a Margherita," Gounod; "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "Il Fluto Magico," Mozart; "I Puritani," Bellini; "Der Freischütz," Weber; "Dinorah," Meyerbeer; "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Carmen," Bizet; "La Forza del Destino," Verdi; "Ruy Blas," Marchetti; "Linda di Chamouni," Donizetti; "Aida," Verdi; "Mignon," Thomas; "Mefistofele," Boito; "Guillaume Tell," Rossini; "Fidelio," Beethoven; "Ernani," Verdi; "L'Africaine," Meyerbeer; "Lucrezia Borgia," Donizetti; "Semiramide," Rossini; "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer; "Flying Dutchman," Wagner.

The subjoined table may be of interest, as showing just how the New York Opera ranks in size with the most famous of European houses:

| THEATRES. | AUDITORIUM. Depth, feet. | Width, feet. | High't, feet. | STAGE. Depth, feet. | Width, feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial Opera, Paris(old) | 75 | 65 | 65 | 84 | 107 |
| New Opera, Paris | 90 | 67 | .... | 83 | 133 |
| Grand Theatre (restored), Bordeaux | 58 | 50 | 58 | 71 | 84 |
| Her Majesty's, London | 76 | 60 | 65 | 44 | 88 |
| Covent Garden, London | 78 | 62 | 68 | 85 | 90 |
| Drury-Lane, London | 63 | 56 | 59 | 50 | 84 |
| Theatre Royal (rebuilt), Munich | 68 | 61 | 68 | 87 | 97 |
| New Opera, Vienna | 83 | 67 | 67 | 83 | 100 |
| Grand Imperial, St. Petersburg | 74 | 55 | 56 | 110 | 87 |
| La Scala, Milan | 94 | 71 | 65 | 78 | 86 |
| San Carlo, Naples | 97 | 72 | 82 | 71 | 113 |
| Carlo Felice, Genoa | 87 | 67 | 55 | 78 | 104 |
| Metrop'lit'n Opera-House | 95 | 89 | 82 | 90 | 105 |

We may at least expect some good music between the two rival impresarios; and the probabilities are that the public will more than receive the worth of their money in return. With Nilsson, Patti, Gerster, Scalchi, Lablache, Campanini, Del Puente, Galassi, and others mentioned above, opera will certainly be well rendered. C. E. H.

# THE FASHIONS.

## Latest New York and Paris Modes for the Ladies.

New York *Evening Post:* The closely-fitting blouse corsage is seen upon some of the richest of Pingat's carriage and dinner dresses of satin, Ottoman silk, and French cashmere.

Among other cold-weather fabrics are full lines of Newmarket suitings, Lincolnshire cloths with rough, shaggy surfaces, broad striped cheviots and Durham tweeds, Belgravia armures, miltons, diagonals, and Ottoman cloths, brocaded with great moons and crescents of chenille, all the fabrics being particularly adapted to the tailor-made style of dress.

For those to whom they are becoming high-crowned felt hats are to be all the wear this autumn, trimmed with the wings of any bird one may fancy—grouse, pheasant, or partridge, duck, snipe, pigeon, or swallow. Upon some hats five or six wings are arranged perpendicularly around the crown with the head of one large bird just in front.

In the matter of the coiffure the interest just now is not so much directed to the style in which the hair is worn as to the fancy ornaments which adorn these tresses. Jewel-headed pins, sparkling gem-studded daggers, and odd ornaments showing most beautiful devices in heraldry, wrought in silver and gold and often set with diamonds, are among the novelties; and in floral symbols the single fleur-de-lis—resembling the iris—is a favorit hair ornament for ladies with blonde locks.

For the cool days of autumn are shown an immense variety of fine serge costumes, plain velvet being a very favorit material for trimming them. Gold and silver braids are also much used for the purpose and are very effective. The bodices of these costumes, especially when tailormade, are generally accompanied by waistcoats when metallic braids are used as the trimmings, the gilt often being striped with fine lines of either gold or silver, these meeting in the centre in a downward point, most advantageous to the figure.

The most stylish tailor-made costumes now imported are fashioned as follows: The skirt of tweed, cheviot, serge, ladies' cloth, or carmelite, is laid in kiltings and panels alternating. Above this is a very long apron overskirt, whose ample folds, front and back, are held at each side by costly buckles or slides run through with a bit of the dress fabric. Needless to say the close jersey bodice must fit like a glove. The outside jacket is devoid of trimming of any kind, is double-breasted, and reaches half-way to the bottom of the skirt. Where trimming is used on the dress itself, elaborate braiding or flat bands of mohair braid have replaced machine-stitching entirely.

The waistcoat is more popular today than it has been for years. There is a variety of ways of forming this jaunty vest, but the old continental model ranks first in popularity, with its large buttons down the front, elaborate braiding or hand embroidery in silk at each side, and showing pocket flaps over the hips, also adorned with buttons and embroidery or braidwork. Plastrons and half-vests of velvet are also in vogue, and for slender figures a favorit style consists of a plastron falling in a full puff from the throat and ending in a finely-pleated Vandyke point beginning about half-way down the front of the bodice under the end of the puff and extending far below the waist. For very rich costumes is shown the old Louis XIV. waistcoat of velvet, with corsage of silk or satin above, this superb undervest being one mass of rich appliqué embroideries in silk and chenille, or covered with a glittering beadwork in new designs and colorings resembling precious gems.

A quite modern arrangement of the neck-trimming of the bodice is as convenient as it is elegant—namely: that of so adjusting the corsage that it is suitable either for the day or the evening. Most bodices are now made to open with chemiset or plastron. All the dresses thus arranged that have been sent home recently have this plastron attached to an under bodice of silk or lace, to which the long sleeves are sewn. This is worn under the waist proper, which is sleeveless; a shorter pair of sleeves on an open underbodice is worn when the guimpe is not required. These underwaists are very simple in make, being of thin fabric and fitting closely to the form, reaching only to the belt, with a seam under each arm, one down the centre of the back, a single dart in front being found sufficient. A broad tape confines the waist and keeps it in place. The fashion of wearing epaulets on evening dresses, or some species of trimming over the shoulder, adapts itself admirably to this arrangement, as it quite conceals the joining of separate sleeves and bodice.

# BOSTON GOSSIP.

## A Fine Showing by American Artists at the Exhibition Now in Progress.

## How the Harvard Medical School Was Opened, and the Speeches on the Occasion.

## Some Literary Gossip Showing What Books Will Soon Be Issued.

## Gen. Sheridan's Mistake—Miscellaneous Notes and News from the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The fourth annual exhibition of contemporary American art opened Tuesday at the Boston Art Museum, and a very creditable showing does it make. It is especially notable for its figure pieces and portraits, landscapes being proportionally less prominent than in most of the exhibitions, while another noticeable fact is the large proportion of Boston artists represented. George Fuller, F. P. Vinton, I. M. Gaugengigl, Charles Sprague Pierce, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Jenks, Miss E. D. Hale (daughter of the Rev. E. E. Hale), Miss C. A. Cranch (daughter of C. P. Cranch), Daniel Strain, and Frederick Crowninshield are among the Boston artists who have figure subjects in the collection, and such a group of artists would confer distinction upon any American exhibit.

THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The medical fraternity of Boston are in high feather this week. There have been signs of excitement in the air for some time, as may be inferred from the fact that at the leading club of physicians here a paper was read last week upon "The Possible Functional Anæsthesia of a Hypothetical Nerve-Centre"! A layman naturally can never expect to know what that means, but when the medical mind has soared into regions where such subjects form the staple of discussion it is evident that something unusual is on the tapis. The occasion of all this excitement is the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Harvard Medical School, observed yesterday, with the dedication of its superb new building, which stands at the corner of Essex and Boylston streets, and is the most completely satisfactory of all the halls over which Harvard University has jurisdiction. The exercises began in Huntington Hall, in the Institute of Technology building, and a most distinguished company of medical men gathered to do honor to the celebration.

President Eliot opened the exercises with a clear-cut, cold address, which was respectfully received, as it deserved to be. Anything approaching warmth, however, would so ill accord with President Eliot's repellant personality that no audience would ever be likely to be betrayed into any fire of cordiality where he is concerned. When he had finished, the reading-desk was lowered, and the orator of the day, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, greeted the enthusiastic audience with his profound bow, which matches so well his dapper manner and appearance, both those of a gray-haired school-boy. A genial, self-complacency sits smiling forever upon his smoothly-shaven face; shrewd, alert, with twinkling eyes and nervous, bird-like motions of the head, there is nobody like him. It may be only of the breakfast-table that he is the born autocrat, but how completely he is master of his empire, how absolute is his sway in his own domain! He begins to read an address a little nervously and hesitatingly at first, giving words and phrases little vicious shakings now and then as if they were living creatures which annoyed him; but as he warms with his subject, and especially as the applause of his audience stimulates him—and by his own confession never was man more susceptible to the flattery of applause than is Dr. Holmes—he becomes more eager, more fluent, and the reading spins rapidly and smoothly along. His address was capital; full of keen, telling epigrams, and sharp hits, yet happily free from the exhibition of certain narrownesses which have too often marred Dr. Holmes' productions and have made for the genial old man hosts of bitter enemies. The portion of his oration which related to Gov. Butler's attacks upon the school, although neither Butler nor the Tewksbury investigation was mentioned by name, were telling in the extreme, and the Republican State Committee might do worse than to print this portion of the address as a campaign document. The audience greeted the sharp, witty sentences with round after round of applause, which made the speaker's eyes twinkle more joyously and excitedly than ever. Here and there he did interpolate a joke which was a trifle broad, but these the ladies could not understand, and the speaker gave womankind such genial compliments in one way and another that even those strong-minded females who are about this time deliberating in your city upon that extremely difficult problem, "How can woman be improved?" would have joined in the applause. The address is to be printed in full in the *Medical Journal*, and is richly worth reading.

The presentation of Alexander's very bad portrait of Dr. Holmes and of Launce Thompson's strong bust of Dr. Bigelow followed; then the audience adjourned to the new building, short addresses and a luncheon were served out, and the company examined the premises, the thorough appointments and conveniences of which are something amazing. Indeed, Boston is advancing with rapid strides in the facilities for scientific study. The new laboratories in this Harvard Medical School and in the new Institute of Techology building just completed are not only among the best in this country, but among the best in the world; while hardly ess may be said for the other facilities for technical training.

THE TIGERS.

The military, no less than the medical profession, are lively this week, and today the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry is being celebrated with the usual program of music and parade. "On behalf of the citizens of Boston"—a phrase which is delicious, since the Tigers have never been popular here, and the movement in the present is purely confined to the friends of the corps—the Hon. Thomas Russell is probably at this very minute presenting the Tigers with a splendid stand of colors, received in behalf of the corps by the Hon. J. C. Parks, their Captain two score years ago. A banquet and reception at the Revere House this evening conclude the public ceremonies, the private continuation of which, it is safe to say, unless the Tigers fall far behind their usual prowess will result in many a splitting headache tomorrow. However, there are a great many physicians in town.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Maud Howe's new novel, the one she is writing and means to acknowledge, is said to be a story of Boston society. Dr. Joyce is reported from Dublin as so much better than when he went abroad that he hopes to return to this country next summer. Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke is said to be writing a novel for Osgood & Co., but its subject is not announced. Next week come out three notable volumes of poems—Edwin Arnold's "Indian Idyl," John W. Chadwick's "In Nazareth Town," and the fifth edition of W. R. Alger's "Poetry of the Orient." The new preface to the last-named is very characteristic. In it Mr. Alger "feels that the volume contains much which is especially fitted to give to a generation absorbed in materialism, toil, strife, and doubt the kind of suggestion and stimulus it most needs. We have too much mechanical labor, routine, outward ambition, sensualism, and frivolity; too little ideal enthusiasm, inward surrender, original sympathy, and spiritual liberty." This is rather a severe arraignment of the age, but it is to be feared there is too much ground for it; though there is proof of some leaven of a proper spirit in the call for a fifth edition of this very book, made up with poems "that appeal with singular force and daring to those supreme faculties of faith and reason and imagination, those transcendant forms of meditation, sensibility, and aspiration, without which all the noblest moral and religious experiences are impossible." The volume, as may be remembered, is a most notable collection of poems translated from a dozen Oriental languges, and has always been a favorit with lovers of song, and especially with thinkers and students.

From the proof-sheets of "In Nazareth Town" I plundered this beautiful dedication quite without anybody's permission, because it is so thoroughly charming and because it represents so perfectly the grace and sweetness of Mr. Chadwick's muse. It is entitled "Mary":

Singing of one who bore this sweetest name
  Long, long ago, in bygone centuries,
Mother of One for whom our Christmas-trees
  Are green and bright with never-ending fame,
I think of one whom having seen we love,
  A mother Mary of these latter days—
Mother, and wife, and friend whose simplest praise
  The memory of her meekness would reprove;
Who, bound long years, was patient in her pain,
  And still forgot her own in others' woe.
Blessing of blessings and immortal gain,
  Such grace as hers to so divinely know;
Daring believe that not His mother trod
  With whiter feet this highway of our God!

Among the serials announced by "Wide Awake" for 1884 is "His Three Trials," a story for boys, by Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Mrs. Wells is one of the most notable of Boston's notable women. From her father, the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, she inherits a strength of moral power and energy which carries her effectively through work which would kill two or three ordinary women—or men either, for that matter. She is prominent in all societies where the advancement of her sex is sought, and in charities and moral agencies of all fashions; only she eschews with her whole soul woman suffrage and prohibition, two hobbies upon which more Massachusetts philanthropists have ridden to folly and destruction than could be enumerated. Yet in her homelife no wife could be more faithful and loving, no mother more devoted. She is the living proof that a woman may have a brilliant career and yet be a successful housewife; only that few women have Mrs. Wells' energy or intellectual gifts. As a public speaker she is logical, straightforward, and convincing, and her writings have always the most sterling qualities of thought and style. Her child stories she tries always by the test of reading them to her own little ones, who are the frank, keen critics which bright children should be; and "His Three Trials" is sure to be sound, sweet, clever, and thoroughly attractive.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND HARVARD.

Gen. Sheridan's succeeding Gen. Sherman in command of the army of the United States, an event which takes place Nov. 1, may serve as a pretext for telling a bit of a story at the expense of that brilliant warrior. Very soon after the War Dr. Greene, of Boston, and since then its Mayor, returned from a flying trip to Cuba via New Orleans, and in traveling North fell in with Gen. Sheridan, who was also journeying in that direction. They passed the time in varied discourse, in the course of which the General asked, with a puzzled manner, "What is the name of that college near Boston? Is it Harvard or Yale? I never can remember." I should fear to tell this lest it should create a feeling against Gen. Sheridan, did I not know that it is simply impossible for any Bostonian to believe it.

Ex-Mayor Greene, by the way, is about to publish a volume on "Groton [his native town] in the Indian Wars." It is full of interesting local history, and, among other episodes, Dr. Greene has been able to trace the history of certain children who were carried off by the Indians in the middle of the seventeenth century, who intermarried with their captors, and whose descendants are still living in the neighborhood of Montreal. The volume is the result of the work of a number of years. JOHN PENNIMAN.

# AFTER TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

## A Lawsuit in Which Millions of Dollars Was Involved.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—In the Supreme Court today Justice Paxson filed an opinion covering ninety-five pages of legal cap in the famous case of Asa Packer against Noble, Hammet & Co., which was a bill in equity asking the court in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, to decree an account stated. The proceeding was commenced more than twenty-six years ago. Since that time all of the original parties to the suit have died. Justice Paxson says the expenses of the case when it reached the Supreme Court were over a million of dollars, and its decision involves many millions more. In 1850 Asa Packer, who afterward became Judge and was a Democratic candidate for Governor, was a coal operator at Mauch Chunk and engaged in the coal commission business in Philadelphia. April 1 of that year he formed a copartnership with Joseph Noble, Barnabus Hammett, and Franklin Hall, who were in the coal commission business, and during the term of the partnership had houses in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. In 1852 Asa Packer opened negotiations with the parties controlling the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which then had neither capital nor credit, and the negotiations resulted in a contract with the company by which he agreed to build the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, Pa., including a bridge over the Delaware River at Phillipsburg, N. J., for the sum of $2,500,000, of which $1,500,000 should be paid in the capital stock of the company and $1,000,000 in first mortgage bonds. The road was estimated to cost $1,600,000, and bonds at 80 per cent and the stock at 53⅓ per cent of their par value would be the equivalent of the supposed cost.

Mr. Packer offered his partners one-fifth of the stock and bonds he was to receive from the company and the same proportions of the profits of the enterprise if they would furnish one-fifth of the cost of constructing the road. They hesitated about this, and Feb. 1, 1853, when Mr. Packer's offer was presented in writing, did not sign it. He proceeded with the enterprise alone, drawing various sums of money, amounting to $150,000, from the firm, which was charged to his individual account. In 1855 his drafts were refused, and he deposited with the firm 1,800 shares of Lehigh Valley stock and 100 bonds valued at $1,000 each. The same year Mr. Packer became financially embarrassed, and he was practically expelled from the firm in 1856. He then commenced proceedings in equity for an accounting. His railroad interest proved profitable, and he became one of the wealthiest men in the State. There was a partial settlement of the suit, but in 1870, five years after the death of Mr. Noble, the defendants filed an amended bill, in which they claimed that the firm of Hammett, Noble & Co. were partners with Mr. Packer in the railroad enterprise, and that the money he received from the firm was on this account; they claimed, too, that Mr. Packer had obtained money by using the firm's name surreptitiously, and that they were entitled to receive from him over $12,000,000. In support of this claim they procured the proposition originally made by Mr. Packer; it was duly signed and purported to be a regular agreement. The signature of Noble, Hammett & Co., however, was in a different kind of ink from that of Mr. Packer, and the Master, after taking testimony that makes twelve large printed volumes, decided against their claims. The court of Carbon County affirmed the Master's decision.

The heirs of Noble, Hammett & Co. appealed to the Supreme Court. Justice Paxson affirms the decision of the Master and the lower court, and orders the appellants to pay the costs. His theory of the case, which he says is one of the most remarkable on record, is that Noble and Hammett signed Mr. Packer's proposition without his knowledge, and never notified him of their acceptance of it. Their object in this was doubtless to protect themselves against loss if the railroad enterprise should be a failure, and at the same time be in a position to demand a share of whatever profits might accrue. The court is satisfied that if Mr. Packer had not extricated himself from his financial difficulties and become immensely wealthy the alleged agreement would never have seen the light of day.

# HONORARY COLONELCIES.

The practice of appointing foreign Princes to honorary commands in the Prusian army dates, according to "Jean des Gaules," quoted in a French paper, from the last century. It was, if we are to credit this authority, suggested to Frederick the Great by the court tailor, to whom the monarch owed a large sum of money which he was unable to pay. The unfortunate creditor, knowing the difficulty of getting ready money from the generous, impecunious Frederick, hoped to indemnify himself by supplying the uniforms which the Colonels and Captains of his master's creation would require. All he asked of the Prussian sovereign was that he would let him know in advance the name of the individual whom he intended to honor, as well as the rank and the regiment he was to have. A "tip" to the valet put the tailor in possession of the newly-appointed officer's exact measure, and the uniform was ready to put on the very day that the brevet appeared in the *Gazette*. As Berlin was at the time visited by a constant succession of Kings, Princes, and Grand Dukes, eager to pay their respects to the most illustrious warrior of the age, the ingenious tailor had soon more custom of the most profitable kind than he could well attend to. He died a rich man, and the practice he was instrumental in originating has spread from Prussia to most of the other countries of Europe.

# THE METROPOLIS.

## Wholesale Arrival of Foreign Singers and Dancers.

## Mrs. Langtry Not So High in Flesh as Last Season.

## The Newspaper War and Its Effect on the Business.

## Murdoch's Reminiscences—Russell Sage on the Markets—Notes and News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Judging from the newspaper reports of arrivals, one would suppose that the Atlantic steamers were run solely for the accommodation of Mr. Henry E. Abbey's opera company. One steamer brings Del Puente, Campanini, and half a dozen others; another shelters Nilsson and a bevy of ladies; another is made vocal by Sembrich, Scalchi, and Lablache, and the next is crowded by a hundred chorus girls from Milan and a gorgeous ballet from Venice, and as these are about the only mention of the steamers in the papers it makes it look as if the Cunard, Guion, and White Star Lines were merely tenders in the service of the Metropolitan Opera-House. One ship brought thousands of yards of scenery from the Lyceum Theatre and huge loads of the properties; another brought ninety-six boxes, each box as big as a parlor organ, filled with the costumes of the chorus and ballet—presumably ninety-five and a half occupied by those of the former. These boxes cost Mr. Abbey $16,000 duties at the custom-house, and they are now piled high in the foyer of the opera-house.

The monotony was broken Sunday by the arrival of Mapleson's troupe on a vessel which they had somehow succeeded in detaching from the Abbey fleet. Patti was not present, but Col. Mapleson positively declares that she will come Saturday. "How do you know that she will come?" he was asked yesterday by one of the stockholders.

"Oh! Sure!" he answered; "because I have a cast-iron contract with her."

"Yes!" responded the stockholder, "but you have that same sort of contract with Lablache and Del Puente; but they are both singing with Abbey."

"Yes!" exclaimed the impressible impresario. "Well?" and he shrugged his shoulders for answer.

THE OREGON AND LANGTRY.

The marine event of the week is the arrival of the Oregon—the latest of the Guion greyhounds to try its paces. I walked over the ship yesterday. She is undoubtedly the finest and fastest of the steamers now afloat, though she may be beaten in another year. Her staterooms are larger than those of the Alaska, and her promenade deck is fifty feet wide and more than 400 feet long! How is that for spaciousness? Col. Tom Ochiltree told me last evening that the engines were not put to their best Saturday when she made the unprecedented distance of 456 knots—532 miles. "And I believe," he added, "that she will next summer make the distance from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in six days. And she sits on the water like a bird—nobody was seasick any to speak of."

Mrs. Langtry never was stout, but she has lost some six or eight pounds this summer, and is even less plump than she was last year. Her face is a little sharper cut; her contour is more sudden, as it were. She recited at the entertainment on board, but made no more impression than a school-girl, I am told. Moreover, she has a scratch company that will furnish her with the thinnest of support. She means to play a month in New York after devastating New England, but I am afraid she will not be numerously greeted.

THE NEWSPAPER RIVALRY.

The newspapers of this city are not yet entirely happy. The *Herald* has apparently beaten the newsboys and is for sale in every quarter of the city for two cents. Mr. Dana admits that the *Sun* has lost some 10,0000 or 12,000 since the *Times* cut down, but he attributes a part of this to the season of the year and the financial depression. The circulation of the *Times* has mounted to 100,000. Everybody supposed that the *World* would lose in the contest, but it is now known to be be slowly gaining, in spite of everything. The fact is, it hasn't been edited before for ten years, and feels its oats.

Pulitzer had quite a time getting it. For a long time he had longed for the flesh-pots of the metropolis. Ten years ago he tried to buy it and failed. Then he tried to buy the *Star*, and was checkmated there, too. Then he offered $75,000 for Ben Wood's *News*—a paper that nobody—that is, anybody—ever sees. But he had to take his money away with him. Then he devised a scheme to publish a German edition of the *Sun*, and, presenting the project to Mr. Dana, convinced him that it would be a success, and arranged to start it. But Mr. England came in with numerous objections, based on the alleged rights of stockholders, and their plan was also given up.

Then Mr. Pulitzer waited several years till Mr. Jay Gould had lost $300,000 more in the *World*, and felt sick. But, however much he lost, Mr. Gould always refused to sell the *World* for a cent less than he paid for it—$400,000. He said "Tom Scott lost $450,000 in it, and I paid him what he originally paid; now I am going to have my money back when I sell, minus the money I have 'lent' it." More than this, Gould made a stipulation that Hurlbert should be a pensioner on the concern at $8,000 a year, and negotiations were twice broken off because Pulitzer would not stand such an arrangement. At last he won, paying $400,000 for the paper, minus Hurlbert, who accepted a check of $50,000 from Mr. Gould and went to Europe, where he is now luxuriating.

MURDOCH'S MEMORIES.

I met Mr. James E. Murdoch, socially, a few days in the fine parlors of Col. Van Buren. I remember seeing him in his prime, thirty years ago, when he starred with the old classic tragedies. It seemed as if he must be very old, but he is only 73, straight, and well-kept, with rich voice and expressive gesture. He explained the purpose of his new book, "A Plea for Spoken Language," and gave us illustrations of his meaning. I asked his opinion of Forrest.

"I played with Edwin Forrest several years," he said, "and knew him through and through. He lacked high culture, and always felt the need of it. I remember he used to insist that I should pronounce the vowel sounds emphatically, even in unaccented syllables. In words ending with 'or,' for instance, he would say, 'Say "actaur," "mentaur," "factaur," "labaur,"—don't slur over these vowels.' I knew he was wrong, even then. But Forrest was one of Nature's actors, in spite of defects. He reminds me of what Gen. Grant said about Sheridan. I asked him once, 'Is Sheridan really a great soldier, with resources of his own and equal to emergencies, or is he a mere cavalry trooper, good at a dash, like Murat?' 'Sheridan,' answered Gen. Grant, 'was intended by Nature for a great soldier. His victories always began where my orders ran out.'"

Conversation finally turned on Washington in war time, and the entertainments I remembered his giving to the soldiers under Mr. Lincoln's encouragement.

"I remember," said the venerable actor, "that Mr. Lincoln once said to me after a performance, 'Why is it that you actors make so much of Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be, that is the question," and so little of that splendid speech of King Claudius in Act III.?' Then he recited it:

O, my offense is rank, and smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder! Pray can I not
Though inclination be as strong as will,
My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent,
And like a man to double business bound,
I stand in pause where I shall first begin
And both neglect,
  What if this cursed hand
Were thicker than itself with brother's blood,
Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens
To wash it white as snow?
  Whereto serves mercy
But to confront the visage of offense,
And what's in prayer but this twofold force—
To be forestalled 'ere we have come to fall,
Or pardoned, being down?

"And so on to the end; and Mr. Lincoln added, 'That's a prayer, a sermon, a religious meditation full of feeling.' But that 'To be or not to be' is a coarse calculation of chances about suicide. The first is a grand moral essay—awful truths expressed sententiously; but the last is a vulgar discussion of life and death from the standpoint of the old Roman Generals who, when they lost a battle, cut their throats." What Mr. Lincoln said changed somewhat my method of presenting those two soliloquies.

RUSSELL SAGE.

I called on Mr. Sage yesterday and asked him what was the matter with the market.

"No!" he said to a young man who had sidled into the open door behind him and held up before his face a little scrap of paper on which were the mystic numericals "61." "No, I don't want it." And the young man sidled out again with a dejected look.

"Well," he continued, turning a short corner to the topic I had introduced, "I don't know. This summer has got away with all of us. I felt pretty confident of a favorable turn last May, and acted accordingly."

"And lost?"

"Oh, yes, of course. Everybody has lost. I am no exception. But I wouldn't care about it if there would come a turn some time or other when stocks would bring what they are really worth. There are no fundamental reasons why the bears should be able to run away with the market, excepting the lack of confidence produced, not by short crops or excessive railroad-building, but by some bad investments. There'll be a turn. The country never had a better outlook for prosperity. I don't see how Villard's stocks can go any lower. In a few years the Northern Pacific will be one of the greatest properties in the world."

As I left the office I asked Mr. Sage's confidential clerk, John McCann, about his trouble. "I haven't had any trouble," he answered. "A fellow whom I did not know came here one day to see Mr. Sage, who did not know him either. I refused to let him in. He hung around for two or three hours, and I found he was going to accost Mr. Sage on his way home. So when Mr. Sage got ready to go I just beckoned him in here and kept him in the ante-room for five minutes, till Mr. Sage got away. He was mad about it and tried to get out, when I shut the door on his fingers, and he left his fingers in the door to get pinched rather than take them out. Alas for human pride! What is it the poet says about it—I forget now. We were not in that room more than five minutes, though John Ball—that's his name—says it seemed to him half an hour. He had me arrested for assault, and I have given bail. I didn't assault him—he assaulted himself. I merely wanted him to keep still. The ante-room is a pleasant place to stay a little while—warm, dry, light, and airy—and he ought to be grateful for our hospitality. I assault him?—I wouldn't do such a thing. It turned out that Ball wanted to serve a summons on Mr. Sage—something about the subscriptions to the Underground Cable Company."

THE LONG ISLAND OCTOPUS.

I met D. C. Corbin on Monday, playfully called by those who are jealous of the Corbin influence in the railroads of "fish-shaped Pomonnock" by the pseudonym of the "Long Island Octopus," and he said he had just come back from the Northern Pacific excursion. "I was astonished," he continued, "at the amount of arable land along that line. Every section will support somebody, almost. In ten years from now a great empire will open along that northern zone, and in twenty years, who can guess what the population will be? I remember Sidney Dillon told me, 'During the first two years after we opened the Central and Union Pacific 85 per cent of our earnings were from through business; but now it is exactly reversed, only 15 per cent is through business, and 85 per cent is local business.' If that was true of the Union Pacific, it will be trebly true of the Northern Pacific, because the country which it traverses will support three times the population of that along the Union Pacific Road."

IN CONCLUSION.

Nobody is surprised at the accident to Vanderbilt—that is, nobody who has seen him drive. He always drives like Jehu, assuming that everything will get out of his way. I heard a year ago of a bet pending in Wall street that Vanderbilt would be killed that way some time, though it isn't likely that the party sold stock on the expectation.

It is said that several hotels in this city will now exclude colored men on the ground of the recent Supreme Court decision, and the negroes are getting ready to maintain their rights under the code and common law.

The Pot Luck Club will hold no meeting this year.

F. Davenport, the comely blonde, ye know, wears on her head the light fantastic tow.

CROFFUT.

# FINANCIAL.

## Disastrous Failures in the Iron Regions.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—The paper of the Union Iron Company of Portsmouth, O., went to protest some weeks ago, and the affairs of the company have been since put into the hands of Trustees. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000. The assets are much less. John Campbell, of Ironton, O., one of the heaviest creditors, has made an assignment to H. S. Neal. These embarrassments have been kept very quiet, but they affect eight or nine of the largest furnaces in Southern Ohio. Campbell claims that he can get through unless his creditors force a sale, in which case he says they will not get more than 50 per cent.

## A Tailor Finds Himself Short.

Anselm Loeb, a retail tailor at No. 268 State street, confessed judgment in the Superior Court yesterday morning for $4,493 in favor of Frank Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia. When asked why by a TRIBUNE reporter he said: "Trade was good and collections satisfactory, but I was unable to raise a fortune in half an hour." He owes other parties in the East, but nothing in Chicago. As to his assets and liabilities, he hadn't figured them out. An execution was put into the hands of the Sheriff. Loeb has hopes of effecting a settlement and continuing in business.

## Condition of the Menasha Chair Company.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The official schedule of assets and liabilities of the Menasha Chair Company, recently assigned, was filed in the Circuit Court here today. The total liabilities are $116,000; the total assets are given as $197,000, on which they are $78,000 incumbrances. It is believed that the surplus will more than pay off the unsecured debts. There are over $6,000 due employés, and Mr. Hewitt has advanced this amount, and the works are to start Monday under the assignee.

## A Board of Trade Firm Takes a Rest.

Taylor & Luton, members of the Board of Trade, suspended business yesterday morning, being unable to meet a continued call for margins on lard and wheat on which they were "long." The recent decline in the markets necessitated the paying out of between $50,000 and $60,000, which completely cleaned out their available cash, and they were forced to suspend. The firm's liabilities are, according to the statement of one of the partners, about $15,000, and he anticipates that business will be resumed very shortly, particularly if margins due them are promptly paid.

## Creditors Becoming Impatient.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—A meeting of the creditors of Rhodes & Co., commission merchants, boots and shoes, was held this afternoon. The liabilities aggregate $190,000, $120,000 of which are notes payable. The meeting voted Rhodes forty-eight hours to make a proposition of settlement. If at the expiration of that time a satisfactory settlement is not made the creditors will petition the debtors into insolvency.

## Failure of the Bank of Farmington, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—The Bank of Farmington, of Farmington, Minn., has assigned to Dennis Follett, of Hastings. Liabilities, $40,000. The officers claim that they will be able to pay in full.

## Short When He Should Have Been Long.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—Frederick Bain, stock-broker, has suspended. It is understood that he has been short of the market, which recently became long.

# THEY NEED NOT APPLY.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—The action brought by James Dun (colored) to compel the Windsor School Board to admit his daughter to the Public Central School was decided in favor of the board. The members pleaded "no room."

There is considerable discussion regarding the letter of Archbishop Lynch to the Dublin Poor-Law Guardians. The Archbishop writes that the board asked him to take under his protection a number of girls from the Dublin Work-House. He replied that Canada was very well supplied with help at present, and he would not advise the girls to come out this winter.

# LOCAL POLITICS.

## Mr. Hesing's False Alarm About an Alleged Enforcement of Sunday Laws.

## How the Agitation of 1872 Was Started—The Men Who Led It.

## The Circumstances Which Led to the Mayor's Enforcement of the City Ordinance.

## The Democratic County Convention Will Be Held Tuesday, Oct. 30, at the Palmer House.

### THE SUNDAY LAWS.

THE POSITION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES IN 1872—THE INCORRECTNESS OF HESING'S ASSERTIONS PROVED—HOW THE SALOON AGITATION STARTED.

Since Mr. A. C. Hesing, for the apparent purpose of creating among the Germans the impression that the Republican party is secretly seeking to enforce the obsolete Sunday laws, has claimed that a clause adopted by the newly-formed Republican Central Club meant the enforcement of the State Sunday law, the opponents of Mr. Hesing have been met so frequently with the assertion that the Republicans, when Mr. Medill was Mayor of Chicago, attempted to enforce the Sunday law, that an explicit statement of the facts concerning what was done during Mr. Medill's administration appears to be a positive necessity. Anybody who will take the trouble to refer to the files of the daily papers of 1872-'73 will find that the following statement is a fair summary of the facts.

It was immediately after the fire, and Chicago was rebuilding. The city in those days was more like a border town than at any time during its existence, and crime ran riot. The people became aroused, and Sept. 12, 1872, a mass-meeting of citizens was held in the hall of the Board of Trade, where the causes and possible remedies were discussed at length. Mr. Henry Greenebaum was the Chairman of the meeting, at which Charles Reed, State's-Attorney, spoke about the prevalence of crime and the necessity of forcing the judiciary to treat criminals with less leniency. Somebody offered at the close of this meeting a resolution demanding a strict enforcement of the city Sunday saloon ordinance, but it was not acted upon, the Chairman saying it would probably be an easy matter to get up a meeting in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. A committee of twenty-five was appointed at this meeting to investigate the causes of the existing state of things, and to issue an address to the people in regard to them.

HESING STARTS IT.

Mr. A. C. Hesing and Carter H. Harrison were among the members of the committee which met Sept. 17 and talked of hardly anything but liquor as the cause of crime. Mr. Hesing commented on the inefficiency of the Police Department on account of the prevalence of drunkenness among its members, and Mr. Louis Wahl demanded the strict enforcement of the city ordinance relating to the closing of saloons Sundays, because most of the murders were committed Sundays. Mr. Hesing, however, thought the closing of saloons Sundays would not do half as much good as a decrease in the number of saloons which could easily be brought about by raising the license fee to, say, $500 for a whisky license and $100 for a license to sell beer only.

The action of this committee, which consisted mainly in talk, was not satisfactory to a great number of citizens, who, Sept. 24, issued a call for a mass-meeting to be held Sept. 26 at the Board of Trade rooms.

The next day the Committee of Twenty-five met again and issued an address, which complained of the excessive number of saloons in the city and demanded the closing of all saloons at 11 p. m. No mention was made in the address of the enforcement of the Sunday law, but Mr. Hesing, in discussing it, raised the Sunday-law question, and demanded a striking-out of all reference to laws making drunkenness a greater crime Sundays than on any other day.

Sept. 26 a great mass-meeting, attended by over 2,000 people, was held, which devoted its entire attention to the Sunday regulation at that time existing in the shape of a municipal ordinance. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to urge upon the Mayor the necessity of a strict enforcement of the Sunday Saloon-Closing ordinance.

CALLING ON THE MAYOR.

Oct. 2 the committee appointed in the meeting of Sept. 26 waited on Mayor Medill and explained to him that an enforcement of the laws and ordinances forbidding the sale of liquors Sunday was demanded.

Mayor Medill said he was aware of an ordinance providing a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for selling liquor Sunday, coupled with the proviso that the violation of this ordinance should also bring about the revocation of the license. But the police were powerless to enforce this ordinance unless the citizens would act as informers and witnesses. The Mayor argued with the committee that cities like New York and Brooklyn, although their police were absolutely and proportionately far larger than that of Chicago, had tried in vain to enforce Sunday laws, and that, especially in Chicago, it would be an impossibility to enforce more than the closing of blinds on front doors of the saloons Sunday. It would not be fair for him to revoke saloon licenses on one-sided statements, and, besides, it was a fact that the Germans, who were most interested in the closing of saloons Sunday, were the most orderly and law-abiding of all citizens and should not be interfered with in their way of celebrating Sunday. He (the Mayor) would, of course, enforce the law against everybody who openly violated it, but he could not employ the police to act as spies on saloon-keepers selling whisky Sundays.

THE POLICE BOARD.

After having interviewed Mayor Medill the committee went before the Board of Police Commissioners, whose members were elected by the people and not subject to the Mayor's good-will for their tenure of office.

Here the committee were assured by Mr. Talcott, the Chairman of the board, that the Sunday law could be enforced, providing the Mayor would issue an order to that effect. Chief Washburn said to close the saloons Sunday would require one policeman for every saloon. All the hard saloons were being looked after and had their licenses revoked. But Mr. Talcott said again if the Sunday law was enforced the number of Sunday arrests would fall off one-third. Mr. Talcott also thought that the raising of the saloon license to $500 would have a good effect.

Thereupon the committee issued an address Oct. 7 denouncing Mayor Medill for his refusal to enforce the Sunday ordinance and his criticism of the citizens at large and the clergy for their not bringing prosecutions against violators of the State Sunday law.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

In an interview published in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 11 Mayor Medill completely defined his position towards the members of the committee, and accused them of being more fond of talk than of work. But Mr. Medill was sworn to enforce the ordinances of the city and being informed that the Board of Police Commissioners stood ready to enforce the Sunday ordinance, provided the Mayor would give his consent, Mr. Medill sent a letter to the board in which he stated his disbelief in the possibility of enforcing the ordinance and closes with the following sentence:

I observe in the printed reports of the interview by their sub-committee that they waited on your board and obtained more encouragement than they got from me as to the practicability of enforcing the ordinance. They say "On the contrary, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, upon whom the committee also called the same day, declared themselves ready to enforce such an order when issued by the Mayor, and they anticipated no serious trouble in doing so."

I am happy to learn that you anticipate no difficulty in stopping liquor drinking in the saloons Sunday if an order is issued to that effect. I therefore and hereby issue said order, and ask your board to enforce Sec. 4, of Chap. 25, of the city ordinances, and all other ordinances relating thereto.

The ordinance referred to, since repealed and no longer a part of the municipal code, punishes the seller of liquor Sundays with a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

SHERIDAN, THE DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Mark Sheridan, a strong Democrat, and really the moving spirit of the Board of Police Commissioners, stated after the receipt of this letter by the board of which he was a member, that it would be a very easy matter to enforce the ordinance, and was quite enthusiastic about it.

From this statement of facts it is easy to see that Mr. Medill was strongly opposed to the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance as an impracticable measure, and that it was not the State law but a city ordinance he ordered the police to enforce.

This ordinance has since been repealed by Republican as well as Democratic votes, and while the Republicans have had for years the majority in the City Council, not the slightest attempt has been made to reënact a rigid Sunday ordinance. This should satisfy everybody that the Republican party does not sympathize with any attempts to enforce the obsolete Sunday laws, and that Mr. Hesing is far from the mark when he suggests that a demand for "proper enforcement of laws" made by Republicans has any reference whatsoever to the obsolete Sunday law.

### WARD MEETINGS.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening. Resolutions of regret were adopted in regard to the death of Nelson C. Draper, who had been an active member of the club. Mr. J. H. Gilbert, of the Custom-House, presented a resolution requesting the Republicans of the Fourth Ward to sign the constitution and become members of the new Central Club.

Mr. P. J. Dodge was of the opinion that action as to joining the Central Club should be deferred.

Ald. O. D. Wetherell did not favor such big bodies as the Central Committee. He thought there were too many managers. Mr. W. H. Harper moved as a substitute for Mr. Gilbert's resolution to appoint a committee of three to attend tomorrow's meeting of the Central Club and report back if in their opinion the Fourth Ward Club should join in a body. Mr. H. A. Anderson also spoke in favor of the substitute.

Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson said that it was no use going blind into this organization. No one knew anything about it, or who was working inside of it. He favored waiting until it could be seen if the committee did any good work, and what it was driving at. In his opinion the Republican party needed no new principles; its record stood out in bold relief, and every voter should know it. There was no need of an additional club. Inventing new issues was only inventing differences in the party. That committee might be a dangerous body and do a tremendous amount of harm. He urged the maintenance of the ward organization. If ever there was a time for Republicans to avoid springing new, untried issues, it was now. He hoped the meeting would wait and see.

Mr. James R. B. Van Cleave moved to increase the number of the committee to attend the Central Club meeting from three to seven, which was carried, and the following were appointed: R. W. Dunham, J. D. Gilbert, W. H. Harper, H. A. Anderson, A. B. Farwell, M. J. McGrath, and F. C. Barnard.

Arthur Farwell cautioned the voters to be on the alert for election frauds, as he understood that several repeaters tried their game in the ward last spring. He asked for information of Mr. Thomson as to the Ninth Ward election-fraud cases. The latter briefly stated that everything would be done by Mr. Mills to bring the guilty parties to justice.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

A regular meeting of the First Ward Republican Club was held last evening, Col. Abner Taylor presiding. It was decided to request the Central Committee to grant the club the privilege of selecting delegates at a club meeting instead of by primaries. Le Grand O'Dell was chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee to fill the place made vacant by the election of Col. Taylor to the Vice-Presidency of the committee. Simeon W. King desired the question of illegal votes agitated, and for his trouble was made a committee of one to examine the registries of the ward.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Contrary to the anticipations of some, the meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club at No. 786 West Lake street last night to consider the matter of joining the recently-organized Central Club was a very tame one. The attendance was small, and after Mr. Henry Decker, the Chairman, had announced the object of the meeting a motion was at once made and carried providing for the election of eleven men to represent the ward in the Central Club. The following were chosen: Charles Foerster, H. B. Murdock, D. B. Moore, S. C. Hayes, H. L. Thompson, James Wanzer, J. W. Lyke, Henry Decker, J. L. Frake, W. M. Jenks, and P. J. Cahill. The meeting passed a resolution requesting the Illinois members of Congress to use their best endeavors to bring about the passage of a law securing to the colored people all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the whites, the resolution being passed because of the recent decision of the United States Court on the supplementary civil-rights bill.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club was held last night at Owsley Hall. The question of joining and acting with the Central Club was the first and only one discussed. It was soon disposed of, all the members evincing a desire to act with the new organization. This point settled, the following-named gentlemen were elected to represent the ward in the Central Club Executive Committee: A. W. Brickwood, H. H. Hilliard, F. Q. Ball, C. A. Dibble, J. McDevitt, Ed Langsdon, E. L. Wright, J. S. Varley, W. C. Dunning, Lewis C. Clark, C. C. Kohlsaat, J. T. Rawleigh, M. A. Morse, Jacob Gross, J. F. Lawrence, H. H. Rice, R. E. Jenkins, J. R. Parker, W. S. Hull, and J. L. Campbell.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. John M. Smyth, when asked yesterday when the Republican County Convention would be held, said it was generally thought best to have a campaign of about ten days' duration. A meeting of the Central Committee would be called within a day or two to fix the date of the convention.

HENRY L. SHEPARD.

Mr. Henry L. Shepard, who has been mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, was seen by a reporter yesterday, and stated that he certainly must own up to an ambition to be a Judge, which was hereditary in his family, but that he would not go out of his way to get the nomination. If he was nominated he would make the fight and do the best he knew how. He had learned from Mayor Harrison that Mr. Grinnell was not a candidate and that the City Administration had no particular favorit. Judge Dickey had no chance for either nomination or election, and Judge Trumbull did not want the honor. There might be some more candidates in the field before long, but he considered for the present his chances excellent.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRALS.

The Democratic County Central Committee met last night at the Palmer House for the purpose of making arrangements for the county primaries and convention. The primaries were set for Monday, the 29th, and the convention for Tuesday, the 30th. The convention will be held in the ball-room at the Palmer House at 10 a. m., and the primaries in the city will be held from 4 to 7 p. m. and in the country from 5 to 7 p. m. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 200 votes cast for the Hancock and English Electors and one delegate for a fraction of 100 and over. The committee will meet next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to select the judges of election and decide upon the polling-places. The Executive Committee will also meet next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to arrange the details of the coming election. There was a large attendance at the meeting, forty-four out of the forty-six members being present.

### WOMEN WHO WOULD STEAL.

Mrs. Jane Brady and Miss Carrie Clark, as they give their names, were arrested yesterday by Lieut. Joseph Kipley, of the Central detective force, at the dry-goods establishment of Marshall Field & Co., and held at the Harrison Street Police-Station charged with larceny. Upon being searched about $25 worth of dry goods was found upon them, which they had stolen from the store while pretending to examine goods. Both women were afterwards released on $300 bail each, and a continuance granted till Oct. 24.

### A BAD WHITE MAN.

Seven negroes and a white man were arrested from No. 229 East Randolph street last evening, and booked for disorderly conduct at the Harrison Street Station. They were gambling at "craps."

### BILLIARDS.

Next Wednesday evening in Central Music-Hall will occur the match game at cushion-carroms for a stake of $500 and the championship of the world between George Slosson and William Sexton. Both men have been in steady practice for two weeks, and the game will doubtless be an exciting one and marked by high averages. The table on which the playing is done will be so arranged that a good view of the game can be had from any part of the house.

# ART AND ARTISTS.

## Notes from the Studios and Galleries.

Miss Annie C. Shaw has returned from her summer vacation and resumed her labors in the studio. Her portfolio is well filled with sketches, many of which are very interesting.

The conservators of the Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg were lately fortunate enough to find not fewer than eighty-eight drawings by Greuze, which were bought by the late Count Strogonoff when President of the Academy, and for sixty-six years past had been completely forgotten.

Frank M. Boggs, whose recent salon picture was purchased by the French Government, and who has on exhibition at the Exposition Art-Hall two powerful marines, is to visit this country some time during the winter. He is one of the most prominent painters in the American art colony in Paris.

John Mulvaney is at Monroe, Mich., where his large battle picture, "Custer's Last Rally," is on exhibition. Later in the season he will return to the city and finish another historical work, "The Cavalry Charge Near the Castle of Armagh," in which the Irish troops of James II. were defeated after a hard fight by the English.

A picture of fruit and still life, gorgeous in color, and painted with great skill and care, has been on exhibition for a few days at Stevens', and was yesterday purchased by Mr. N. Q. Pope for $700. It was painted by E. C. Leavitt, of Providence, R. I., whose works are well known to Boston dealers and collectors, by whom they are highly appreciated.

The Princess Louise has given a picture of her own painting to the Dominion National Gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada. On account of the high social position occupied by the lady, the management of the gallery have concluded not to ask her whether the picture is intended to represent the "Death of Cromwell" or "Sunset at Sea." They will call it "A Study," and let it go at that.—*Norristown Herald.*

E. M. Hough is doing some outdoor work along the Chicago River. A view of the lumber market, with the Lumber Exchange Building as the centre of the picture—the view being taken from the dock on the opposit side of the river—has some broad and forcible painting, particularly noticeable in the handling of the shipping and the water. There is an uncertainty in the perspective, however, which robs the picture of a proper feeling of distance which cannot be compensated for by a suggestion of a misty haze.

Pauli has finished for exhibition at the art reception of the Illinois Club Nov. 8 quite an important picture entitled "Spring-Time." It is simple in composition, and, though bordering on the conventional, is quite effective. It is filled with the delicate green so prevalent when the apple-trees are in blossom. He has on the easel a view of the Chicago River at the lumber market, taken a few days ago when the clouds were heavy and lowering. It is broadly painted, and the gray tones throughout are very effective.

Paul Brown, whose work during the last ten or twelve years has been restricted principally to marines, has laid them aside for the time being and is devoting himself to landscapes, in which waterfalls and cataracts are the central motives. He has just completed views of the Minnehaha Falls and the cascades on Cedar Creek above the Natural Bridge. Both subjects are treated in the conventional way of the purely studio painter, and are sadly deficient in atmosphere, aerial perspective, and shadow values.

A vigorously-painted landscape is Bigelow's picture of Mount Equinox, Vermont, with its fleeting changes of light and shadow, caused by the floating clouds above the summit and over the valley below. The picture has distance and bigness, though on a small canvas. Different entirely in treatment, and with less force in handling, though having a dreamy sentiment, is a "View Near Lewistown, Pa.," on an early summer afternoon, when the foliage wears its greenest hues. This picture is painted in a minor key, while the former is in a major.

Bromley went to Milwaukee a couple of days ago to close the sale of his large picture, "The Everlasting Snow-Fields of Colorado." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says it was purchased by D. W. Clark, of Dodgeville, Wis., who will use it for exhibition purposes. The reported price is $4,200. A "Forest Interior," which he has just finished, indicates the pernicious system of studio composition and trusting to his general knowledge and imagination for effects of light and shade. There is an uncertainty of atmosphere, and many of the tones, which were intended to be gray, are decidedly dull and muddy. The picture exhibits an unconscious return to the disagreeable mannerism of Elkins, who was his first teacher.

Burghoffer is experimenting on candle-light effects, and two or three of his sketches in this line show considerable power. "Our Correspondent," who is engaged in getting up his dispatches with the aid of a tallow-candle—the table being well littered with manuscripts and maps—while far from being satisfactory in the color-effect of a dull yellow light on draperies of different colors, shows an analytical study of the flesh tones in the same light. "The Old Louisiana Home," a study made last spring in the suburbs of New Orleans, is a rear view of a brick dwelling, with a lawn and walk to the side and a clump of trees in the distance. The sunlight effect is very vivid, and the broken lights and half-shadows are handled with a great deal of discriminating care.

Gean Smith is one of the most industrious of our local artists, and, while he contines himself to horses, cattle, and dogs, does some very meritorious work. He is a thorough student of the horse, particularly the blooded animal, and like the thoroughly trained portrait painter is quick to catch the characteristics of each subject posed for him. He is at work on a series of "black and whites"—portraits of distinguished racers—which it is his intention to have photogravured and published. A very clever hunting scene is "On the Point," in which two pointers—actual studies from life—have scented the game. The hunters and landscape are subordinated to the action of the dogs, which is strongly indicated. His view on a "Stock-Farm in Minnesota"—a canvas five feet by ten—has gone to the framers. The finishing touches will be given after the picture has been framed. It will be exhibited at O'Brien's some time next week.

In a print store in New York is an exhibition of etchings by Mr. Whistler, who has achieved somewhat of an artistic notoriety by his splashy masses of color, denominated by him "nocturnes" and "scherzos," and also by reason of his libel suit against Ruskin, by whom he was accused of "flinging a pot of paint into the face of the public." Of his manner of etching the New York *Sun* says: "Mr. Whistler's style has changed very much from that in which the etchings of Thames River views, which first made him a noted man, were executed. He now sketches often in a slovenly way what he used to draw with the greatest care, but, on the other hand, he now avoids those masses of absolute blackness which occur too often in his earlier work. He is less positive and distinct, but shows greater delicacy of feeling and perception, especially as regards tones and shadows. In the matter of tone there is still room for improvement, but of values, which most English writers on art confound with tones, and which they say he lacks perception of, he has always been a master to a degree that is very uncommon in England. In the use of the point, whether in outline or in expressing masses of shade, there is no living etcher who can equal him. He relies very little upon tricks or accidents of biting or printing, though he does not altogether eschew them."

A. G. Heaton has sent to O'Brien's Gallery three paintings unframed and without stretchers. "The Home of Cervantes at Toledo," an architectural piece of work with a photographic accuracy of detail and a rather inharmonious combination of reds and greens. The scene is the court-yard of the mansion. Cervantes, who is posed somewhat like Essex in the well-known print of "Shakspeare Reading Henry VIII. to Queen Elizabeth," is poking fun at a donkey-driver, who is probably the original of Sancho Panza, for the amusement of his friends and the servants of the establishment. The court and house are painted with so much care that the figures are rendered subordinate and almost meaningless. The portrait of Maud Powell, a young lady violinist, of Aurora, Ill., who created somewhat of a musical sensation in Paris, is presumably a likeness of the subject. It is correctly drawn, but posesses no more value than any ordinary genre portrait, in which the face is reduced almost to miniature. The third canvas is an idealized head of a "Turkish Woman," whose face is covered with the most diaphanous of illusion. The drawing is correct, and the flesh colors are clear and luminous, but the modeling and handling are weak—somewhat suggestive of the overwrought work of Coomans. There is also on exhibition at O'Brien's a copy of the Murillo "Madonna and Child" in the Pitti Gallery at Florence, painted by Alexandrina Hart. It suggests Murillo only in the color and handling of the drapery, and in nothing else. The gulf between the copy and the original is too great to be spanned by a newspaper criticism.

### A DEAD WOMAN.

Mrs. Matilda Boss yesterday afternoon called at the office of her medical adviser, Dr. Franz Mols, No. 25 North Halsted street, and a few moments after entering the office fell upon the lounge and expired almost immediately. Mrs. Boss lived at No. 124 North Canal street.

# SOCIETY.

## Leading Events and General Gossip in Chicago During the Week.

## A Period of Expectancy Among the People of Fashion in New York.

## The List of Weddings and Engagements—Coming Society Belles—General Notes.

**The Week in Chicago's Social Circles.**

The reception tendered to the members of the Eleventh Woman's Congress by the Chicago Woman's Club at the Palmer House Wednesday evening was a brilliant affair. The company were received in the main parlor of the hotel shortly after 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the guests sat down to the banquet, the details of which were marked by good taste and elegance. Among the speakers were Mrs. Jean M. Waldron, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Julia Rogers, Miss Abbey May, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, and Miss Clara Barton. A poem by Ella Wheeler was one of the features of the program.

Tuesday, at Wheaton, the marriage was solemnized of Mary Esther Warrack, daughter of James Warrack, of Wheaton, and Lew Wallace, of Indianapolis, nephew of the Minister to Constantinople. The marriage ceremony was conducted at Trinity Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Morrison. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Blunt, of Winona, Minn., and the groom by Mr. Philip A. Warrack, of Omaha. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will make their home in Indianapolis.

Tuesday evening Miss Bertha Perren, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Perren, was married to Mr. E. W. Aldrich, at the Western Avenue Baptist Church, in the presence of a large number of friends, the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Parker, of the Centennial Baptist Church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich left the same evening for the East, and upon their return will be "at home" to their friends at No. 588 Washington boulevard.

Monday evening, at Mr. H. C. Walker's residence, No. 3250 Indiana avenue, the nuptials will be celebrated of Miss Lilly Walker and Mr. George Lake. On their return from a Western tour Mr. and Mrs. Lake will be "at home" to their friends at No. 3250 Indiana avenue.

The Round-Table Club tendered the Rev. Dr. Holland a farewell reception Monday afternoon at the Sherman House. The Doctor and his family will leave early in November for New Orleans, their future home.

Mr. H. Worthington Judd, of Englewood, and Miss Emma C. Law were married Oct. 11 at Wolcottville. Their future home will be in Englewood.

Thursday evening Miss Ella Gilbert, daughter of Mr. C. J. Gilbert, was married to Mr. Walter Williams, son of J. M. Williams, at Evanston. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of a large and distinguished company of friends and relatives, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chicago, officiating.

Thursday, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 367 Warren avenue, the nuptials were celebrated of Miss Elizabeth S. Greenhood and Mr. W. T. B. Read Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Read will receive their friends Nov. 15 at No. 367 Warren avenue.

Mr. Joseph A. Painter and Miss Mattie Osgood were married Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, W. F. Osgood, 1333 Fulton street.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Marvin and Mr. Willard K. Osgood was celebrated Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents at Lake View, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer officiating.

Mr. John Howard Ferry, of Lake Forest, was married Friday at Lyons to Miss Clara W. Smith, daughter of Mr. S. I. Smith. Among the guests present were a large number from Chicago and the vicinity.

The Fortnightly Club entertained the Woman's Congress Friday night at their rooms in the Art Institute. Supper was served by Kinsley from 5 to 7 p. m.

Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Potter, née McCollom, have returned from their bridal tour, and are "at home" to their friends at No. 3343 Calumet avenue.

The Rev. and Mrs. David Winters, of Philadelphia, are at the Woodruff House.

Miss Ella Wheeler, of Wisconsin, is stopping at the Palmer.

Mrs. J. F. Armour will give a lunch party next Thursday.

**Eastern People.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The last six days have been a period of expectancy to the people of fashion, as the coming week will be one of realization. The weddings have done a little toward giving a tone of gayety to the week, but as they were mostly quiet the tone was pitched in a low key. The wedding of Miss Harvier and Mr. Broadhead Thursday was the most interesting, from the attraction of the pretty bridesmaids and the large company, including many prominent French residents, that gathered in the house in West Tenth street.

The wedding of Miss Wood, niece of Mayor Edson, and H. W. Bodine Wednesday also attracted many; and there was, too, a large company at the house of John Cromwell in Harlem the same evening, when Miss Cromwell was married to Dudley R. Horton. Mr. and Mrs. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Coddington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Valentine were among those present.

No one has better learned the motto, "In time of peace prepare for war," than the woman of fashion, and the last few days have been bustling with preparations for Monday evening. Carriages have been grouped around the shops of favorit dresmakers, and the deft assistants have hurried from house to house "to fit my lady's robes." There is certain to be a notable array of beauty in both opera-houses Monday night, and it is to be hoped that both managers will be satisfied accordingly. People who remember how cordial was the affection of Mme. Patti and Mme. Scalchi last winter when singing together at the Academy will regret that these fond friends are separated now by opposing managers.

At Mrs. Vanderbilt's country-place, Idlehour, guests have been steadily coming and going. Among these have been Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Fellows, Miss Yraga, Dr. David Haight, Dr. F. O. Beach, Mr. H. S. McVickar, and Mr. G. W. Gray. Those who have had the good fortune to be Mrs. Vanderbilt's guests at Idlehour say there is nothing you can think of tending to comfort or amusement that is not to be had. A steam-yacht, sail-boats and row-boats, tennis, guns of all descriptions, billiards, horses, and four-in-hand are some of the attractions.

Mrs. William B. Dinsmore has also been entertaining a few friends at what is known as the "Show Place on the Hudson." Here the inspection of the house and grounds are enough to keep one busy a whole day. The handsomest conservatories in the country are said to be on this place. Mr. Dinsmore takes great pride in his orchards and roses, and certainly with great reason. The well-known beauty of his two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Clarence G. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, is in line keeping with the perfections of the place.

The rumor that has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Pierre Lorillard's house in New York has been sold is indignantly denied by its owner and alleged purchaser. Since the heavy fall in stocks the gossips will have it that every one has lost his all and that country-places will soon be a drug in the market. These stories mostly emanate from those that have never been "favored guests." Undoubtedly some people are poorer, and the New York season will realize it shortly, but nothing as yet has occurred to affect it seriously.

Great numbers of people are finding time for a drive in the park these days, and a host of young women take a regular morning dash on horseback. The park is seldom more inviting.

More than the usual modicum of oats has probably been given this week to the horses destined to shine in the show during the coming week. Unless the horse has understanding he must wonder not a little at the suddenly increased care taken by his grooms and the intensified interest and pride of his owner. It is really going to be an exciting week, for not only are there the operas and the horse-show, but the artists have finished varnishing and stand with palet thrown over the thumb inviting people to look at their gems. The private view being simply a private crush, the pictures must be enjoyed at leisure in the coming weeks.

Among approaching social incidents are the Matthews and Cook weddings Tuesday, and in the evening the reception to Lord Coleridge, tendered by the Bar Association at their club-rooms. The gathering at Mr. Van Nest's, West Thirty-fourth street, will be the most notable of the weddings Wednesday. Thursday the Union League Club will honor Lord Coleridge with a reception, and will be a brilliant gathering, so far as men alone can make one.

Monday of next week Miss Anna Sumner Teall and Charles Herbert Holcomb will be married in St. Paul's, Syracuse. It was about this time last year that Miss Teall was a bridesmaid at the wedding of her brother Oliver in St. Thomas' Church. The next day Miss Lydia Seaman will be married to F. E. Hobbs, of the army, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, and Thursday, Nov. 1, Miss Lee Guynn, daughter of Nicholas Guynn, will be married to Isaac Lawrence, of Newport, at No. 40 West Fifty-eighth street. A wedding of interest to military circles will shortly take place, the bride being Miss Carrie B. Townsend, daughter of John D. Townsend, the lawyer, and the groom Lieut. Frank Preston Fremont. A sister of Miss Townsend recently married Lieut. Totten.

Of the engagements that are expected to result soon in weddings there have lately been announced those of Miss Grace Stebbins, daughter of Russell Stebbins, and Alfred C. Chapin, ex-Speaker of the Assembly; Miss Lucy Abbott, of Boston, and Edward Thompson, of Philadelphia; Miss J. Schott, of this city, and Ensign Hunt, U. S. N., son of the Minister to St. Petersburg, and Miss Helen Mason and William Wood.

Receptions to introduce young daughters will soon begin, and society will be curious to see the fresh material which is to keep it in repair. Among the "rosebuds" are Miss Susan Ludlow, Miss May Brady, Miss Ella Dickey, Miss Edith Parsons, Miss Constance Spencer, Miss Mary Otio, and Miss Amy Draper. The last-named will be one of the first to come out at a tea given by Mrs. John H. Draper.

It is said that Ellot Zborowski will sail soon to spend the winter in Ireland. As if for an exchange, there has recently arrived the master of her Majesty's buckhounds, the Earl of Cork, whose resplendent appearance on Ascot Cup day is familiar to Englishmen.

Recent comers to town have been Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore, and Mrs. Frick, beside from across the water Mr. and Mrs. Delmonte and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan. The lingerers in the country include Mrs. John Peters, at Newport; the Havemeyers, at Kaloriah; and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, at Islip, all of whom have been sharing pleasures with their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter will be absent two years, wintering at Nice, in Italy. It is said that Mrs. James B. Potter will not consent to act in this city this fall, though she has been pressed to go to Philadelphia to play in "A Russian Honeymoon." It is likely, however, that Mrs. White and Mrs. Andrews will, with others, present the "Portraits of the Marquise," so that people who did not see the play at Lenox will have a chance to judge of it. As one or two brilliant writers in the literary set have plays to produce, it is likely that a performance will take place, either in the Madison Square Theatre, Chickering Hall, or in some one of the city's large private houses.

# "LUMPY MOUTH."

## There Is Just Enough of It to Give It a Name.

In THE TRIBUNE of the 13th inst. attention was called to the disease in cattle commonly known as "lump-jaws," and it was stated that the popular notion was that those lumps were the result of bites from snakes, but that they were really caused by a fungoid growth on the bone. This growth, it was stated, ultimately resolved itself into an ulcer, which, bursting, discharged a putrid matter containing the germs of the disease. This purulence falling upon grass or other food was taken into the systems of other and healthy animals, there to produce a similarly diseased condition, and to in time infect still others of the herd.

A further investigation of the matter has revealed a startling state of things in this direction. Any one visiting the Stock-Yards last Thursday morning might, on entering through the principal gateway and proceeding to a pen on the right-hand side of the road, have seen five head of cattle suffering from this fearful disease. A sickening sight presented itself, and the evidence was most conclusive even to the unitiated that the flesh of such beasts was wholly unfit for human food. It was not even a pleasant picture to contemplate after a man had a sirloin steak for his breakfast. The animals were in poor condition, and each of them had an immense protuberance growing either upon the upper or lower jaw, for the excrescence was in no two instances alike as to its location.

The worst case of the five was where the whole of one side of the face had grown, as it were, to an enormous size. The destructive nature of the disease had eaten the eye entirely away. The centre of the swollen substance, for the space of four times the size of a man's palm, was a putrid mass, from which flowed an almost continuous discharge of pus. The lower portion of the protuberance was as hard as bone, and had apparently become ossified. This animal was sent to market for sale, the meat of which would, but for the intervention of Mr. Matthew Lamb, the cattle inspector, have found its way on to the table of more than one family. Another of the five animals had an excrescence as large as a good-sized cocoanut and somewhat resembling one in form growing from the upper jaw. After the brute was killed (for the whole five were condemned and shot) a piece of the protuberance was cut off. On examination it appeared to contain a mass of cells filled with putrid matter which emitted a most offensive odor. There was little blood, and what there was was almost black in color. The appearance of every animal was miserably disfigured by these protuberances, from every one of which flowed a quantity of putrid matter.

Inquiry brought to light the fact that all these diseased cattle come from the West. Last week there were as many as nine condemned and shot each day. This week there has not been so many. The shooting is very simple, and death is almost instantaneous. A bullet is sent into the brain of the animal, who drops simultaneously with the sharp crack of the instrument of death, and rolls on his side motionless forever, except for one or two convulsive motions of the limbs. There is no cruelty about it. The poor wretches must have suffered agony enough, and a painless death must have been welcome to them.

The prevalent opinion is that the Western farmers do not know what the disease is, but they try to cure it and, failing, they sell the infected animals for what they will fetch to the dealers. They are the men who send the diseased cattle to the market, and it is against them that every effort should be made to stop such a pernicious and dangerous practice.

Several theories are rife as to what the disease in question really is. Snake-bite, the pet name of the dealers, is entirely out of the question, as if the bite would produce such a result the blood of the bitten animal would become so poisoned that death would ensue. Some stock-yard habitués define it as a tumor or cancer, but the symptoms and appearances do not coincide with the authorities in this respect. A reference to the best veterinary works on the subject points to the disease being what is commonly known as *osteo sarcoma*, which is analogous to the disease pertaining to the horse yclepted *osteo parosis*.

Dr. J. Woodroffe Hill, F. R. C. V. S. and Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Medicine at the College of Agriculture, Downton, England, in his work on "Bovine Medicine and Surgery," says that *osteo sarcoma* signifies a tumor composed partly of flesh and partly of bone and having an irregular surface. Such a tumor when divested of its external covering and fleshy parts presents a honeycomb appearance. The lower jaw of the ox appears to be peculiarly susceptible to this form of disease.

Prof. John Gamgee, one of the highest authorities on animal diseases, observes, however, in treating of the diseases of the jaws, that in young cattle there is a somewhat frequent disease termed by some veterinary writers *osteo sarcoma spina ventosa* and other inappropriate names. The only term he could give to it was fibro-plastic regeneration of bone. There is no recognized cause of the disease. It occurs most readily from 2 to 5 or 6 years of age, and affects steers in preference to bulls. The symptoms are thus described: At a spot on the side of the face corresponding to the roots of the third or fourth grinder above or below, a small, hot, circumscribed swelling occurs. The animal experiences no inconvenience from it, except when the part is struck or pressed upon. The tumor, however, grows and pain increases. In some cases the growth is rapid, and in a few months the disease has invaded the larger part of one-half of the upper or lower jaw, and gives rise to severe symptoms, which arises chiefly from disturbed mastication, pain, and often from various cruel methods of treating the disease.

In speaking of the nature and causes of the disease, Prof. Gamgee says that it is evidently a morbid condition of the bony structure. On dissecting the skin off the tumor we find it covered with tough, fibrous tissue arranged in layers. The fibrous element diminishes towards the deeper parts of the growth, where at various parts yellow accumulations of a friable cellular or granular matter are inclosed in solid cavities, surrounded by bony plates or a tough, gristly tissue.

This description substantially coincides with the appearance of the disease in the five animals seen at the Stock-Yards.

In referring to the treatment of the disease, the Professor states that in its early stage the small tumor may be blistered, or iodine ointment may be rubbed over its surface daily for a week. Should either of these fail to disperse the disease it progresses in spite of all treatment, and most rapidly, if any attempt is made to extirpate the growth. The proper advice in any such case is to destroy the animal, as it is incurable.

Inasmuch as *osteo sarcoma*, or fibro-plastic degeneration of bone, appears to be closely allied in many of its elements to tumors and cancers, it is fair to presume that the characteristics are virtually the same. According to the dictum of Prof. Law, a universally-recognized veterinary authority, cancers are hereditary, tending to appear in the offspring at the same age as in the parent, and produce or aggravate the unhealthy constitutional state on which the deposition of cancer depends. And Prof. Hill says that the flesh of an animal suffering from cancer, being decidedly unfit for human food, should be absolutely destroyed. It follows, therefore, that if an animal afflicted with osteo sarcoma, or "fibroplastic degeneration of bone," should meet with the same fate.

It is, consequently, imperative on the farmer and breeder to pursue one course only if he finds any of his herd suffering from this dreadful disease, and that is to destroy them at once, for the first loss is the least. It is incumbent, too, on the Chicago authorities to bring to bear every means in their power not only to prevent such diseased cattle from being sold in the market, but to stop their coming here at all. Notwithstanding all their precautions a number of cattle infected with this disease were last week shipped to Michigan for food. It is too horrible to contemplate, and it is not too much to say that the blood of humanity may by eating, in all innocence, this poisonous stuff become so impregnated that disease and death must follow. If it is hereditary, and there is nothing to show that it is not, it may thus be given a habitation in the human system and so become a plague-spot to make itself visible in our children and their descendants when and as it will. The thought of the possibility of such a curse causes a repulsive shudder.

The condition of the cattle shipped in such enormous quantities to this city is of such vast and vital importance that too much attention cannot be called to the subject, as it is a stern necessity to health that our sustenance should depend on good wholesome food in every particular, whether it be in the shape of milk taken in a hundred-and-one different ways, or a roast of beef with the et ceteras.

# GETTYSBURG.

## Opening of the Grand Panorama Representing the Eventful Battle—A Great Success.

A triumph of realistic painting is the immense circular panorama of the "Battle of Gettysburg," now open to the public in the building erected for its exhibition on Wabash avenue. Messrs. Paul Philipoteaux and Eugene Davids, the founders of an enterprise which makes so important an addition to the amusement attractions of Chicago, issued many cards of invitation for the opening day, and the building was thronged with sightseers. There is only one entrance to the structure, and that is a narrow, winding passageway, which in case of fire would be choked up in an instant by those who would endeavor to escape. The managers claim, however, that the elevated platform in the centre of the building will not accommodate more than 300 people; that there is no possibility of fire; and that consequently there can be little danger of a panic. Too many precautions, at the same time, cannot be taken against fire.

THE PICTURE.

The panorama of the "Battle of Gettysburg" is fifty feet high by 400 feet long. The battle-ground, with its dead and wounded soldiers, the smoke of cannon, the bursting of shells, and the blood-stained ground are all drawn with a realism that is almost painful. The spectator can almost imagine that he hears the rattle of musketry and the yells of the brave regiments as they charge upon each other to sink amid the smoke and carnage. One is at first entranced at the beauty and splendor of the magnificent panorama that spreads out before him; and the superb scene grows in interest when one begins to examine it in detail. Standing on the little platform the spectator seems to look out for miles upon a stretch of cornfields and farms broken by ridges, bounded by blue mountains in the distance, and bathed in the sunlight of a cloud-flecked Southern sky. Some idea may thus be gained of the nature of the perspective. The countenances of some of the leading Generals of both armies are veritable portraits, and the disposition of the contending regiments and the thrilling action of the great battle are reproduced as if by magic. Old soldiers who were among the spectators yesterday were spellbound as they gazed upon a picture which recalled so vividly one of the mightiest struggles of the Civil War. Part of the natural ground stretching away from the stand is made to represent a battlefield, and it taxes the ingenuity of the looker-on to tell where the real ends and where the work of the brush begins. There is an attendant always present to explain the points of interest in the panorama.

The work is pronounced to be inferior to the panorama of "The Siege of Paris," by the same artist. Mr. Philippoteaux visited the scene of the battle of Gettysburg, familiarized himself with the grounds and situation, and from Gen. Hancock received the history and incidents of the battle. Many striking incidents were also learned from other participants. He then returned to Brussels and spent two years on the canvass. The artist is 37 years of age and is well known in Parisian art circles. He has established panoramas in several of the great cities of the world.

The panorama building will be open to the public daily, from 9 a. m. until 11 o'clock p. m.

### DISCOURAGING MATRIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Capt. Burrill, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has issued an order that those apprentices of the bureau who marry during their apprenticeship will not have an opportunity to complete their term of apprenticeship. Capt. Burrill says that while those affected may not be pleased with the order, he is satisfied that in after life there will be but few who will not thank him for it. While he does not wish to interfere with the personal matters of employés, he says he was impelled to issue the order for the good of the employés and the office. When apprentices marry the fact that their compensation will not enable them to support a wife leads them to become more anxious to make big bills than to turn out good work and to keep up its quality.

### SINKING OF THE STEAMER FAR WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Jenkins & Sass, agents of the stern-wheel steamer Far West, received a telegram tonight announcing the sinking and total loss of that steamer near the hold of Mullanphy Island, thirty-five miles from St. Louis, on the Missouri River. The steamer cleared from the mouth of the Osage River Friday morning, and was due at this port at noon today. The boat is valued at $40,000, was 180 feet long, 33 feet beam, 5 feet hold, and had a carrying capacity of 297 tons. She had eleven staterooms, twenty-four berths, and carried forty-four passengers.

### AN ALABAMA EDITOR TROUBLED.

Centre (Ala.) *Cherokee Advertiser*: A minister of the Gospel led us to one side, and says it is said that there is less Christianity and more infidelity in Centre than in any place of its size in the United States. This threw us off our pins, and our astonishment was only equaled by our grief at the thought that such an idea should get foothold in this land of diversified religion and among a people of broad and comprehensive views, with opinions upon the ritual of all modern Christianity.

### BUTLER'S PARTNER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—S. A. B. Abbott is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Democratic State Committee in place of Prince, declined.

# REPENTING AT LEISURE

## A Monotonous Array of Instances of Marital Misery in the Courts.

## The Stories for the Most Part Unrelieved by Any Features of Interest.

## A Physician Testifies that He Has a Poor Practice, but Is Sound on Democratic Principles.

There were a good many cases on the divorce dockets yesterday, but only a few were disposed of, and none of them were particularly interesting.

JUDGE TULEY.

Judge Tuley heard the following cases: Amelia Praus was granted a divorce from John Praus on the ground of habitual drunkenness, he having spent most of the last five years in the Washingtonian Home, and having been pronounced incurable.

Gertrude J. Willetts was separated from Charles A. Willetts on the ground of adultery.

Minnie Gutsch, who is 77 years old, was married to John Gutsch in 1872. He is now 63. She testified that she had some property, and he desired to get possession of it in order to engage in "financial enterprises." She was afraid he would drink it all up, so she refused to let him have it. He whipped her often, and once she had to go under the doctor's care. When drunk he threatened to kill her. Gutsch was divorced from his first wife. She knew nothing about this or about his habits, marrying him after an acquaintance of only two months. She didn't get a decree, as the court wanted more testimony as to the cruelty, the two witnesses examined not contributing much on that point.

John Valk, of No. 726 North Ashland avenue, who was married in Belleville, Kas., in August, 1879, testified that his wife left him about three years ago. She went first with a doctor, but he forgave her, as he "didn't know any better," and "thought it was all right." The doctor afterwards moved away, and then she disappeared, and he hadn't seen her since. He got a decree.

In the case of Helen Bryer vs. William Bryer, theatrical people, Maggie Birney testified that the couple were married in Eau Claire, Wis., in 1869, and lived together four years. Then he went away. She got an engagement for both, and wrote him about it, and he replied that he "preferred single blessedness"—that it was better for them to live apart. She had heard of him since, and understood that he was married and had three children. The mother of the complainant testified that her daughter had to make her own living, Bryer spending his money foolishly "on the outside." Her daughter was in California at present. She spent most of her time there on account of her health. Her only home, however, was Chicago. A sister of the complainant testified that the trouble was "other women." Mrs. Bryer got a decree.

Elizabeth Fullen, who takes in washing, testified that Alfred Fullen, whom she married in 1872, never supported her, and about a month ago ran away. He would work a couple of days and get money, but never give her any of it. He invested every cent in beer and brandy, and "laid down and drank it all up." He had abused her, once giving her a "blue eye." Mary O'Leary, who ironed for the complainant, testified that Fullen would sneak in the laundry and steal money out of the drawer. Mrs. Fullen was happy when the court said, "Take a decree."

A GOOD DEMOCRAT.

The question of Dr. Duff's ability to pay the $50 a month alimony ordered by the court was inquired into at the Doctor's request. He testified that he had no real estate and no personal property except his watch, and chain, and clothes. His practice yielded about $900 to $1,000 a year, while his expenses were $100 a month. During the Seymour campaign he had his head chopped open and received two bullets in his body, and he had had the rheumatism ever since, so that at times he couldn't do much. In his opinion about $12 a month was sufficient to provide for a boy 9 years of age.

"Are you a drinking man?" asked his lawyer.

"Well, I take a drink when I want one, like every good Democrat," replied Duff.

Several physicians corroborated the Doctor as to the profitableness of his business, some saying that his income was about $800 and others $1,200. They also testified as to his periodical illness.

Mrs. Duff knew nothing about her ex-husband's income except what she had been told. She knew that he could make money; that sometimes he would have considerable, and again nothing at all. She and her boy were now living with her mother. Mrs. Rolland testified that when living with his wife Duff sometimes handed over money, but not often.

The court fixed the amount to be paid at $22 a month, saying it could be reduced at any time if Duff found he wasn't able to pay that sum.

JUDGE JAMESON.

Judge Jameson announced that he would hold no court yesterday, but he came down to hear a special matter, and in a few moments a half-dozen parties crowded in with divorce cases they wanted heard. The only case in which anything more than desertion was alleged was that of Richard T. Wallace against Emma R. Wallace. He married her Oct. 20, 1882, and after only six weeks' experience says he was forced to leave her on account of her cruelty. He charges that during that short time she used abusive and profane language, struck him with a washbowl, with the butt end of a whip, with hair brushes, and nearly every other portable article she could get. He also found satisfactory evidence that she was keeping company with other men, and she told him she would do as she pleased about that. A decree was granted.

JUDGE MORAN.

Judge Moran also heard a few cases, but none of them developed any startling incidents. The first case was that of George Mayfield against Mary D. Mayfield. He married her in 1873 and lived with her until 1879, when she left him in Waub[illegible], Mass. She was a widow with two children when he married her. The cause of the trouble seems to have been his somewhat natural objection to her going with bad company—particularly a sewing-machine agent. He remonstrated with her, and she replied she would go with whom she pleased, and shortly after deserted him. He tried repeatedly to get her back, but she had always refused. He said she was young and fond of company, and she was not sufficiently particular about the character of her associates. He had made no attempt to find her, as he thought it would be of no use. The Judge said the affidavit stated that the complainant had made diligent inquiry, when the evidence showed he had not. The case would have to be continued to have some effort made to ascertain the whereabouts of the defendant.

Another case of desertion with trimmings was that of Alfred Kenney against Bridget Kenney. They were married in 1876 in New Orleans, and after about two years' unhappiness she left him. He gave her all his earnings, $65 a month, but she was never satisfied. She was always getting in trouble with the neighbors, and when he went home he found his hands full in settling quarrels. One day he found a jug of liquor in a clothes box and took it out in the yard and smashed it. This brought matters to a head at once, and after a spicy quarrel she took her trunk and left, saying she would never live with him again, and she kept her promise strictly. A decree was granted.

### THIEVES IDENTIFIED.

Frank Barry and John Dolan, who were arrested Friday afternoon by Detective Bruma and Officer Stover, of the West Lake Street Station, were identified last evening by H. W. Partridge, of No. 456 West Adams street, as the two who, the night of Oct. 15, assaulted him at the corner of Adams and Latlin streets and robbed him of a gold watch and chain and $20 in money. The offenders will be arraigned before Justice C. J. White tomorrow.

### A VEIN OF AMBER.

A vein of amber has been found near Berlin by some workmen in digging a drain. It is eight metres long, and contains pieces of amber of the size of a nut, and small pieces, which are covered in sand or carbonized wood. The exterior of the wood seemed polished by the action of the sea-waves. Some of these pieces of wood have been collected for the purpose of placing them in the Brandenburg Museum.

The Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, is a house hold necessity. It conquers pain.

# A COLLEGE RO[W]

## Naperville Students at Log[gerheads] with the Faculty on the [Ques]tion of Dress.

## The Management Strenuously [...] and There Are Threats of Insurrection.

The Northwestern College at [Naperville,] Ill., is under the control of the [...] Church, and the 233 students there find life in a village of 2,500 inhab[itants] dull and uneventful. Many of [...] read of the system in vogue in [...] colleges of the classes adopting s[...] of distinction, usually in the shap[e ...] or cap. They hit upon the brillia[nt ...] adopting a whole suit. According[ly a com]mittee of two was appointed to [...] design, and the result of their [...] was awaited by the others with ba[ited breath] —baited principally with corned [beef and] cabbage. Now, it so happened that [...] committee had during the summe[r] accidentally witnessed one of those [...] oases in the shape of a victory for [...] go Club, and he liked the zebraic [...] the gentlemen who work under M[...] The other retained in his mind a v[...] lection of a bicycle-rider it had bee[n his] fortune to meet one day on the ro[ad ...] advocated the scant garb of the [...] After a long discussion, during [...] large quantity of Naperville root-b[eer ...] posed of, a compromise was effec[ted ...] the next meeting of the heroes, w[...] held in Jake Smith's barn, the follo[wing cos]tume was approved: Knickerbocke[rs ...] material, red or blue stockings, col[...] nel shirt laced up in front, blue tie[...] felt hat. The Naperville tailor ev[...] pairs of Knickerbockers in due tim[e ...] cessories were purchased in Chi[cago ...] early last week the heroic six ap[peared in] chapel arrayed in their new suits.

THE GRAND ROW.

Thursday morning the Faculty [...] Friday morning the students kic[ked ...] And yesterday morning a TRIBUN[E repre]sentative was hastily dispatched to [the scene] of action, where he arrived about n[oon ...] the station he saw one of the unif[ormed ...] one of the young men who occupie[d ...] appearance suggested a six-days [...] contest, Oscar Wilde's lecture on "[Decora]tive Art," and a base-ball game. [...] nobly doing his duty in defying the [...] and he allowed no overcoat to s[...] lustre of his appearance. And i[t ...] remarked in this connection tha[t ...] rather chilly on the station plat[form ...] knee-breeches. The cutting nor[ther ...] came over the bleak prairie from [...] circled around a refrigerator-car [...] side track, and struck the student v[...] ships. He was making a painful b[ut ...] effort to appear comfortable, but [...] reed shaken by the wind, and it [...] betting that his legs were as blue a[s ...] lean hose that wrinkled around the [...]

AN INTERVIEW.

"Gosh," he profanely remark[ed ...] you an editor? If you are, I ho[pe ...] give it to 'Prex.' We've got a righ[t ...] what we darn please, haint we?"

"Yes," assented the reporter, [...] shocked at this exhibition of opu[...] fanity from one apparently so y[oung ...] innocent. "But will you defy the f[aculty?"] "Betcher life," came through th[e ...] ing teeth.

"What do the citizens of your pr[etty] hamlet seem to think of this contro[versy?"] "O, the town folks are with [us ...] time. Gosh, are you going to prin[t ...] your paper? Send me one if [...] show it to all the gang, and take c[are ...] everybuddy sees it."

"Thanks," said the reporter, gr[...] pressed by this magnanimous offe[r ...] crease the circulation of THE T[RIBUNE.] "Has your local press taken cogni[zance of] this grave affair?"

"Nop. But the tailor's going to g[...] 'em in the *Clarion* nex' week. G[...] Naperville *Inter-Ocean* will take a [...] 'em too."

The reporter then went to the resi[dence of] President Rassweiler, of the college[...] "I called, Professor," said the [...] "to learn the particulars of this all[eged dif]ference of opinion on the subject of [...] apparel which has arisen between th[e ...] of this institution of learning. S[...] rumors of its grave import have [...] Chicago, but we do not wish to publi[sh ...] exaggerated stories. Of course you [...] understand the necessity of this jou[rnal's] caution."

ICY INDIGNATION.

"Certainly," replied the Profess[or ...] was cool, calm, and collected upon t[he sur]face, but it was evident to the close o[bserver] that there was a storm of emotio[n ...] ing bitterly waged behind those [...] studs. "Well, I will tell you all abo[ut it. I] witnessed with some misgivings the [intro]duction of these new suits. Only a ha[...] students wore them at first, and [...] more are wearing them now. If the c[ostume] was universally adopted I would not [...] but the few attract attention in the [class-]room and distract the minds of the [...] in their studies. The matter w[as ...] fully considered and last Thursday [...] I told the students in chapel that the [...] ments must be discarded. I unders[tand the] next day that the young men were un[der the] impression that I forbid their wearin[g them] altogether, so I hastened to correct th[is ...] said I only objected to their being [worn in] the class-room."

"Do you expect any defiance o[f your] orders?"

"None at all. You see these Knick[erbock]ers are a dress costume, and should [not be] worn ordinary, anyway."

A STUDENT'S VERSION.

"Tell me about this Knickerbock[er dis]pute?" asked the reporter of another [student ...] he met.

"Well," said the young man, wh[...] regulation pants, "some of the boys [...] on this rig at the beginning of the ye[ar ...] about twenty commercials' ordered [...] Above half of these 'swung' their su[its ...] week, and last Thursday morning '[Prex'] said in chapel that it was well enou[gh for] railroad officials, and base-ball playe[rs, and] bicyclists, and State convicts to be [distin]guished by distinct dress, but that f[or col]lege students it was entirely imprope[r, and] said we must not wear them except [...] rooms. Since then he has modified [his de]cision, and has only forbidden us t[o wear] them in the class-rooms."

"Will you defy him?"

"Well, the students still persist th[at they] have a right to wear the suits."

"Are they wearing them in class no[w?"] "Well, they wear the shirts, but the[y have] discarded the pants."

"What?"

"They wear long pants instead."

"Oh."

"Well, will the boys make a fight?" "We shall know Monday. I thin[k ...] will."

Recognizing the fact that it was emi[nently] proper to interview the "prominent ci[tizens,"] the reporter sought him out, and foun[d him] in the post-office talking with the "o[ld set]tler" about the matter. In answer [to the] usual query he said:

"Dang it, boys will be boys; hey, Ju[...] —to the "old settler." "Them duds [...] tight if a boy darn fule enough to [...] 'em. 'Minds me of a circus, though. [...] goll, they don't hurt anybody, and [...] when I was a boy——"

The reporter escaped, and thought se[riousl]y of interviewing the local architect [who] built the pa[...], but finally decided t[hat it] would be also be prejudiced.

"And this is the romance of th[e ...] young men.

### CREMATED.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.] [...]eus Kronberg, Hebrew, died at his h[ome in] Chicago on 4th of August last of [...] pneumonia, aged about 50 years. Hi[s ...] wish was that his body be cremated. F[or this] purpose the corpse was embalmed, but [...] the family concluded to bury it. Two o[r three] weeks since, the thinking the matter [...] they thought they had hardly done the [right] thing with the old gentleman, so his widow [...] Rosetta Kronberg, wrote to the trus[tees at] Le Moyne crematory to make arrangeme[nts for] the incineration. As it has not bee[n cus]tomary to take bodies after they had bee[n em]balmed, Mr. [...]ding refused this one a[t first,] but, after considerable correspondence [on the] subject, agreed to burn it. The corpse, [accom]panied by a [...] left Chicago yesterday, [arrived] here today, when incineration took [place.] The deceased leaves a widow and eight ch[ildren.]

### RETU[RNI]NG A BATTLE-FLAG.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—[...] the War the [batt]le-flag of the Louisiana [...] Artillery, commanded by Col. Camille E. G[...] [...] taken at [Richm]ond, has been in posses[sion ...]

## AT LEISURE

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DGE MORAN.

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VEIN OF AMB.

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## A COLLEGE ROW.

### Naperville Students at Loggerheads with the Faculty on the Question of Dress.

### The Management Strenuously Objects, and There Are Threats of an Insurrection.

The Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., is under the control of the Evangelical Church, and the 233 students there naturally lead life in a village of 2,500 inhabitants very dull and uneventful. Many of them had read of the system in vogue in many other colleges of the classes adopting some badge of distinction, usually in the shape of a hat or cap. They hit upon the brilliant idea of adopting a whole suit. Accordingly a committee of two was appointed to report on a design, and the result of their conference was awaited by the others with bated breath —baited principally with corned-beef and cabbage. Now, it so happened that one of this committee had during the summer vacation accidentally witnessed one of those base-ball scenes in the shape of a victory for the Chicago Club, and he liked the zebraic uniform of the gentlemen who work under Mr. Anson. The other retained in his mind a vivid recollection of a bicycle-rider it had been his misfortune to meet one day on the road, and he advocated the scant garb of the bicyclist. After a long discussion, during which a large quantity of Naperville root-beer was disposed of, a compromise was effected, and at the next meeting of the heroes, which was held in Jake Smith's barn, the following costume was approved: Knickerbockers of dark material, red or blue stockings, colored flannel shirt laced up in front, blue tie, and soft felt hat. The Naperville tailor evolved six pairs of Knickerbockers in due time, the accessories were purchased in Chicago, and early last week the heroic six appeared in chapel arrayed in their new suits.

THE GRAND ROW.

Thursday morning the Faculty kicked. Friday morning the students kicked back. And yesterday morning a TRIBUNE representative was hastily dispatched to the scene of action, where he arrived about noon. At the station he saw one of the uniforms and one of the young men who occupied it. His appearance suggested a six-days' bicycle contest, Oscar Wilde's lecture on "Decorative Art," and a base-ball game. He was nobly doing his duty in defying the Faculty, and he allowed no overcoat to shroud the lustre of his appearance. And it may be remarked in this connection that it was rather chilly on the station platform for knee-breeches. The cutting north wind came over the bleak prairie from Duluth, circled around a refrigerator-car on the side track, and struck the student very amidships. He was making a painful but heroic effort to appear comfortable, but he was a red shaken by the wind, and it was even better that his legs were as blue as the cerulean hose that wrinkled around them.

AN INTERVIEW.

"Gosh," he profanely remarked. "Are you an editor? If you are, I hope you'll give it to 'Prex.' We've got a right to wear what we darn please, hain't we?"

"Yes," assented the reporter, somewhat shocked at this exhibition of opulent profanity from one apparently so young and innocent. "But will you defy the faculty?"

"Betcher life," came through the chattering teeth.

"What do the citizens of your pretty little hamlet seem to think of this controversy?"

"Oh, the town folks are with us every time. Gosh, are you going to print this in your paper? Send me one if you do. I'll show it to all the gang, and take care that everybody sees it."

"Thank you," said the reporter, greatly impressed by this magnanimous offer to increase the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. "Has your local press taken cognizance of this grave affair?"

"Nop. But the tailor's going to give it to 'em in the Clarion next week. Guess the Naperville *Inter-Ocean* will take a crack at 'em too."

The reporter then went to the residence of President Rassweiler, of the college.

"I called 'Professor,'" said the reporter, "to learn the particulars of this alleged difference of opinion on the subject of wearing-apparel which has arisen between the pupils of this institution of learning. Startling rumors of its grave import have reached Chicago, but we do not wish to publish any exaggerated stories. Of course you fully understand the necessity of this journalistic action."

ICY INDIGNATION.

"Certainly," replied the Professor. He was cool, calm, and collected upon the surface, but it was evident to the close observer that there was a storm of emotions beating and waged behind those three words: "Well, I will tell you all about it. I witnessed with some misgivings the introduction of these new suits. Only a handful of students wore them at first, and but few more are wearing them now. If the costume was universally adopted I would not object, but the few attract attention in the classroom and district the minds of the students from their studies. The matter was carefully considered and last Thursday morning I told the students in chapel that these garments were not to be worn. Yesterday, the next day that te young men were under the impression thi I forbid their wearing them altogether, so hastened to correct them, and said I only objected to their being worn in the class-room."

"Do you expect any defiance of your orders?"

"None at al You see these Knickerbockers are a dree costume, and should not be worn ordinary, anyway."

A STUDENT'S VERSION.

"Tell me tout this Knickerbocker dispute?" asked te reporter of another student he met.

"Well," sa the young man, who wore regulation pa, "some of the boys decided on this fir afore beginning of the year, and when I wrote commercial to ordered them. Also half othese 'swung' their suits last week, and la Thursday morning 'Prexy' said in chapel that it was well enough for railroad offials, and base-ball players, and perhaps, as State convicts to be distinguished by their dress, but that for college student was entirely improper. He said we must not wear them except in our rooms. Smethen he has modified his decision, and it only forbidden us to wear them in the class-rooms."

"Will you fy him?"

"Well, the fellows still persist that they have a right wear the suits."

"Are they wring them in class now?"

"Well, they ear the shirts, but they have discarded thants."

"What?"

"They wesong pants instead."

"Oh."

"Well, whe boys make a fight?"

"We shallnow Monday. I think they will."

Recognizthe fact that it was eminently wise to hire the "prominent citizen" as reporter to him out, and found him in the post-de talking with the "old settabout the matter. In answer to the usual query said:

"Dang it, ys will be boys; hey, Judge?"

"Obsetlier." "Them duds is all right. A fellar is fule enough to wear 'Minche of a circus, though. But, hey, t hurt anybody, and—well, when I wasoy—"

The repor escaped, and thought seriously of interwing the local architect who built the pl, but finally decided that he would be to be prejudiced.

"And this the romance of the poor young men!"

### CREMATED.

Washington, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Marcus Kroben Hebrew, died at his home in Canonsburg on th of August last of typhoid pneumonia, aged about 50 years. His dying request was that his body be cremated. For this purpose the case was embalmed, but finally the family decided to bury it. Two or three weeks sincehe thinkand the matter over, and thought had hardly done the proper thing with old gentleman, so his widow, Mrs. Bessie Kberg, wrote to the trustee of Mt. Moriah cetery to make arrangements for the cremation. As it has not been customary to bodies after they had been embalmed, Mr. Ming refused this one at first, but after a cerable correspondence on the case, agrd to burn it. The corpse, accompanied by a rlett Chicago yesterday, arrived here todhen incineration took place. The deceased was a widow and eight children.

### RETURNING A BATTLE-FLAG.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Since the war the le-flag of the Louisiana Guard Battalion, commanded by Col. Camille E. Girardey, has been in possession of a Grand Army post at Danbury, Conn. Some time since a correspondence was opened and several communications passed. The Danbury post concluded to send the colors to New Orleans in custody of one of its officers, and last night the veterans of the battery, some fourteen in all, met and appointed a committee of three to make arrangements for a hearty welcome to the gentleman bearing the flag. This was one of the most distinguished organizations of Louisiana in the War, and was one of the first to reorganize a Confederate veteran organization after the War, when it was promptly suppressed by Gen. Sheridan, then in command here. From that time till last night they have never came together. It is thought now that those who are left will rally around the flag from Connecticut, and hereafter keep up the organization.

## THE RAILROADS.

### Large Decrease in East-Bound Freight Shipments—Precarious Condition of the Eastern Pools.

East-bound grain shipments by the rail lines from this city decreased a little over 4,000 tons during the last week, and the decline would no doubt have been still heavier had it not been for the switchmen's strike at St. Louis, which had the effect of forcing some of the business which would have gone east by way of St. Louis to this point. This decrease in grain shipments east from this city was to be expected, as the movement from the West to this city has been rather light during the last two weeks. This week's shipments will no doubt show a still larger decrease, as the trouble with the switchmen at St. Louis is over and the receipts from the West will likely be light, as the heavy rains during the week have made the country roads impassable, preventing farmers from bringing their product to the railroad stations. Besides, producers are not anxious to dispose of their grain at the present low prices, believing that by holding on for awhile they will get much better prices, especially as the corn crop has not been near as large as has been represented.

RATES ARE REGULAR.

East-bound freight-rates have been well maintained lately by all the roads running east from this city, and no doubt will be as long as the roads have as much business as they can handle. During the rush the last few weeks most of the roads that have formerly been charged with cutting the rates have become blockaded with freight, and it will take them some days yet until they get clear again. On this account much business has been forced on the Vanderbilt and other lines that have not been doing so well, and for this reason the latter line had largely in the percentage of business carried during the last week. There can be no doubt that as soon as the roads have plenty of cars again and need business to keep them going, more or less cutting of rates will again be resorted to. The failure of the Peoria roads, which compete directly against the Chicago lines, to form an east-bound pool will make the maintenance of tariff rates from Chicago a difficult matter when business is light. So long as the Peoria roads do not pool their business, and continue to make such rates as they choose, there will necessarily be trouble regarding the maintenance of rates from Chicago and other competing points. The reluctance of the Peoria roads to form a pool is believed to be entirely due to their desire to continue the cutting of rates they have been practicing for some time past. Some steps may probably be taken at the next meeting of the Joint Executive Committee to force the Peoria roads to terms. But too arbitrary measures are likely to make matters worse than they are now, as one of the east-bound Peoria roads—the Rock Island—is not a member of the Joint Executive Committee, and cannot be regulated by the committee.

ADAMS AND FINK.

But even if the Peoria troubles are satisfactorily adjusted it is by no means certain that the present pooling arrangement can be continued longer than Jan 1. Much will depend upon the decision of Arbitrator Adams on the appeal of the roads from Commissioner Fink's award of east-bound dead freight and live-stock percentages. If Mr. Adams decides that Mr. Fink's award must stand, there is sure to be trouble as several of the roads declare that they will rather draw out of the pool than accept the percentages given them by Mr. Fink. The Commissioner of the West Shore Road, which will occur in about a month, will bring still more discord into the ranks of the Eastern lines. This road has made a traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk which will make the latter a more active competitor against the Vanderbilt roads than it has been thus far. The feeling between the Grand Trunk and the Vanderbilt interests has never been very cordial, and the new combinations —the former with the West Shore and the latter with the Canadian Pacific—are likely to bring matters to a focus and cause an open rupture.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions shipped east from this city by the various Eastern lines during the week ending Oct. 20, 1883, amounted to 46,398 tons, against 49,053 tons for the week previous. The total shipments for the corresponding week last year were 23,060 tons, and in 1881, 46,094 tons.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped East from this city by the various rail lines during the last week and also the amounts shipped for the corresponding weeks in 1882 and 1881:

THE FIGURES.

| | *Flour, tons.* | *Grain, tons.* | *Provisions, tons.* | *Total tons.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 125 | 2,729 | 1,510 | 4,364 |
| Chic & Atl. | 1,220 | 2,803 | | 4,030 |
| Grd Trunk | 532 | 3,468 | 1,609 | 5,609 |
| Pan-Handle | 119 | 971 | 2,064 | 3,154 |
| Lake Shore | 679 | 4,381 | 1,215 | 6,275 |
| Mich. Cent'l | 1,280 | 5,363 | 2,254 | 8,897 |
| Nick'l Plate | 151 | 5,543 | 508 | 6,093 |
| Ft. Wayne | 1,187 | 5,123 | 1,627 | 7,937 |
| Total 1883 | 5,293 | 30,187 | 10,848 | 46,328 |
| Total 1882 | 6,504 | 11,508 | 5,048 | 23,060 |
| Total 1881 | 8,321 | 27,839 | 9,934 | 46,094 |

The percentages this year were Baltimore & Ohio, 9.4; Chicago & Atlantic, 8.7; Chicago & Grand Trunk, 12.1; Pan Handle, 6.8; Lake Shore, 13.6; Michigan Central, 19.1; Nickel Plate, 13.2; Fort Wayne, 17.1.

The percentages last year were Michigan Central, 13.60; Lake Shore, 24.60; Fort Wayne, 20.20; Pan Handle, 24.30; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.30; Grand Trunk, 9.

### The Kansas Railway Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, General Solicitor of the Southwestern system, received word today from the Kansas Railway Commission to the effect that while they saw at present no reason to recede from their decision in what is known as the "Beloit Investigation," they would under the circumstances hold the matter of new rates in abeyance till the joint meeting of General Managers of Kansas roads and the State Commissioners, to be held at Topeka Nov. 6, when some other adjustment may possibly be arrived at.

### Miscellaneous Items.

The Baltimore & Ohio has notified Western roads that hereafter it will demand a minimum proportion of three cents per 100 pounds when a pro-rate would allow it less.

A meeting of the Colorado Pool Association, comprising the roads between the Missouri River and Colorado points, will meet in this city Nov. 1 for the purpose of agreeing upon new percentages to apply from Aug. 1, 1883.

The Union Pacific has issued a circular notifying shippers that the Union Pacific Line is now prepared to take freight from all Eastern points to Portland, Ore., and Helena, Mont., at the same rates that are charged by the Northern Pacific Railroad from all Eastern points to the same points.

During the week ending Oct. 20 the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway brought here 575 European immigrants, nearly all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest. The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here yesterday seven car-loads of European immigrants.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in October were $223,219.39, against $212,401.05 for the corresponding week last year: increase, $10,818.34. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1883, to Oct. 16, inclusive, were $6,740,556.69, against $6,337,222.48 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $403,336.21.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding rates on lumber and tenth class, taking effect Nov. 1: "The eastbound rates on lumber and tenth class will be as follows from Nov. 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, inclusive: From Chicago to New York, 35 cents per 100 pounds; from Chicago to Boston, 40 cents per 100 pounds. The rates from all other points will be based on the revised percentages of June 1, 1883. The above guaranty of time does not apply to points in New England taking Boston rates." The following circular regarding rates on rough stone and staves, heading, etc., has also been issued by Commissioner Fink: "From Nov. 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, inclusive, the east-bound rates on rough stone in c. l. and on staves, heading, hoop-poles, shooks, hoops, or stave-bolts in c. l. will be upon the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds Chicago to New York."

The Northern Pacific having advised connecting lines that rail connection has now been made with New Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Ter., agents here have been instructed that business for those points will be taken at Portland rates and divisions. Freight for Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., and Victoria, British Columbia, should be consigned via New Tacoma, and will be charged five cents per 100 pounds (for Puget Sound lighterage) more than Portland rates.

Owing to the opening of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway for California through business today the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will make the following changes in the running of its California and Colorado trains: The train leaving Kansas City and Atchison at 10 a. m. daily will make through connection via the Atlantic & Pacific for all California points. Pullman sleeping-cars will run through from Kansas City to San Francisco without change. This is the first through sleeping-car service from Missouri River points to California. The time over the new route will be twelve hours shorter than the former schedule via Deming and the Southern Pacific.

Messrs. W. H. Stoelker & Co., publishers of the *Travelers', Shippers', and Mail Guide*, have revised and republished their Shippers' and Express Guides for the States of Michigan and Illinois, and by the latter part of next week will also have a new edition of the Shippers' Guide for the State of Iowa ready for delivery. In revising these States great care has been taken to ascertain the exact location of every town, and to state every available way of reaching them by the various express and freight lines from Chicago and Milwaukee. Mr. Stoelker's guide book now contains about 500 pages of valuable information for travelers, shippers, and business-men generally, and all recent changes in railway and steamship time-tables, postal, telegraph rates, etc., are held subject to correction, thus making it the most reliable source of information at all times.

Mr. John J. Rogers, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco, announces that hereafter all freight destined to California terminal points received by his company at Chicago, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Carondelet, Cairo, or Hannibal from the National Dispatch Fast Freight Line will be way-billed from the point of delivery to his company to destination at the current tariff rate in effect from such delivery point to destination, regardless of any through rates or divisions that may be in effect from original point of shipment, when not consigned to contravening routes or not. This rate will also apply on any shipments delivered to the St. Louis & San Francisco at Kansas City or State Line by the National Dispatch Line. For instance, a shipment from Boston for Sacramento, consigned to a contracting party, delivered to the St. Louis & San Francisco at East St. Louis, should be way-billed at the regular tariff rate from East St. Louis to Sacramento, disregarding all through rate and divisions from Boston, and treating shipment just the same as though it originated at East St. Louis proper.

## THE CHICAGO & EVANSTON.

### Quo Warranto Proceedings Against the Suburban Railroad—A Decision Postponed.

An important motion in quo warranto proceedings was argued before Judge Gary yesterday which involves the corporate rights of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. The proceedings were in the nature of an information in quo warranto on the part of the people of the State of Illinois. Attorney-General James McCartney and Mr. George C. Buell appeared for the people and Mr. Goudy for the defendant. The information filed by the Attorney-General is to the effect that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company for the space of four months last past, and more, has used and still does use, without any license, warrant, charter, or grant, the following liberties, privileges, and franchises—to wit: that of constructing, maintaining, and operating a railroad from Davport avenue and other public streets in the City of Chicago and in the Town of Lake View, and in other places in the State of Illinois, and of transacting other business which incorporated railroad companies may and do transact, and in respect to the corporate rights of their incorporation, and which are usually performed by incorporated railroad companies, and which they alone have a right to do, all of which said liberties, privileges, and franchises the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company during all the time aforesaid upon the people have usurped and continue to usurp to the damage and prejudice of the said people and against the peace and dignity of the same.

Mr. Goudy moved to vacate the order granting leave to file an information, and to dismiss the suit and to quash the information. He stated his reasons seriatim. He claimed, first, that no notice was given of the application for leave to file the information; second, a rule nisi had not been entered and served on the defendant; third, the Attorney-General is not authorized by law to prosecute such a suit; fourth, the subject matter of the information is not a proper one for a prosecution on behalf of the people by either the Attorney-General or State's Attorney, the control of the streets and use thereof by railways being committed by the Legislature to the City of Chicago and its City Council; fifth, the information is not in the name of the people of the State of Illinois; sixth, the petition for leave to file the information shows that it is a prosecution at the instance of certain private individuals and no person is named as a relator; seventh, the leave to file the information was improperly granted; eighth, there is no probable ground for the proceeding; ninth, the information shows on its face the existence of a corporation, the corporators to act as a corporation; tenth, the information does not set forth any cause or ground mentioned in the statute on which an information in the nature of a quo warranto may be prosecuted; eleventh, the prosecution is not in fact for the use of the public, but seeks to promote the interests of a few private persons who have adequate remedies by private suit for any injuries which they may have suffered.

After stating these objections Mr. Goudy presented a lengthy affidavit, which occupied the court a half-hour in reading. Counsel stated his reasons why the suit should be dismissed, elaborating the points given above. The remedies, he said, are ample in the hands of the city officers to prevent any railroad company from unlawfully using any street of the city.

Attorney-General McCartney cited numerous authorities in support of his right to prosecute. He claimed that that duty devolved upon him alone, because the railroad not only used the streets of the city, but it exercised unlawful franchises in other parts of the State.

At this juncture Judge Gary interrupted the proceedings with the statement that he would like counsel to fix another day for argument, and he urged the Attorney-General to prepare a more extensive reply as to the rights of the Attorney-General. By agreement Nov. 1 was decided upon as the day for the final discussion.

Mr. Buell had prepared an elaborate argument for the people to answer the objections of the defendant. He claims, on the part of the State, that an information in the nature of a quo warranto is, in practice, the means by which the Government commences an action to recover a franchise from those in possession of it. As to the defendant's charge that the Attorney-General is not authorized by law to prosecute such a suit, the State quotes the language of the statute, which provides that "The Attorney-General or State's-Attorney of the proper county, either of his own accord or at the instance of a relator, may present a petition to the court for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto." Further, it is urged that the ordinance as granted by the Common Council, and under which the company is undertaking to construct its road, is in and of itself unconstitutional and void. And the privileges conferred by the ordinance were even beyond the power of the Legislature to grant. In reference to the allegation that the prosecution is for the purpose of promoting the interests of a few private persons, Mr. Buell thought that the objection is not well taken, for, while the law requires the public should have some interest in the proceedings, it has been held that such interest need be in theory only. That the people of this State have an interest in the proceedings as a matter of fact is shown from the circumstances of this case, and that the interest has been publicly expressed is also true, the Common Council having, prior to the institution of the suit, passed a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to institute them for the purpose of ascertaining by what right the company was exercising liberties and corporate privileges within the City of Chicago, which resolution was duly certified by the City Clerk and forwarded to the Attorney-General, together with a request from the Mayor to give the matter his special attention. Many other complaints from citizens and corporations have been sent to the Government at Chicago and at Springfield. In view of these facts, it is claimed, the motion of defendant's counsel to vacate the order granting leave to file an information against the defendant company and to dismiss the suit and to quash the information should not prevail.

## LAKE MARINE.

### A Heavy Blow from the Northeast Spreads Over the Upper Lakes.

### Considerable Damage Sustained by Shipping—No Serious Wrecks Reported.

#### An October Blow.

One of the most severe gales that have occurred this season prevailed on Lake Michigan yesterday morning. About midnight the wind was blowing a brisk gale from the northeast and two hours later developed into almost a hurricane. At one time the wind attained a velocity of fully fifty miles an hour, and then gradually decreased to about twenty miles an hour. It was accompanied by frequent rain-squalls and flurries of snow. Several vessel Captains report quite a heavy fall of snow. At the lower end of the lake ice formed a half-inch thick. Last evening the wind was in the same direction and blowing fresh. There was also a heavy sea on. Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of vessels, as there was an unusually large fleet on the lake, but so far no wrecks have been reported. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night 153 vessels entered the harbor besides a large number that returned for shelter. This is the largest number of arrivals in any one day since the "big fire" in 1871. It speaks volumes for the immensity of Chicago's lake commerce. Nearly all of the fleet which left port during Friday ran back on account of the storm, some of the larger craft having returned after running down the lake a hundred miles. Among those which turned back was the propeller William Edwards and consort, Golden Age, and M. W. Pegg, the latter having lost her mainsail. They were all grain-laden for Buffalo. The Canadian propeller Cuba, which came back leaking Thursday, left after completing repairs, but was forced to return; also the Metropolitan, Merrimac, Michigan, and many others, which are now anchored under the lea of the breakwater. Many of the arriving fleet gave evidence of the effects of the storm by missing sails and broken spars, but the damage sustained was nominal. The propeller Armenia came in disabled and went into dry-dock, as did also the propeller George Dunbar. The schooner Howe Simmons sprung a leak off Muskegon, and was towed over by the propeller Albert Soper and placed in the Chicago dry-dock. The schooner Cape Horn was towed in from out in the lake by a propeller. As the schooner Cora was being towed in she fouled with a tug and lost her jibboom.

#### Lake Freights and Charters.

Grain freights by lake were about as dull yesterday as on any day in midwinter. But few vessels were on the market, and cargoes were correspondingly scarce. There seemed to be no demand whatever for tonnage, although a few small lots were finally obtained. Rates were nominal on a basis of 3 cents for corn and 3¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Vessels to load full cargoes could not have been placed at those rates. Offers of 2½ cents on corn to Midland and Collingwood were declined by carriers.

CHARTERS.

| *To Buffalo.* | *No. bu.* |
|---|---|
| Propeller Newberry, wheat | 15,000 |
| Propeller Jay Gould, corn | 30,000 |
| Schooner M. E. Tremble, corn | 48,000 |
| *To Erie.* | |
| Propeller Delaware, wheat | 30,000 |
| Total | 113,000 |

#### Collided in the Creek.

A serious and inexcusable collision occurred at Madison street bridge yesterday. The tug Mary McLain was towing a schooner up the river, and the schooner Ralph Campbell was coming down the river in tow of another tug. Just as the vessels were passing each other the tug Mary McLain, without a toot, swung across the McLain's bow. A collision ensued, and the Brothers had the roof of her pilot-house smashed, her wearing-piece stove in, and her smokestack, steampipe, and whistle knocked overboard. She shot across the river and struck the Ralph Campbell a terrible blow, which cut the latter's bow down to the water. The damage to the schooner will amount to at least $3,000, and the Brothers' repairs will cost about an equal amount.

#### Kremer's New Craft.

A new craft, which has been for some time in course of construction, was successfully launched at the yard of C. E. Kremer yesterday, in the presence of very few spectators. It is the first craft of the kind ever turned out at that dock, and is built of the best seasoned timber. Its official tonnage is eleven and a half, and will be registered in the Court of Admiralty Honors as the Ordes. Keating, Hale, Matilada, Little Wissahickon, Sylvana, Morton, Genessee Chief, Commodore, Fair; schooner Minnie Davis, Home, Hire, Democrat; propeller Arundell.

#### Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—City of Cleveland, 1; Fountain City, 10. Down—George Hand and dredge, 8:35; Forest City and consort, 9; Erie Belle, Albatros, 9:15; D. F. Rose and barges, 9:20; John Martin, Scotia, 10; P. S. Marsh, 7; Nassau, 9:20; Pearl, 12:20; D. M. Dickerson and barges, 1; Young America, 1:20; Havana and consort, 1:30; J. E. Mills, 2:20; Sweepstakes, F. L. Danforth, Charles Foster, 4:15; C. H. Green and barges, 3:40; Hecla and consort, 4:15; City of Mackinaw, 3:30; F. Moffat, Halsted, C. G. Houghton, Col. Cook, J. John Owen, F. B. Gardner, 6:15; Winslow, Saveland, S. V. R. Watson, 6:30; Progress, 7; J. H. Magruder, 7:40; Crusader, 9; Adventure, 9; D. Luty and barges, 9; Red White and Blue, 10:30; C. G. Mixer, 10:40; Arabia, 10:50; to act as a corporation; tenth, the information does not set forth any cause or ground mentioned in the statute on which an information in the nature of a quo warranto may be prosecuted; eleventh, the prosecution is not in fact for the use of the public, but seeks to promote the interests of a few private persons who have adequate remedies by private suit for any injuries which they may have suffered.

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but she was driven toward the beach over a reef, losing her large anchor and injuring her rudder and shoe. She was rescued and taken into harbor by the tug Pilot Friday morning. The tug Green arrived from Chicago and took the Flier in tow, and this morning at 6 o'clock both passed through the canal bound for Chicago.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The following vessels sought shelter here during the northeaster: Schooners Rob Roy, Napoleon, Fearless, F. M. Knapp; tug Favorite and barge Monitor. The Favorite left her three consorts at anchor in the bay during last night and they are there at a late hour this evening.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Alcona, schooner San Diego. Sailed—Steamers Onoko, Alcona; schooners F. W. Gifford, San Diego, J. B. Kitchen, A. B. Norris, B. Calkins, C. A. King, Selkirk, T. L. Watson, Reindeer. Wind north, light.

#### Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers D. Ballentine, rye; John Pridgeon, corn, etc.; schooner C. J. Wells, corn; J. G. Masten, corn; Porter, corn. From Milwaukee—Schooner A. M. Peterson, wheat. Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Boston, sundries; schooner C. J. Wells, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller R. A. Packer, coal.

LAKE RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 1,074,170 | Barley, bushels | 25,830 |
| Corn, bushels | 941,080 | Flour, barrels | 69,340 |
| Rye, bushels | 127,000 | Lumber, feet | 8,600,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 90,000 | | |

SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, tons | 39,668 | Railroad iron, tons | 1,050 |
| Cement, barrels | 12,120 | Salt, barrels | 2,650 |

CANAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 419,140 | Rye, bushels | 74,420 |
| Corn, bushels | 930,440 | Oats, bushels | 86,700 |

Two weeks ago today coal freights to Milwaukee and Chicago were 60 cents per ton. Today they were 85 cents bid. In the harbor are the steam-barges Otego, Mackinaw, Nelson Mills, Cleveland; tugs Anna Mollis, Challenge, Music; barges Favorite, Nelson, Mayes, Rescue, W. B. Castle, Orders, Keating, Hale, Matilda, Little Wissahickon, Sylvana, Morton, Genessee Chief, Commodore, Fair; schooner Minnie Davis, Home, Hire, Democrat; propeller Arundell.

#### Canadian Ports.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast. The steam-barge E. B. Hale and barges and the tug Champion, with schooners Sheldon, Ellen Spry, and Elizabeth Jones, are lying here bound up and the steam-barge Mary Pringle bound down.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Waukesha, John Miner, Lizzie, Chicago, grain.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Eagle Wing, Two Fannies, Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 20—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Chicago, grain; Penfield, grain; John Owen, F. B. Gardner, Chicago.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Steamer St. Magnus, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo; schooners O. M. Boyd, Chicago to Kingston, coal; H. Preston, Charlotte to Detroit, coal. Passed down—Steamer Clinton, Detroit to Kingston, corn; schooners Charger, Ashtabula to Brockville, coal; P. M. Hogerty, Toledo to Cape Vincent, corn; Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, timber; W. T. R. Merritt, Toledo to Kingston, timber.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Saginaw Valley, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

#### Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Barges Potts, M. M. Drake. Departed—Barges Coffinberry, Potts; schooners Middlesex, T. W. Parker, G. Pfister, H. R. Newcombe.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Kate Williams. Cleared—Kate Williams, Continental with Magnetic, Fayette Brown.

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived and cleared—Schooner Monterey. Cleared—Schooner Republic.

#### Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boscobel

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

Senator Logan is at the Pacific.

Albert Pell, M. P., of England, is at the Pacific.

Gen. C. A. Whittier, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

Judge H. S. Greene, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus H. Hardy, of Boston, are at the Pacific.

W. Raymond, of Boston, and Sam Fox, of Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

Isaac H. Bromley and John S. Durand, of New Haven, Conn., are at the Palmer.

R. H. Allen, of Philadelphia, and Albert Lester, of New York, are at the Leland.

Col. C. A. Benedict, of Rochester, N. Y., and E. Phinney, of New York, are at the Tremont.

Mrs. George P. Marsh, wife of the late United States Minister to Italy, is making a brief visit to Mrs. Dr. Woodward at No. 130 South Ashland avenue.

The familiar face of Joseph McDonald will not be seen on 'Change again for some months. He goes West for the winter in the hope of bettering his health.

Mrs. John R. Tompkins, of Mobile, Ala., with her daughter, Miss Deta Tompkins, and son, Mr. Price W. Tompkins, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. H. Smith, No. 99 Dearborn avenue.

Myron F. Tarble, of the Probate Clerk's office, formerly Chief Clerk of the Sheriff's office, leaves during the coming week with his family for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will remain for a year or two. Mr. Tarble's health will not permit him to remain in this climate during the winter, and it is hoped by his many friends that he may be benefited by a year's residence at the Springs so that he can return to Chicago and resume the place where he has been so long and favorably known.

Mr. John B. Jeffery returned from Europe Thursday, and the employés of his large printing-house took advantage of the occasion to present him with a magnificent silver tea-set as a token of their regard and esteem. The tray bore the following inscription: "To John B. Jeffery, from the Employés of His Printing-House, as a Slight Token of Their Affection and Esteem, upon His Return from Europe, October, 1883." The set was presented in the presence of the entire staff of employés, and Mr. Jeffery made an address in reply, which, barring his frequent French quotations, was an effective one.

## IN GENERAL.

W. F. Storey was fined $5 yesterday for keeping an unlicensed dog.

Hamilton B. Bogue, Vice-President and Secretary of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, has resigned his duties with that corporation, to take effect the 31st inst.

In the pool tourney Eckert has won three games, Partridge, Bell, Saal, and White have won two each, and Arlington, Lehey, and Hopkins have each won one. The games will be continued Monday evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 47 degrees; 9 a. m., 48; 10 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 48; 12 m., 48; 1 p. m., 47; 2 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 44. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.85; 8 p. m., 29.85.

The funeral of Patrick Murphy, the fireman who was fatally injured while fighting the fire in the Weber wagon factory on West Lake street, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from No. 341 West Polk street, the remains to be taken to Calvary Cemetery by cars. Murphy was not a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and unfortunately leaves a wife and several children without means of support.

A local illustrated sheet called *Sparks* devotes a cartoon to the illustration of the remarkable career of a dude and deadbeat, which it calls W. Jaggs Jr. The picture shows the progress of the dude as a swell, as a yachtsman, as a bicycler, as a buyer of Oceanic newspapers, as multiplier of hotel bills, as a drawer of checks against "No Funds," and the final winding up of the fast and merry career. The cartoon purports to be purely imaginary, and is probably intended to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The closing of the Exposition last evening was marked by an unusually large attendance. Secretary Reynolds stated that the Exposition was a financial success. The visitors seemed cheerful and well satisfied. The exhibitors report that they did an excellent business, doing more than at any previous Exposition. The admission tickets sold were about 350,000, 46,000 of which were sold by the railroads to distant visitors. The attendance this year was not quite as large as that of last year by about 40,000, but that is attributed to the dull times rather than to a lack of interest.

The third annual charity ball under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association promises to be decidedly more satisfactory in financial results than any of its predecessors. The expenses have been reduced about one-half without detracting from the attractions. These balls are now fixed institutions, and every friend of charity may well patronize the ticket-sellers whether he cares to dance or not. The best Jewish elements are identified with the management, and their disposition of the proceeds last year was, it is claimed, purely unsectarian.

The second Lincoln Park concert, under the auspices of E. J. Lehmann, will be given this afternoon at 2:30. The program is as follows: Part 1—March, "On the Lake," Clautson; overture, "Singing Tourist," Conrad; waltz, "The Reign of Joy and Glee," Strauss; selection, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," Strauss. Part 2—Overture, "Queen of Spades," Suppe; "Departure from the Forest," and "The Hunter's Departure," Mendelssohn; fantasie, "Picturesque Reels;" waltz, "Myrtle Wreaths," Fahrbach. Part 3—Selection from "Olivette," Audran; fantasie, "A Concert Tour;" Beckling; galop, "New Chicago," Hand. John A. Hand, director.

In the case of the Board of Trustees of T. 38, R. 14, against its defaulting Treasurer, Elwood M. Jarrett, and his bondsmen, to recover $61,827.51, the defendants all filed pleas Saturday claiming that Jarrett did not owe that amount. There are twenty-one pleas, setting up every conceivable defense, but the main one is, that in February, 1881, Jarrett turned over all his property to the Trustees, which was accepted in full satisfaction of his indebtedness, and a resolution passed discharging Jarrett from all further liability; also that as to $35,425 of the money in his hands Jarrett was only agent and broker of the Trustees, it being the proceeds of certain town orders or warrants which he held as an individual and not as Town Treasurer.

All the committees in charge of the memorial services to be held Tuesday evening for the late President Eimendorf, of the Citizens' League, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. C. Bonney, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the National League, and also of the Illinois League, was requested to preside at the memorial services. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs was not able to be present, but as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions will present them Tuesday evening. The reports from Evanston, Englewood, Maywood, and other points where other leagues are formed, were favorable for large delegations. The several committees reported their arrangements progressing satisfactorily, and all felt that the meeting would be impressive. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon.

Mr. James L. Houghteling, President of the Y. M. C. A., and the two other members of the committee on the selection of a new General Secretary in place of Mr. A. T. Hemingway, resigned, returned last Friday from New York City, where they had been engaged for a week in negotiating with the two gentlemen who were their first and second choice for the position. When asked yesterday what the result of their visit was, Mr. Houghteling said: "Our visit was fruitless. All our negotiations are off, and we have no one in view at all. We shall run along just as we are until Jan. 1, when Mr. Hemingway's time expires. After that we will do without a Secretary until something turns up. We have an efficient Assistant Secretary, Mr. George T. Howser, into whose hands we shall commit the work until we find the man we want for Secretary. The Saturday meetings will hereafter be held in Farwell Hall, instead of in the lecture-room as heretofore."

### THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

At a meeting of the official board of the Association for the Advancement of Women yesterday at the Palmer House the following standing committees were appointed to prepare reports for the next annual convention: Topics and Papers—Ellen Mitchell, Illinois; Frances Fisher, Ohio; Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts; Evelyn S. Allen, New York; Henrietta W. Johnson, New Jersey. Science—Prof. M. Mitchell, New York; the Rev. Antoinette Blackwell and S. L. T. Wolcott, Massachusetts; Mary F. Whitney, New Jersey. Reform and Statistics—Antoinette B. Blackwell, New Jersey; Evelyn L. Mason, Mary C. Peckham, Rhode Island; Mary S. Dodge, Indiana; Laura S. Wilkinson, Minnesota; Evelyn S. Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts; Edith W. Bottome, South Carolina; Kate G. Wells, Massachusetts; Clara Conway, Pennsylvania; Mary W. Jewell, Indiana. Artwork—Martha N. McKay, Indiana; Mary E. Bangs, New York; Ednah D. Cheney, Massachusetts; Imogen Morell, Washington; A. Aubertine Woodward, Wisconsin. Publication—Harriet A. Townsend, New York; Lita B. Sayles, Connecticut; H. L. T. Wilcox, Massachusetts.

### CLARK STREET VIADUCT DAMAGES.

Judge Hawes yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial in the viaduct case of Frankenthal against the city. This was a suit to recover $30,000 damages for injuries to plaintiff's property on North Water street, caused by the erection of the Clark street viaduct in 1872. The jury on the trial found in favor of the city. The Judge said he thought the evidence showed the plaintiff had sustained some damages, but the jury, composed of good, intelligent men, had come to the contrary conclusion, and if the verdict was wrong he preferred to let the Appellate Court reverse it. The motion for new trial was accordingly overruled.

## THE CITY-HALL.

Ald Lawler's scheme to get the Committee on Harbors and Bridges to recommend the appropriation of $500 with which to enable his brother-in-law, Edward McQuaid, to erect a safety bride gate does not seem to be meeting with approval, and there is no chance of its passing the Council. The other inventors pay all of the necessary expenses, and also give a bond of $5,000 to the city to insure it against damage. It is rather strange that the committee should have recommended such a thing for McQuaid, as it was unjust on its face.

Last week the Tenement and Factory Inspectors examined eighty-three houses, thirty-nine factories, ninety-six stores, made eighteen special examinations, served forty-seven notices, and abated fifty-one nuisances. No. 253 Indiana street is reported to be in a very bad sanitary condition. The ventilation is poor, and the stench from the water-closet is offensive and pervades the house. The following places are reported as in bad condition: No. 62 South Ada street, No. 29 Milton avenue, No. 153 South Green street, No. 636 West Congress street, and No. 258 Ontario street.

At a meeting of the Committee on Schools the recommendation of the purchase of a school site on Laflin and York streets was referred back to the Board of Education with instructions to readvertise for bids. Ald. Geoghegan appeared before the committee for the purpose of setting forth the claims of the Eighteenth Ward to a school-house in the southeastern portion of the ward. He said a new school-house was necessary in order to relieve the Ogden. The scholars were obliged to attend school in a room over a saloon in a disreputable locality. The Alderman said unless an request was granted he would oppose every move that was made by the committee.

## LAWBREAKERS.

Clemence Klein, who was positively identified as one of the two ruffians who assaulted and robbed Mrs. G. J. Reid, of No. 169 Howe street, in broad daylight about a week ago, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kersten.

Justice Ingersoll yesterday fined the following persons for violating the building ordinance: Charles Riss, Powell Ullman, John Talman, Joseph Haydman, George Dorsey, John Shanks, and S. Fritz $20 each, and Theodore Jansen $30.

James Moore, an ex-convict and well-known crook, was brought into the Armory Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. About a week ago the residence of Mr. U. P. Smith, No. 240 Groveland Park avenue, was broken into and rifled of nearly $300 worth of jewelry and clothing. The burglar or burglars left no clew to their identity, but the officers claim to have discovered certain facts pointing to Moore as the guilty party.

Lieut. Matthew Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, has just returned from Montreal, where he succeeded in tracking George C. Wheeler, who formerly kept a piano, loan, and storage-room at No. 99 Van Buren street. Wheeler while here swindled several people and managed to dispose of several bad notes, most of which fell into the hands of J. J. Reed, a private banker. There are also two cases of forgery for small amounts against Wheeler, and on these he has agreed to come over and stand trial, providing that he will not be held on any of the other counts. In the meantime he is held in custody in Canada for swindling operations. Wheeler had many aliases, and in order to conceal his whereabouts had his mail forwarded to at least half a dozen different places before it reached him.

## FLORIDA.

### AN EXCURSION PARTY FROM THE LAND OF ORANGES.

The Florida Editorial Association, the members of which unitedly left their sunny home about a week ago for the first time, stopping in Louisville for Florida day at the Exposition, arrived in Chicago Friday evening. When the party left Florida it was the intention to journey north only as far as Louisville, but at the terminus there a change in the destination was received from the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road to visit Chicago, and the majority of the members accepted. Arriving here the party became somewhat scattered, many going to the Briggs House, some to the Palmer, and the rest to other hotels. Yesterday was spent in looking about the city, the Stock-Yards, parks, and other points of interest, and last evening a few of the party started on the return to Dixie. The majority, however, not satisfied with the brief view of the city gained yesterday, will remain over Sunday. The following named gentlemen and their ladies comprise the party: J. J. Harris, President, and wife, Sanford *Journal*; D. H. Elliott, *Florida Dispatch*, Jacksonville; Secretary; G. B. Griffin, *Florida Farmer*, Jacksonville; T. C. Dawson, *Tampa Herald*; G. A. Alba, St. Augustine *Press*; John P. Varnum, *Times-Union*, Jacksonville; N. M. Bowen and wife, Tallahasee *Floridian*; N. Robinson, Tampa, and daughter, Orlando *Reporter*; B. B. Bennett, *Florida Agriculturist*, De Land; S. Boteier, Thompson, Columbia County *Star*; C. H. Wright, Orange Ridge *Index*; Don McLeod, *Herald of Flowers*, Tallahassee; Capers King, *Florida Daily Herald*, Jacksonville; C. A. Smith, *Gulf Coast Progress*, Manatee; W. H. Simpson, Leesburg *News*; G. W. Platt, Palatka *Herald*; C. C. Bemis, wife and son, the *Spring*, Green Cove; John F. Sheout, Sumterville *Times*; L. W. Hamlin, Levy *Enterprise*, Bronson; Charles E. Harrison, Tampa *Times*; Horace L. Weller, *Alachua Advocate*, Gainesville; C. L. Filds, wife, and nurse, Gainesville *Bee*; William McWilliams, Wildwood *Orange Leaf*; J. Ira Gore, *Florida State Journal*, Cedar Keys; Fred L. Robertson, Brooksville *Crescent*; John J. Johnson and son, *Florida Advertiser*; E. J. White, Alachua *Advocate*; E. M. Carpenter, *South Florida Times*; Horace L. Weller, *Florida Churchman*, Jacksonville; J. C. Craver, Tampa *Guardian*; J. H. Ancrum, *Hamilton County Times*; Alex. Curtis, *Florida Mirror*, Fernandina; F. A. Munn, *Halifax Journal*, Datina; F. E. Harris, Ocala *Banner*; Dan McAlpin, Live Oak *Bulletin*; W. W. Moore, Starke *Telegraph*; R. L. Hunlker, *Tropical Paradise*, Jacksonville; W. B. Saunders, Walton *Signet*; L. C. Vaurhan and wife, Marianna *Courier*; N. R. Walker, Quincy *Herald*; O. N. Crosby, the *South*, published at various points.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter met Col. D. H. Elliott, of Jacksonville, Secretary of the association, at the Briggs House, and had a short talk with him about Florida. Col. Elliott is an old Chicagoan, but has resided in Florida for the last eight years, during which time he has done more toward developing the markets of his State and opening up a free and better commerce between Florida and the West, especially Chicago, than perhaps any other man either in the North or South. "After I had been in Florida a short time," said Col. Elliott, "I shipped a car-load in shipping to the West nineteen car-loads of watermelons, which were all that were shipped during that year (1878). The time from the tropical portions of Florida to Chicago was from twelve to twenty days, and shippers took very great risk in making shipments of any kind of fruits or vegetables. Recognizing the great importance of the Western market to the future welfare of my adopted State, and having become pretty well acquainted with railroads by a connection with the Kansas Pacific extending over several years, I set to work to secure an arrangement of railroad schedules that would permit greater facility in the transportation of our products. At first progress was slow, but the railroads soon recognized the importance of the work, and their aid was willingly lent. The result has been more satisfactory than any one anticipated. Instead of nineteen car-loads of watermelons we last year shipped to the North 2,000 car-loads, 440,000 boxes of vegetables, and about 330,000 boxes of oranges. This year we will entirely eclipse these figures, for we will ship over 600,000 boxes of oranges and watermelons and vegetables in proportion, more than one-half of which will come to the West—come to Chicago. The Western people are our kind. They know a good thing when they see it, and as a consequence the Western market is better for Florida products than is the East. Here we have no ring competition; there we have. But Western people and Western spirit have shot Florida forward during the last few years, and we want more of them. We are so fortunately situated that we get few but the best of your people among us. They are not the foreigners, but are the educated, polished natives, with souls, energy, and intelligence. Under this benign influence, coupled with the glorious climate God has given us, we are thriving magnificently, and are laboring earnestly to bring ourselves in closer communion or relationship with the great heart in the ample bosom of the West—Chicago—and we feel that success is assured."

### THE BARGE CANAL SURVEYS.

In the course of a conversation with another of the association members a TRIBUNE reporter learned that not only was the attention of the North being turned to Florida and her growth, but those in Europe was also observing her. In this connection the gentleman said: "The large purchases made by Sir Edward Reed, M. P., are being surveyed into lots for colonists, a charter for a line of steamers direct from England to Florida has been granted by the Legislature, and a large colonization scheme has been formed by those interested in the Disston purchase as well. But probably the most interesting and important announcement to be made is the fact that a syndicate has been formed in London with ample means and contracts made to commence and carry out at once the barge canal surveyed and recommended by Gen. Q. A. Gilmore in his reports to the Senate. This work, of such incalculable importance to our country, long since urged on the attention of our people by Gen. Grant during his Presidency, will open a direct internal waterway from St. Mary's, on the Atlantic coast (through the great plateau of the Okeefenokee swamps, forming a magnificent summit-level supply), to St. Mark's, on the gulf coast. From thence the navigation is almost uninterrupted to New Orleans, not more than thirty miles of cutting being required through low land or marsh. I understand that another project of much greater pretensions is also before the public, and possibly future surveys may show that in any case a more costly ship-canal is practicable. Meantime, and for years to come, the proposed barge system will practically extend the mouth of the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and a commerce rating readily estimated at over $500,000,000 annually (and annually increasing) be freed from the enormous tax for insurance rendered necessary by the navigation of the Bahamas and reefs of Florida. Very favorable charters have been granted by both the States of Georgia and Florida to the Barge Canal Company, whose object can be obtained according to the figures given in Gen. Gilmore's report to the Senate for the inconsiderable amount of $7,000,000, whereas the estimates for the more complicated ship-canal scheme range from $20,000,000 to $250,000,000."

## THE TEACHERS.

### WHAT THEY TEACH AND HOW THEY TEACH IT.

The Teachers' Institute held a meeting in the Clark Street Methodist Church yesterday. The regular business was postponed, and Dr. J. D. Scoulier, Superintendent of the State Reformatory School at Pontiac, was invited to deliver an address. He said there were three classes of boys—the first very good, and who were inclined to do good; the second was composed of those who were a little bad, but who could be brought over by good management; and the third class was composed of those who were naturally vicious, and who could only be held in check by the rod well laid on. This third class was composed of those who roamed the streets at night and would not attend the public schools; read the lives of assasins of the James class and became thieves and murderers. It is this class who profess to be penitent only with the hangman's noose in a dangling over their heads; they assume more piety than the cloistered monk. But they would receive none of that moral instruction in their youth. This sudden conversion is a mockery and a sham. Teachers should teach more than mere letters; they should not use so much ceremony and so many long prayers, but moral sentiment should pervade the school-room, and they should practice what they teach. Boys are quick observers and think rapidly like women. They draw their own conclusions and live the lessons they receive. No one can be a good teacher who holds higher qualifications than the teacher of our youth. The teacher must be a philosopher. As a general thing, the teacher looks only at the bad qualities of the boy, and bad government will always develop those bad qualities. The teacher and father should also be companions to the youth. Strict discipline will not reform him. The father should not always be telling the boy how good he was and how bad the son now is; but if the son does not come up to the father's standard the father should strive to elevate the son by his own moral conduct. The speaker thought the State should take charge of children whose parents were unable or incapable of governing them. The State should demand this whether the parents consented or not. It was for the protection of society, and in protecting itself the State saved the boys. He thought the best way was to educate, then Christianize them, and showed that about 25 per cent of the boys in the Reform School could not read, and 70 per cent could not write. The stories of Washington's hatchet and the prodigal son have become very thin, and will not have any effect where education is lacking. There were two ways to reform—the Bible and the whip, and between these was the element of common sense. Parents generally used one or the other extremes, but discarded the common sense. He thought the compulsory school system a most excellent step. Later there was a mistaken notion that education made criminals. Of course educated criminals are the worst, but then comparatively few educated people became criminals. Crime and ignorance go together. He referred to the prison statistics of this and other States as conclusive proof. The speaker held that a great many were born immoral, and the succeeding generations imparted that indelible taint. He referred to a guilty family in New York whose descendants in a half century numbered over 700. Nearly every one of them were criminals or paupers, and had cost the State more than $1,000,000. It was this small per cent, born with a hereditary taint, that cannot be reclaimed, and which must ever find home in the reformatory or penitentiary institutions of the country. The speaker thought the best way out of this was to stop the production of such people, or adopt the Malthusian plan, but he did not suggest any details for the psychological trial and judgment of guilty parents whose offspring might or might not be criminals.

## STIRRING THEM UP.

### THE ALDERMEN GETTING AFTER THE RAILROADS.

In reply to an inquiry Commissioner Cregier sent a communication to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division stating that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company had no authority to lay its tracks on Hooker street across Division street. Mr. Walker was present on behalf of the company, and said he did not want to take any unfair advantage, but all the movements were open to inspection. He would like to have the committee visit the ground and see how the situation was. An invitation was therefore extended to go to the place in question Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the committee postponed the matter until that time.

Ald. Sheridan has called a meeting of the Railroad Committee for Monday afternoon, when the Chicago & Evanston Railroad ordinance will be considered. The meeting will undoubtedly be a well attended one, as there is a great deal of opposition among the property-owners on the North Side to the tracks being laid. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is also strongly opposed to the scheme, as the new road, which is said to be under the control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, will prove a vigorous rival. A lively fight will doubtless be made in the Council, and, as there are two corporations with which to deal, the Aldermen may be expected to be divided. It is understood that propositions have been made to the Chicago & Northwestern that for a certain amount the ordinance will be defeated, and, on the other hand, negotiations have been opened, it is alleged, with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to get the measure through.

In the meantime the proposition of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to have its tracks to the Chicago Driving Park made permanent is much in the same condition that it was when Ald. Colvin introduced his order to tear up the tracks. At the meeting of the Council tomorrow night an ordinance will probably be introduced making them permanent. The Aldermen have plenty of business before them for the next two or three months.

## A SUSPECTED JUROR.

### POSSIBLE CROOKED WORK IN A RAILROAD CASE.

A matter which smacks a little of attempted jury-bribing came up before Judge Hawes late Friday afternoon and again Saturday morning. The case of Trayes against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, an action for personal damages, was on trial Friday, and given to the jury in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock they came into court and asked to be discharged because they could not agree.

The Judge said that an intimation had been given him that the jury had been tampered with, but while he would caution any juror if such was the case, he let that influence his verdict, he would not discharge them. The jurors were sent out again, and yesterday morning came in again, still unable to agree.

The Judge said he had heard from one of the jurors that another juror had told him that a third juror had been offered $25 to influence the verdict. He had heard intimations of that kind before, and proposed to look into the matter very carefully. As the jury, however, had been unable to agree he should discharge them.

The attorneys on both sides, W. S. Johnston being for the plaintiff, and W. B. Keep for the company, offered to do all in their power to find out the truth of the matter.

Further inquiry developed the fact that the jury stood eleven to one in favor of the plaintiff, the twelfth man being Donald McKay, but the suspected juror voted with the majority. The evidence for and against to be exceedingly hazy, and it is doubtful whether anything definit can be ascertained.

## CUMMINGS, WOODRUFF & CO.

### A NEW COMMISSION FIRM ESTABLISHED.

When the first week of October draws near there is unusual excitement among tradesmen in wholesale houses, and more especially when they are aware a copartnership terminates. It is said in business circles that the partnership of the extensive house of John V. Farwell & Co. terminates the coming January, and that Shaeon Farwell will leave and John V. Jr. will be received in full partnership with Mr. Chumascro, the present manager.

One of the most absurd stories that rumor tells is that the best-paid credit man in the city will be asked to vacate his trust.

The firm of Cleaveland, Cummings & Woodruff was organized in June, 1880, as Cleaveland, Hutinz & Snelley, with a capital of $75,000, to be paid the following month. Mr. Huling, who had a capital of $75,000, left the copartnership in December the same year, receiving not only the amount he had paid in, but $4,500—some disagreement being the cause of his withdrawal. James O. Cleaveland was formerly influentially connected with J. V. Farwell & Co., and as head of two departments received a salary of $5,000 at a smaller wholesale house. In dry-goods circles it has been rumored, he is if anything too liberal a buyer. His father-in-law is reported wealthy, and he has had for a friend and backer Mr. Washington Libby, not unknown in financial circles. Mr. Libby invested $25,000. Shelley, from Keokuk, Ia., was a partner to the extent of $30,000, and managed the credits, and did so successfully, but was deemed too conservative and was crowded out, his capital being purchased by Charley Woodruff, for many years an employé of Field, Leiter & Co. Cornelius R. Cummings, a merchant of Pekin, Ill., added $50,000 and Washington Libby $50,00, and the sales increased to $1,100,000. Cleaveland & Woodruff were enthusiastic enough and dashed ahead, but the day of reckoning approached, and the results were not quite as satisfactory as had been anticipated. Within a few days a new firm will arise, and commission-men say with $250,000 capital. The style will be Cummings, Woodruff & Co.—the "Co." consisting of a Mr. Brown and Washington Libby—with a capital of $500,000.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

### HOW THEY HAVE BEEN PROTECTED IN CHICAGO HOTELS AND THEATRES.

The colored citizens have called a mass-meeting to be held Oct. 24 at Bethesda Chur c Dearborn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, for the purpose of giving expression of opinion in regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Civil-Rights bill cases.

In reference to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Civil-Rights bill in so far as the attendance of colored people at the theatres is concerned, Mr. Harry J. Powers, of Hooley's Theatre, said yesterday:

"As a general thing colored people go into the balcony and do not ask for parquet-seats. We generally try to persuade them to go upstairs, but if they insist on sitting below we sell them seats. It seldom occurs."

Said Mr. C. L. Williams, of the Grand Opera-House: "We have never made any distinction between white and black. If a colored person tenders money for a first-class seat we sell it to him. But almost invariably they go into the balcony; they seem to prefer it. If, however, members of the troupe stopping at hotels give passes to the colored help we send them to the balcony. The decision does not affect us in the least."

Being approached on the same subject Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, said: "The decision of the Supreme Court will not change the rules of my hotel as far as colored guests are concerned. We have never had any trouble on this score. It is seldom that a colored guest presents himself. Occasionally distinguished colored men have stopped at the hotel, and have been treated just the same as the other guests."

In regard to the same matter Mr. Willis Howe, of the Palmer House, said: "We never have colored guests. I do not remember to have had any since the National Republican Convention in 1880. It seems to me that when a man invests money in a large hotel he certainly should have the right to decide what class of guests he shall entertain; otherwise how can he be reasonably sure of making it pay? We have a little the best of theatres and railroads, because we can put them by themselves. For example, if a colored man comes to the house we put him in a room by himself, and when he enters the dining-room the head-waiter seats him at a table by himself and sees that he keeps it to himself. In this way things have always moved smoothly. Naturally, if colored people began coming to the hotel in great numbers we should have to find means to stop it—it would kill our trade; but they are so few and far between that it makes no difference. I can't see that the decision affects us."

## LECTURES.

### DR. THOMAS AT THE ATHENÆUM.

Dr. Thomas delivered a lecture before the Gymnasium Athenæum Society last evening His remarks were mainly directed to the necessity of forming a library for the society. In the selection of a library he advocated, first, a general classification under various subjects, so that the reader in entering a library could determine what he wanted to read, or, rather, the subject would suggest itself to his taste. Those who are unfamiliar with books read at random and without classification. The advantage of this system is the reader knows where he is. This classification of history, fiction, literature, etc., might be subdivided into ancient or modern, profane or sacred. If we wish to study the drama we take up the Greek dramatists; if it is literature, we take the highest forms. When a man can go into a library and classify the books he may be considered a literary man. There are scores of authors on every science and subject. The selection of the proper ones is the difficult matter. The reader is invariably influenced by a powerful author—he is liable to imbibe the author's erroneous theories or untruthful historical statements. But, by reading systematically, the student will know where to look for the best works and be less liable to be led off, as in the case of haphazard readers. There are not many books that add to the thought or information of the world. Such books should not be read, no matter how richly they may be dressed. If you find two authors treating the same subject, the thoughts remain being equal, of course take the book that has the best method of expression and clothed in the finest language. The thought is the main point, and the expression is the second value of a book. Take two dramatists of equal expression, command of fine language, etc., and the one who covertly attacks your moral nature gradually falls upon you, while the one that gives thought to a higher principle will interest and entertain you. The mind feeds upon what it reads just as the system does upon what you eat. The books we read make us. Read the life of Washington and you want to be a patriot; that of Florence Nightingale, and your natures will be softened and you will seek out affliction and suffering to soothe.

### THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Philosophical Society last evening the Rev. David N. Utter read a paper on "The New Ethics." He held that the school of new ethics taught all the virtues which the old school taught, but took reason as a guide instead of the faculty known as conscience. The conscience of evolutionists is intuition, and the heart is taught mostly through reason. That which the moral faculty considers the highest morality is the highest. A person may commit a wrong, yet be honestly believes it is right. But that person is morally right. Many thought if the Darwinian theory prevailed it would prove the death-knell of man, but the modern school is demonstrating that intuition is the better guide than that of conscience as taught by the old school.

## CLAIMING PROPERTY.

### AN OLD LADY TRYING TO GET BACK SOME LAND SHE SAYS SHE WAS DEPRIVED OF.

Elizabeth Rue filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Charles A. Dale and Lyman D. Stevens, executors of the estate of James McQuesten, deceased, and Henry C. Morey to compel them to reconvey to her certain valuable property.

She says that in 1869 her husband owed James McQuesten $30,000, and to secure it she gave a trust-deed to E. H. Hadduck on a lot 30½ feet front on Clark street in the Assessors' Division of Lot 4 and of the Subdivision of the E. ½ of Lot 3, Block 118 in the School Section Addition to Chicago. In February, 1873, she gave another trust-deed to secure a second loan of $25,000. McQuesten died in 1875, making Dale and Stevens his executors. In 1878 an accounting was had, when it was found John C. Rue owed McQuesten's estate $60,046. Complainant was at that time a feebie old lady, 70 years of age, and relied almost entirely on H. C. Morey to take care of her affairs. She charges that Morey confederated with the executors of the McQuesten estate to defraud her out of her property, and induced her to give the executors an absolute deed of the above property, by representing that it was only a mortgage, and was made solely to secure the payment of the $63,046. Since then Dale and Stevens have been in possession of the property, collecting the rents and claiming absolute title. The property is worth upwards of $100,000, and the rents since 1878 have amounted to $40,000. The defendants refuse to give it up, and Mrs. Rue asks for a decree declaring her to be the owner of the property, and compelling a reconveyance.

## THE POLICE.

### ANNUAL PARADE AND DRILL.

The annual drill of the police force took place yesterday on the Lake-Front at the foot of Harrison street, under command of Chief-of-Police Doyle. There was a fair attendance, several Aldermen and city officials being present. A procession of 457 men—the knock-'em-downs—seventeen patrol-wagons—the carry-'em-offs—and three supply-wagons left the City-Hall at 2 o'clock, proceeding west on Franklin street, north to Washington, east to Dearborn, south to Jackson, east to Wabash avenue, south to Congress street, east to Michigan avenue, south to the parade-grounds. They made a most creditable appearance. The five Captains and seven Lieutenants were in charge of their various divisions, and music was furnished by Nevans' Band. The police were put through several military exercises and an exhibition of speed was given by the patrol wagons. The men were reviewed by the Mayor, who expressed himself well pleased with their appearance.

## HANSOM CABS.

### A HUNDRED SOON TO BE PUT ON THE STREETS.

The announcement yesterday that the Chicago Hansom Cab Company had been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, caused considerable talk about town. Inquiry into the matter indicates that Messrs. W. L. Perkins, J. C. Moore, and W. J. Fairman, mentioned as the incorporators, are not interested parties, but are merely put forward by the real projectors of the enterprise, who include some of the leading railroad and business men of the city. A prospectus will be issued in a few days bearing the names of the real parties, and stock will be subscribed for. It is intended to put 100 cabs on the street as quickly as they can be made. Most of them will come from the East, although Studebaker may be given an order for some. It is intended to run them on the London plan, charging 25 cents a trip for one or two persons. An hour's use will cost 50 cents. It is believed that the experiment will prove popular and remunerative.

## LAW AND LIQUOR.

### JUDGE GARY DECIDES THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE OF $150 TO BE NULL AND VOID.

Judge Gary yesterday decided that the city ordinance imposing a yearly license of $150 on wholesale liquor-dealers was null and void. In delivering his opinion Judge Gary questioned the licensing power of the city as exercised in this case, as it could clearly be seen that the license was imposed for revenue only, and not for regulating the liquor traffic. He inferred this from the fact that no bond or proof of good character was required from the licensee for faithful compliance with the law. Further, the municipal year did not correspond with the license year. The ordinance extends the license two months longer than the City Council had lawful authority to do. It is therefore void, and no lawful license can be issued under it for any longer period of time, either within or without the municipal year.

Regarding the licensing power, the counsel for the city said he thought that it was wholly immaterial whether it was called a fee or a license under the police powers of the State, or whether it was called a tax. In either case it was a valid law, and should stand. The fee was a burden imposed for a right or a privilege of selling liquors at wholesale. The fee, however, was not a tax upon property, but a burden imposed upon the liquor-dealer for the right of exercising the privilege, which the Legislature would have the right to withhold or inhibit altogether.

Col. Cameron gave notice that he would appeal the case for the city.

This decision does not touch the saloon licenses except indirectly. It relates to the license charged wholesalers. The Constitution provides that taxes must be levied upon assessments or valuation of property; but certain classes of business may be licensed at the rates provided by law or ordinance. According to the Judge, the city did not use the word ordinance as to make it plain that the object of licensing the distillers was to "regulate" them.

## A RURAL OUTRAGE.

### A YOUNG MAN TERRIBLY ASSAULTED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

A brutal assault for the purpose of robbery was committed upon A. Harris, a young man about 23 years of age, an employé of E. A. Shedd & Co., at Sheffield., Ind., as noticed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter made an investigation of the circumstances yesterday, with the following results: Harris is Shedd's telegraph operator the postmaster at Sheffield, and timekeeper of the company, and has his office at the ice-houses on Wolf River. It is his custom to take the mail made up at the ice-houses to the station every night, where the fast mail on the Lake-Shore Road catches it from the rack. Friday evening about 6:30 o'clock he was returning to the ice-houses and had just crossed the river, when two men stopped him and asked the time. He looked at his watch, and as he did so one of the men hit him on the head with what Harris says was a slung-shot, knocking him insensible. They then went through his pockets. While they were searching his person he came to, and they immediately began to beat him unmercifully, pounding him on the head and kicking him. They then threw him into the ditch by the side of the road, at that place about four feet deep. The cold water revived him, and he staggered to his feet and gained the road. The men were some little distance down the road, but seeing him on his feet started for him again. Harris ran for the ice-house, shouting for help, and the men, afraid of an alarm, gave up the pursuit. Harris had to rest several times on the way, but finally reached the ice-house and told his story. An unavailing search was made for the robbers. The victim recognized one of them as a man named Dan Hill. Harris says the thieves got $230 in cash which belonged to him, a gold watch worth $250, and a promissory note for $600 which had been put in his hands for collection.

## SUBURBAN.

### HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last night. The committee having under consideration the equipping of a paid fire department reported recommending the purchase of two lots for fire purposes near South Chicago, and one near the corner of Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue; also the erection of suitable buildings and the establishment of a Central Police-Station and a patrol wagon service. The estimated cost of such equipment was $38,880. The report was laid over one week for final consideration. The committee on the proposed canal from Calumet River to Calumet Lake reported recommending that the petition be granted when the right of way should be secured. An ordinance giving the right of way to the Calumet River Railway Company was ordered engrossed.

William B. Howard, for the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, presented a communication petitioning the board to allow the company to erect a bridge for locomotives and cars, teams and pedestrians across the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street. After setting for the desires of the company in a general way the communication offers in exchange for the right to construct a certain number of bridges that will accommodate all commerce to lay down as the board may direct a roadway and railway tracks in South Chicago avenue and Ninety-fifth street from Erie avenue to and across the bridge and to a point about 800 feet east of the Calumet River, so as to connect with the tracks running to the extension docks now building and to the tracks of all railways that are now or may be in use. It is then proposed to turn the bridge over to a company to be known as the Calumet Bridge & Railroad Company, which shall operate and maintain it for all time. It will be settled that no toll shall be charged for teams or pedestrians, but that an amount shall be paid for each car and locomotive crossing the bridge sufficient to defray the cost of operating and maintaining it. It is further proposed that there shall be a board

# HARVEY'S OWN MAKE CLOTHING

Gents' Garments, in Texture, Workmanship, and Fit, Faultless.

Our Children's Department, as usual, Unparalleled in Chicago.

**Our Entire Stocks consist of Fine and Expensive Clothing and Haberdashery.**

SINGLE-BREASTED FLY FRONT OVERCOAT.

LIVERY SUIT.

## 84 & 86 STATE STREET.


### FASHION TOPICS.

There is not always honor among thieves. A society reporter is something of a pirate himself; yet he frequently attacks private ears.

As other manufacturers are putting up inferior knitting silk on spools in imitation of those so long used by Belding Bros. & Co. for their superior pure-thread knitting-silk, the public are cautioned against the imitations. To obtain the best see that each spool is stamped Belding Bros. & Co.

The neighborhood of Rossetti's house in Cheyne row, Chelsea, must have been worth living in. Cecil Lawson, the painter, lived next door, and Maclise and George Eliot a few doors away.

Although the price of coffee has advanced so rapidly lately, *Blackall*, having such large orders in at old prices, will continue to sell retail at old figures for a short time longer at his three stores, 172 State, 49 Clark, and 172 West Madison street.

The gold medal given by Louisiana to Zachary Taylor after Monterey, which was made from six twenty-dollar gold pieces, and is three inches in diameter, is owned by George Devol, of Cincinnati.

It is surprising to learn how rapidly the patent ready-wound bobbins for sewing-machine shuttles have grown in popular favor. No lady will be without them after one trial. Ask your dry-goods dealer for them, and for Merrick spool thread.

Cloth suits are the first choice, and will be worn by young ladies on almost all occasions in the daytime—for church, for morning walks, shopping, driving, and even at the afternoon receptions.

New fall styles of paper hangings will be opened tomorrow by D. T. Walker, he being the first to exhibit new designs this season at his store, 2136 Wabash avenue. *They are elegant.*

Mr. Barrett is being modeled for a statue in his part in "Francesca da Rimini" by Mr. Sheehan.

The suburbs heard from. Large shipments are daily made to the suburbs of Chicago of Bremner's celebrated "*Eureka Milk Bread*," which our readers all know is the finest and most wholesome article produced. *Every genuine loaf* is stamped D. F. B.

Burns' "Auld Lang Syne" had its basis, it is said, in a familiar old song. He composed the second and third verses anew, and improved the others.

*Ladies get the best!* In knitting any article work in nothing but Belding Bros. & Co.'s pure, lustrous, smooth, and strong knitting silks. Chicago dry-goods merchants, both wholesale and retail, are so guarded against shoddy brands that scarcely any of them will handle anything but Belding Bros. & Co.'s knitting and sewing silks.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania habitually wears the Roumanian peasant girl's dress when in her summer house among the Carpathian mountains there are adorned by her own handiwork.

Every lady will find much of special interest at Burnham's Central Music-Hall hair store, 71 State street. This establishment is noted for the variety and beauty of its productions in hair, and can match any shade.

Black stockings still prevail for general use, but there is an effort to revive the fashion of having the hosiery match the dress.

Diamond collar-buttons for ladies and gentlemen. Choice selected stones and handsome style settings at Rowe Bros.', 163 State.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's daughter Ethel inherits her mother's good looks and the artistic talent of her aunt, Mrs. Jessie Hoyt.

The popular store for millinery and hair goods is James Hall's, 105 State street. Latest and best goods at lowest prices.

Our Minister to France, Mr. L. P. Morton, is said to resemble Leopold I., the former King of the Belgians, although there is no thought to be something particularly American about him.

Weddings, parties, and receptions are furnished with complete service by H. J. Nagle, the caterer, 172 Twenty-second street.

Robert S. Rantoul Jr., of Salem, is entertaining the Hon. Mark Napier, who defended Arabi Pasha in Egypt.

Those late importations of exquisite Japanese embroidered hangings are most worthy of inspection by lovers of the fine arts at J. Ohsann & Co.'s, 77 State street.

The tropical designs are copied in wall papers. For originals see McDermott, 242 31st st.

Mme. Nilsson brings twenty-nine boxes of gorgeous costumes designed by Worth and other French artists. It is rumored that she has been invited to spend the operatic season with Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt.

By order of President Arthur fine bust portraits of Adams, the first occupant of the White House, and of Van Buren, have been rescued from the dust and oblivion of the garret, and hung up in the Red Parlor.

For pretty baby caps go to Mrs. Hodges', 151 Twenty-second street.

The Warren memorial house, on "Professors' Row" at Newport, will soon be taken possession of by the widow of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren; it has been built by friends of the late General.

A complete and handsome line of ladies' and gents' celebrated Spanish arched instep dress and walking boots at Wheeler & Co.'s, 74 Madison street.

Lord Coleridge says he owes everything to the kindness of Mr. Gladstone.

In choosing a wedding gift you can make no more suitable or elegant selection than of a rattan chair, with silk-plush cushions, at Schmidt's rattan store, 111 Wabash avenue.

Velvet is the favorit material for the season.

Fetherly, 169 Wabash avenue, employs regular hair-cutters to cut the English bang and children's hair.

Woolen costumes will be the rule for street wear this winter, and those entirely of silk will be little used.

Cutting, basting, dress and cloak making, new designs, at Wyant's pattern rooms, 53 Madison street.

Mrs. Blaine has been entertaining Gail Hamilton at Augusta, Me.

Fashion journals, with plates, at Pierce & Snyder's Periodical Agency, 123 Dearborn.

Mme. Janauschek diverts herself with water-colors.

Buy Seavey's new Pallas furnace and new Paragon range. Seavey & Co., 49 State-st.

One of the waiters at the Brunswick in New York can talk in six languages, and two Italian Counts serve at Delmonico's.

The finest photographs at lowest prices. Gehrig's, 337 West Madison street.

The best cabinet photographs with one panel for $3, at Gentile's, 81 State street.

A number of new dinner sets have been received the past week by Ovington, 146 State.

The "latest" is the spider-web pattern in heavy-cut glass, just received by Ovington, 146 State.

"A Friendly Tip"—Board at the Hotel Royal.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition brought a very successful season to a close last evening. One special exhibit that added considerably to the splendor of the show and proved exceedingly valuable to the Exposition Company is deserving of more than passing mention—that is, the Van Depoele electric-lighting display. For the forty days of the Big Show the Van Depoele Electric Light Company of Chicago has supplied light to the leading exhibitors, to the art galleries, and to the photographic studios, all without the slightest mishap or delay of any kind, a claim which, it is believed, no other exhibiter can make or has ever been made before. Their display of electric machines and lamps was conceded to be the best on exhibition, while the superiority of the Van Depoele light was a matter of general comment among tens of thousands of visitors. Their brilliant exhibit filled the building with a flood of pure, steady, unchanging light, their arc lights threw pictures on the photographer's camera equal in results to the rays of the sun, and their electric motor illustrated the perfect feasibility of electric railroads so far as an easily-managed motive power could do it. The following especial advantages of the Van Depoele lighting system were fairly demonstrated at the Exposition: First, a perfect control of the current, enabling the user to run exactly the number of lights required and no more, from one up to the full capacity of the machine; second, an absolutely white and steady light of the most brilliant and diffusive character; third, simplicity, safety, and ease of management in all parts of the system; fourth, the largest amount of light for a given proportion of power. The value of the light for illuminating either large or small areas has been clearly proven, its economical value as well as its superiority commending it equally for both.

### THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the city churches today as follows:

**PRESBYTERIAN.**

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS, D.D., WILL PREACH at the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 10:45 a. m. Subject: Abraham the Pilgrim."

THE REV. S. J. MCPHERSON, PASTOR OF THE Second Church, will preach at the Sixth Church at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr. will preach at 7:30 p. m.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF OAK PARK HOLD regular services in Centennial Hall every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Preaching today by the Rev. Prof. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

THE REV. J. H. WORCESTER JR. WILL preach at the Second Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 10:45 a. m. Services with preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Longing for Immortality." Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

THE REV. J. C. WALKER WILL PREACH AT the Campbell Park Church, Leavitt-st., south of Harrison. Morning theme: "Obedience Better than Form." Evening subject: "The Remnants of Life."

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE WILL PREACH at the Third Church, corner Ashland and Ogden-avs. Evening subject: "Zwingle and Calvin"—the third sermon in the course on the "Reformation of the Sixteenth Century."

THE REV. D. C. MARQUIS, D. D., WILL preach morning and evening at the Fourth Church, corner Rush and Superior-sts.

THE REV. W. G. WOODBRIDGE WILL PREACH at the Fifth Church, corner Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st. Subject: Morning, "Pure Religion"; evening, "God's Laws."

THE REV. T. E. GREEN WILL PREACH AT the Eighth Church. Subjects: Morning, "The Devil's Printing-Press"; evening, "Faith That Saves."

**REFORMED EPISCOPAL.**

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH IN CHRIST Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. No evening service.

THE REV. C. B. TAYLOR WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ashland-av., at 10:30 and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. DR. MEADE WILL PREACH AT 4 p. m. in Emmanuel Church, corner Twenty-eighth and Hanover-sts.

BISHOP FALLOWS WILL REPEAT BY INVITation this morning at Paul Church, corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter-sts., his sermon on "Onward and Upward." In the evening he will speak on "There Are More Women than Men in the Churches."

**LUTHERAN.**

THE REV. C. KOERNER WILL PREACH AT Trinity Church, No. 1 Chicago-av., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. F. C. KAHLER WILL PREACH at Wicker Park Church, corner of Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. LEH. HEILMAN WILL PREACH at the Grace English Lutheran church, corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Evening service to the young people.

**BAPTIST.**

THE REV. DUNCAN MACGREGOR WILL preach at the North Ashland Avenue Church in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, D. D., WILL preach in the Fourth Baptist Church. Morning subject: "Christ and Ideal Man." Evening subject: "Human Hunger."

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-third-st. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning service, Sabbath-school anniversary, with address from the Rev. Dr. Eldson. Dr. Lorimer will also speak on "Fifty Years of Sunday-School Work." Song by the children. Evening service by Dr. Lorimer. Subject: "The Conduct of Life; or, the Beginning of Wisdom."

THE REV. R. S. GILBERT, D. D., WILL preach morning and evening in the Memorial Church, Oakland-boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av.

THE REV. C. PERREN WILL PREACH IN THE morning, and the Rev. L. P. Simpson in the evening at the Western Avenue Church, corner Warren-av.

**CHRISTIAN.**

J. W. ALLEN WILL PREACH IN THE WEST Side Church, on Western-av., near Van Buren-st., morning and evening.

ELDER M. N. LORD WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. and 7:30 p. m. at the First Church, corner Oakley-av. and Jackson-st. Baptism at the evening service.

THE REV. HENRY SCHELL LOBINGIER, pastor, will preach at the Central Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Evening subject: "Aim of the Disciples." Baptism at close.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**

THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL preach at the Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at 10:45 a. m. Evening, "Service of Song," by the quartet and chorus of 100 voices at 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. E. P. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH morning and evening at the South Church, corner of Drexel-av. and Fortieth-st.

THE REV. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON WILL preach at the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Adams. Subjects—Morning, "Luke and Danna"; evening, "Samson."

**METHODIST.**

THE REV. A. C. GEORGE WILL PREACH AT the Langley Avenue Church, corner Thirty-ninth-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM, PASTOR, will preach at the Fulton Church. Morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. P. H. SWIFT WILL PREACH morning and evening at Centenary Church, Monroe-st., near Morgan.

**TEMPERANCE.**

A GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held every evening this week at No. 633 West Lake-st. Leaders: Sunday, Dr. Beebe; Monday, Mrs. Divine; Tuesday, Wade Abbott; Wednesday, the Rev. G. B. Walker; Thursday, the Rev. Benj. Bates; Friday, B. Loveless; Saturday, Wade Abbott.

### THE CHURCHES.

**INDEPENDENT.**

THE REV. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, PRESident of Wheaton College, will preach morning and evening at the Chicago Avenue Church. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p. m.

PRAISE AND PREACHING SERVICE IN CENtral Music-Hall at 7:45 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. J. H. Barrows. Subject: "Miracles a Witness to the Bible." Music led by W. L. Tomlins.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS WILL PREACH AT 11 a. m. at the People's Church, Hooley's Theatre.

H. V. REED WILL SPEAK IN THE MORNING at the Blessed Hope Mission, corner Bishop-court and Madison-st.

**SPIRITUALIST.**

THE LIGHT-SEEKERS' CONFERENCE MEETS at 3 p. m. in Lester's Academy, No. 619 West Lake-st. Mrs. Ophelia T. Shepard will lecture at 7:45 p. m.

MRS. CORA L. V. RICHMOND WILL LECTURE in Martine's hall morning and evening to the First Society of Spiritualists.

THERE WILL BE A SPIRITUALISTS' AND MEdiums' meeting at Union Park Hall, No. 517 West Madison-st., at 3 p. m.

**UNITARIAN.**

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, OF RHODE ISLAND, will preach in Unity Church, Dearborn-av., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. J. VILA BLAKE WILL PREACH IN the morning at the Third Church, corner Monroe and Laflin-sts.

THE REV. DR. UTTER WILL LECTURE AT Church of the Messiah in the evening on "Calvin and Calvinism."

**UNIVERSALIST.**

THE REV. W. S. CROWE WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Redeemer, Washington and Sangamon-sts., morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Story of Eden," being the second of the course and devoted mainly to "The Four Rivers." Music by the Chicago Quartet.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS WILL PREACH this morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Subject: "Mind in Nature."

**EPISCOPAL.**

THE REV. H. C. KINNEY WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening at St. Bartholomew's Mission, Englewood.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

MILES GRANT, OF BOSTON, WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Advent Christian Church, No. 91 South Green-st. At 3 p. m. he will speak on "The Great Chart."

MR. GEORGE SCHILLING WILL LECTURE BEfore the Liberal League at 181 West Madison-st. at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Individualism as Contrasted with State Socialism in the Adjustment of Social and Industrial Difficulties."

LIBERTY HALL MEETING AT 2:30 P. M. SUBject: "Men and Women's Congress."

ELDER JOSEPH R. LAMBERT, OF THE LATter-Day Saints, will preach at No. 213 West Madison-st. at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

GOSPEL MEETING IN THE RAILWAY-MEN'S Reading-Rooms, corner Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 3:15 p. m.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET IN Maskell Hall, No. 173 South Desplaines-st. at 10:30 a. m. for worship and at 7:30 p. m. for public preaching. Subject: "The Savior's Dying Words."

DISCIPLES OF JESUS THE CHRIST WILL meet at 4 p. m. at No. 156 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park.

THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS' MEETING WILL be held on Twenty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., at 10:30 a. m.

THE CENTRAL MEETING OF FRIENDS WILL be held at 10:45 a. m. in the Athenæum Building, Dearborn-st., near Randolph.

THE REV. E. H. SAWERS, PASTOR OF THE First Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams-sts., will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

W. M. SALTER WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE Society for Ethical Culture at new Weber Music-Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "An Ethical Society as a Leader in Charity and Reform."

MR. JOHN BENHAM WILL CONDUCT THE Union Gospel services at Tyng Mission Hall, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 7:30 p. m.

[NOTE—It is desirable that all notices intended for insertion in this column should be left at THE TRIBUNE office not later than 12 o'clock noon Saturday.]


**GOODRICH STEAMERS.**

TIME TABLES.

DAILY (except Sunday) for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee.....at 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.....at 7 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturday.....at 9 a m
For Frankfort, etc., Saturdays.....at 9 a m
Office and Docks foot of Michigan-av.

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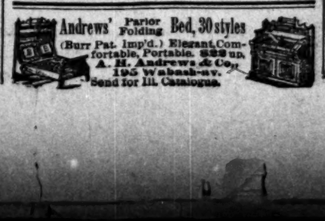

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**WESTERN.**

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway.**

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco Fast Line | *12:00 m | *2:15 p m |
| Omaha Night Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Denver Express via Cheyenne | † 9:30 p m | * 2:15 p m |
| Denver Short Line Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Des Moines Day Express | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Des Moines Night Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Marshalltown Express | 8:30 a m | * 6:30 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Express | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Night Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Algona & Webster City Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Webster City & Algona Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Northwestern Iowa Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Rockford & Elgin—Special | † 5:15 p m | * 6:30 p m |
| Rockford Passenger | † 9:00 a m | † 7:01 p m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | † 9:15 a m | † 2:40 p m |
| Freeport & Rockford | † 5:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | 11:30 a m | † 2:00 p m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Beloit & Janesville Express | 11:30 a m | † 2:00 p m |
| Madison Sunday—Special | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Winona & Dakota Express | † 9:00 p m | † 6:00 a m |
| Pierce & Hazelwood Express | † 9:30 a m | † 7:00 p m |
| Minnesota & Central Dakota | † 9:00 a m | † 7:00 p m |
| Winona & Dakota | † 7:30 p m | † 6:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | † 9:30 a m | † 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Special—Sundays | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee & Green Bay | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | † 3:00 p m | † 7:15 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | † 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Mil., Green Bay & Marquette | † 9:00 p m | † 6:30 a m |
| Waukesha Express | † 9:30 a m | † 7:15 p m |
| Waukesha Exp—Sundays only | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee & Lake Shore | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Waukesha Express | † 3:00 p m | † 4:00 p m |
| Green Bay, via Janesville | † 9:15 a m | † 5:15 p m |
| Janesville Passenger | † 9:15 a m | † 7:00 p m |
| Janesville Passenger | 11:30 a m | 2:00 p m |
| Janesville Passenger | † 4:45 p m | *10:40 a m |
| Oshkosh Express | † 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Lake Geneva Express | † 3:15 p m | † 9:55 a m |
| Lake Geneva & Elgin | † 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Lake Geneva & Elgin | † 5:15 p m | † 9:55 a m |
| Elgin & Rockford—Special | † 7:15 a m | † 6:30 p m |
| Elgin Express | † 9:15 a m | † 2:40 p m |
| Elgin Express—Sundays only | † 5:15 p m | † 10:15 a m |
| Elgin Express | † 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Elgin Express | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |
| St. Charles Express | † 5:15 p m | † 8:45 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | † 8:30 a m | † 6:30 p m |
| Aurora Passenger | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| Aurora Passenger—Sundays only | † 5:30 p m | *11:00 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | † 5:15 p m | † 8:45 a m |

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

| | Leave. | Arrived. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee & La Crosse Local | * 8:00 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Milwaukee & Waukesha | * 8:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee & Waukesha | † 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Mil., Oconomowoc & La Crosse | 11:30 a m | † 2:00 p m |
| Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis | † 9:00 a m | † 7:00 a m |
| Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton | 11:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Stevens Point & Ashland | † 9:00 p m | † 7:00 a m |
| Wauwatosa, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien & McGregor | *11:30 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Janesville and Mineral Point | *11:30 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Rock Island & Davenport | *11:30 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Janesville & Minerals Point | *12:05 p m | * 4:30 p m |
| Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Missouri Valley & Council Bluffs | *12:05 p m | * 2:15 p m |
| Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton | † 9:10 p m | ‡ 7:10 a m |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver | *12:05 p m | * 7:10 a m |
| San Francisco Fast Express | † 9:10 p m | † 2:15 p m |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver | 4:30 p m | *10:35 a m |
| Elgin and Rockford | 4:30 p m | *10:35 a m |
| Elgin Special Fast Express | † 5:15 p m | † 8:45 a m |
| Elgin Sunday | 4:50 p m | 10:35 a m |

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad**

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | * 9:45 a m | * 5:50 p m |
| Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex. | *12:05 p m | * 2:30 p m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express | *12:05 p m | * 2:30 p m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex. | 11:00 a m | † 3:00 p m |
| Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday) | 11:00 a m | † 3:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | 4:45 p m | *10:10 a m |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | † 9:15 p m | † 6:50 a m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | *10:00 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| Peoria Night Express | *10:00 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex. | † 9:15 p m | † 6:50 a m |

‡Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. §Daily except Monday. ¶Saturdays to Sundays only.

**Chicago & Alton.**

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third and California Streets. Offices at Depots, 23 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex | † 1:00 p m | † 2:00 p m |
| Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California | 11:30 p m | † 7:45 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | † 9:00 a m | † 7:30 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | † 9:00 p m | † 7:45 p m |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | † 9:00 a m | † 7:45 p m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express | † 9:00 a m | † 7:45 p m |
| Peoria & Peoria Ex., via Joliet | 11:30 p m | † 7:45 a m |
| Kansas Accommodation | † 5:00 p m | † 9:10 a m |
| Lacon, Washington Ex | † 1:00 p m | † 2:00 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | † 5:00 p m | † 9:10 a m |

*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. ‡Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**WESTERN.**
(Continued.)

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad**

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Downer's Grove Passenger | † 7:30 a m | b 9:45 a m |
| Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex | b 5:45 a m | b 7:30 p m |
| Freeport, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | b10:50 a m | b 2:30 p m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b11:06 a m | b 1:40 p m |
| Kansas City & Denver Express | a12:15 p m | a 2:10 p m |
| Council Bluffs Express | b12:15 p m | b 2:10 p m |
| St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex | a12:45 p m | a 2:15 p m |
| Denver Fast Express | a12:45 p m | a 2:15 p m |
| Montana & Pacific Express | a12:45 p m | a 2:15 p m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 1:30 p m | b 4:05 p m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 3:30 p m | b 7:00 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 4:30 p m | b 7:30 a m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | b 4:45 p m | b10:30 a m |
| St. Louis Express | b 4:45 p m | b10:30 a m |
| Rockford & Forreston Express | b 4:45 p m | b11:50 a m |
| Ambor, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex | b 4:45 p m | b11:50 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 5:15 p m | b 8:55 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 5:35 p m | b 8:55 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 6:20 p m | b 9:05 a m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | b 9:00 p m | b 6:30 a m |
| Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express | c10:00 p m | d 6:55 a m |
| Southern Express | c10:00 p m | d 6:55 a m |
| Texas Express | c10:00 p m | d 6:55 a m |
| Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex. | c10:00 p m | d 6:55 a m |
| Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr. | 8:30 a m | 6:30 p m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 7:05 p m | 10:15 a m |
| *Downer's Grove Theatre Train | b11:00 p m | |

a Daily. bDaily, except Saturday. cDaily, except Saturdays. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 a m | § 7:30 a m |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:30 p m | § 8:00 p m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | § 8:30 p m | § 8:00 p m |
| New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex. | § 8:30 p m | § 8:00 p m |
| Chamberlain & Washington Ex. | *11:30 a m | * 2:30 p m |
| Springfield Express | * 8:30 p m | * 8:00 p m |
| Springfield Night Express | § 8:30 p m | * 8:00 p m |
| Pontiac Express | § 8:40 a m | * 2:30 p m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:30 p m | *10:40 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 6:55 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 p m | * 2:10 p m |

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.**

Ticket offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Danville & Terre Haute Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 4:15 p m |
| Evansville & Indianapolis Line | § 8:00 p m | § 7:15 a m |
| Evansville & Chicago Special | | * 9:45 p m |
| Wataska Special | *11:30 p m | |
| Momence Accommodation | * 5:45 p m | * 8:25 a m |

**Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway**

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express | * 9:45 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex | § 9:05 p m | § 7:35 a m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. | * 9:45 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| Peoria & Pekin Special | § 9:05 p m | § 7:45 a m |

‡Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with reclining chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

**EASTERN.**

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket Offices, 120 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail & Chicago Passenger | † 9:10 a m | † 7:00 p m |
| South Lawn Accommodation | †12:00 n'n | † 2:45 a m |
| Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily) | 8:30 p m | 8:00 p m |
| Limited and Day Express | 3:00 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | 5:20 p m | 9:30 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | 6:20 p m | † 6:40 p m |
| Sunday Accommodation | 1:15 p m | |

‡Daily. †Except Sunday.

**Chicago & Atlantic Railway.**

Ticket Office 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Express | * 8:55 a m | |
| Atlantic Express | * 5:15 p m | |
| Huntington Accommodation | † 2:50 p m | |
| Pacific Express | | † 7:40 p m |
| Chicago Express | | * 8:10 a m |
| Chicago Accommodation | | †12:15 p m |
| Emigrant | | * 6:40 p m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

**Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 56 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 138 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express | * 8:40 a m | * 6:55 p m |
| Limited Express | § 5:00 p m | §10:40 a m |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:40 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Express | †11:30 p m | † 9:00 a m |

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 6:45 a m | * 6:30 p m |
| New York & Boston Express | * 9:05 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Fast New York Express | § 4:30 p m | |
| Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 3:40 p m | *10:35 a m |
| Atlantic Express (Daily) | § 9:00 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | † 7:30 a m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | † 9:00 a m | † 5:00 p m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. | †10:00 p m | † 7:30 a m |

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ¶Saturdays leave at 9:00 p. m.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 62 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 8:00 a m | * 5:50 p m |
| Detroit & Niagara Falls Express | * 8:30 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| Niagara Falls—Limited | * 4:15 p m | * 7:50 a m |
| New York Express | † 9:30 p m | † 7:40 a m |
| Through Express | * 9:30 p m | 9:40 a m |

‡Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B

# AMUSEMENTS.

## The Union Square Company's Acting in "A Parisian Romance."

## Several Comedies of Little Merit Produced During the Last Week.

## Emma Abbott to Open the Opera Season in Chicago Tomorrow Night.

## Miscellaneous Notes and Gossip Concerning Music and the Drama.

### THE DRAMA.

**Review of the Week.**

Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of the Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance" is an original and powerful creation. It is true that the part is not one which demands the greatest efforts of tragic genius. The only opportunity for a flash of awe-inspiring power occurs in the superb dramatic situation at the climax of the banquet scene. But Mr. Mansfield brings to the part a talent for mimicry of the highest order, and he completely merges his identity in the character assumed. He grasps with freshness and strength of soul the idea of a nineteenth-century voluptuary, and gives it an embodiment elaborated with the minutest care and intensified with startling energy. It is this power of intensifying an author's meaning which is the test of dramatic superiority. The mirror which Art holds up to Nature should do more than merely reflect, it should spiritualize and magnify the objects reflected. If talent interprets a part, genius may be said to create one, and the Baron Chevrial of Richard Mansfield is a creation brilliant and unique. The actor's by-play is exquisit—the true touch of the artist is seen in his appreciation of those things which the ordinary mind would regard as trifles. That Mr. Mansfield would be equally successful in a greater part can only be inferred, but his career will be watched with interest by those whom his work has fascinated during the last week.

The refined acting of the members of the Union Square company redeems "A Parisian Romance" from commonplace dullness, and glosses over many morally objectionable features. A taste for the baser phenomena of the human passions which the effusive spirit of the French nation indulges is foreign to the more reserved and austere temperament of English-speaking people. To show the essence of vice as well as the essence of virtue comes within the scope of dramatic art, but French art is often disposed to disregard the essence, and lose itself in the contemplation of superficial seductiveness or repulsiveness. The Baron Chevrial in less capable hands than those of Richard Mansfield would be a morbid study; but the genius of the actor strips the character of its physical grossness by throwing a strong and splendid light upon the strange significance of a human soul.... The province of the dramatist and the actor is surely as wide as life itself. The same master mind gave the world Imogen and Iago, Shylock and Portia. When the author of a play is called upon to point a special moral his work will lose ideality and largeness of sympathy. When the actor preaches from the stage he will preach to empty chairs. But while theatre-goers will never tolerate the art which is narrow and didactic, neither do they seem disposed to encourage the frivolous and groveling tendencies of French writers, who strive to make a compromise between vulgar appetites and esthetic taste. Such authors will merely succeed in making contributions to the demi-monde of literature.

At McVicker's Theatre William J. Ferguson has been seen in a farce which should never have been dragged from the Bowery of New York. It was quite fitting that such a piece as "A Friendly Tip" should have been played to an empty parquet and an overflowing gallery. Mr. Ferguson, however, impressed those who saw him as a graceful light comedian with a personality pleasing enough to atone for the emptiness of the play. One of the best features of the piece was the satire on a New York prize-fighter—if so low an object can properly be the subject of satire. The character of Bertie McShirley was appreciated by those who know the peculiarities of the aristocrats of the slums, their distinctions of caste and conceptions of style, but the caricature could not be understood by the many who were ignorant of the superlative vulgarity of the original type. It must strike every one, however, that "A Friendly Tip" commits a trespass when it occupies the boards of a first-class theatre.

Salsbury's Troubadours would have done well had they played their old attractions instead of Fred Marsden's awkward attempt at a comedy known as "My Chum." The Grand Opera-House was crowded the first night of the new piece, but the attendance dropped off during the week, and their verdict of neglect will probably settle the fate of the play.

Robson & Crane's "Boarding-House" at Hooley's has been a financial success, the comedy having been played for two weeks to crowded houses. These fortunate comedians are regarded with a friendly interest which manifests itself more pleasantly every season.

**Attractions to Come.**

"The Rajah," the New York comedy success at the Madison Square Theatre, will be produced with the original cast and scenery in this city Oct. 29. Mr. Harry M. Pitt, who plays the title rôle, is an actor well known to the theatre-goers. Before joining the Madison Square Theatre he was leading man of Daly's Theatre, previous to which he was at Wallack's Theatre playing leading business. Mr. Pitt has been specially selected to play the part of Harold Wyncot, the "Rajah," for peculiar fitness for the character, as he was for a time stationed in India as an officer in the British army.

Kohl & Middleton's West Side Dime Museum will be thrown open to the public for the season tomorrow. The establishment occupies the entire building, which was erected expressly for museum purposes. The ground floor will be occupied as a theatre or lecture-room, and the upper floors as curiosity halls. The building is well lighted and ventilated. The floors are connected by broad, roomy staircases, and every attention has been given to have the most minute details looking toward the comfort of the patrons of the institution. The attractions for the coming week will include a troupe of thirteen native Nubians and other striking attractions. At Kohl & Middletons's Clark Street Dime Museum, Millie Christine, the double-headed lady, has drawn crowded houses, and will doubtless prove an attractive card for the ensuing week, which will be her last at this museum for the season. Next week an entire change of attractions, with the exception of Millie Christine, will be made. The Burmese priests, Col. Routh Goshen, the Arabian mammoth, and other curiosities will be on exhibition, with a new vaudeville entertainment in the lecture-room.

Denman Thompson, who in former years was so widely advertised by Manager J. M. Hill, will open a two-weeks' engagement at McVicker's Monday evening, in "Joshua Whitcomb." He will give no Wednesday matinees.

This evening W. J. Scanlan will give the first production in this city at Hooley's Theatre of a new play by Fred Marsden entitled "The Irish Minstrel." The piece will be kept on the boards until Friday evening, when "Friend and Foe" will be substituted for the remainder of the week.

Next Sunday Lytton Sothern, son of the famous "Dundreary," will make his first appearance in Chicago at Haverly's. His son will produce his father's favorit plays.

Mestayer's Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car will be seen at the Olympic for one week, beginning tomorrow evening.

North Side theatre-goers will have an opportunity of seeing McKee Rankin tomorrow night and every night during the week at the Criterion. He will appear in "49."

Salsbury's Troubadours will be seen at the Academy of Music during the week in "Green-Room Fun."

Mr. Isenstein's German comedy company will appear at McVicker's this evening in a new comedy by A. Basedow, entitled "Papa's Junge" (Papa's Boy).

**Haverly's Fresh Deal.**

John H. Haverly has leased the Lyceum Theatre in Philadelphia for four years, and proposes to call it "Haverly's Broad Street Theatre." A Philadelphia reporter had the following talk with him, which will be read with interest in Chicago:

"Why did you sell out all your theatres last June?"

"As a matter of liquidation. I was running two big ventures—a chain of theatres and a chain of mines. The mines were not paying, but I knew they would eventually, and so all the money I could make or borrow through my theatres went for the workings of my mines. Finally I had to part with one or the other for a time, and the theatres went. But I did not fail, as rumor asserted. Nobody can say that Jack Haverly did not pay 100 cents on every dollar he owed. I sank $1,300,000, including the earnings of seven years, down those tunnels in Colorado, and I shall get every dollar back, fifty-fold perhaps. I have now in my possession twenty-six gold and silver mines in Colorado, and a ranch of 10,000 acres adjoining the Town of Gunnison. Five of the mines are now yielding largely and paying more than expenses. The remainder of the mines will soon follow suit, and then I will realize the dream of my life—the particular hobby of my ambition."

"And what is that?"

"A chain of Haverly's theatres all over America, England, and perhaps Australia—indeed, wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue predominates."

"All painted white?"

"All painted white, sir. Why, I have still another property which is panning out amazingly lately, and that's the Duryea Smelting Works, for working low-grade ores. I have one mill in constant motion at Silver Cliff, coining dollars for me every hour. There is precious little like a corpse about me at present; you can bet your pile on that."

**Program for the Week.**

Hooley's—W. J. Scanlan.
Olympic—Mestayer's Tourists.
McVicker's—Denman Thompson.
Criterion—McKee Rankin in "49."
Haverly's—"A Parisian Romance."
Grand Opera-House—Emma Abbott.
Academy of Music—Salsbury's Troubadours.
Dime Museums (West and South Sides)—Curiosities.

**Theatrical Gossip.**

Miss Jeffreys-Lewis has engaged to go to Australia in the spring.

Dion Boucicault will open a two-weeks' engagement at McVicker's Nov. 5.

Edwin Booth will begin his season at the Boston Globe Theatre Nov. 5. "Richelieu" will be the opening play.

The November *Century* has an article on Mme. Modjeska by J. Ranken Towse, with a portrait engraved by Cole.

Miss Annie Russell will play Mary Standish in "Pique," on the road, under the management of John Stetson.

Mark Twain is said to be preparing another play for Mr. John T. Raymond, which will be brought out in New York in January.

Richard Mansfield will probably have a character in Potter's play of "Culture," which has been purchased by the Madison Square people.

There will be a lawsuit over "Fedora" in New York, Samuel French & Co. claiming that they had a half interest in the play when M. L. Mayer sold it to Fanny Davenport.

Miss Margaret Mather was much frightened and quite painfully bruised by a fall caused by the breaking of the balcony railing while she was acting Juliet in St. Paul recently.

An adaptation of the French melodrama, "The Pavement of Paris," will be presented by Brooks & Dickson at the New York Fourteenth Street Theatre when Fanny Davenport's "Fedora" season ends.

Robson and Crane's "Boarding-House" has done the largest business for the last two weeks at Hooley's Theatre ever played to by one attraction without a change of bill, the receipts for the engagement exceeding $16,000.

It has been decided that Mr. Robert Mantell will not star in "legitimate" rôles during his first season with the Madison Square Theatre, but in a new and strong play, in which the leading rôle will be written specially for him.

A new Russian version of "Hamlet" has recently been published at St. Petersburg. The translator, A. A. Sokolevsky, says in his preface that he has made it "the business of his life" to render Shakspeare into Russian, and he has already translated twelve of his plays.

Henry Irving and the members of his company arrived in New York Friday by the City of Rome. An interesting incident of the voyage was a concert given by the company for the benefit of the seamen's orphans of Liverpool and New York. All the actors and actresses took part in the performance, and over $300 was raised.

Robert Laird Collier has an article on Henry Irving in the November number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The writer says: "In every part Mr. Irving plays he is living another man's life, not merely reciting another man's words. He has the power and skill of rapidly and absolutely changing his individuality, which show not only his artistic delineation of character, but also his intellectual discernment of character. He runs through the gamut of emotions, passions, and styles, and shows every phase of feeling as it would exist in the particular character he personifies. No one actor of any age has ever illustrated such tenderness, sweetness, and loveliness, such deadly hate, rage, and despair, such winning mirth and gayety, such skill in quaint, dry humor, such richness of fancy, such rapture, such power to set the soul aglow and to kindle the imagination. No living actor, certainly, has shown such versatility. He has marvelous felicity in changing his impersonations with a romance, a poetry, and an ideality, which stamp them on the mind as images never to be forgotten."

### MUSIC.

**The Emma Abbott Season.**

The Emma Abbott company will tomorrow evening inaugurate a brief season of English opera at the Grand Opera-House, during which an old French comic opera, which, however, is new to American audiences, will be produced. It is the work of Adolphe Charles Adams, the composer of "The Postillion of Longumeau," who died in Paris in 1856, leaving to the world no less than fifty-three operas and ballets, which all achieved more or less success in their day, and are nearly all worth reviving on account of their melodious character and the generally insignificant demands they made for large choral or orchestral displays. Most of the overtures of his operas have maintained themselves in the repertories of medium-sized orchestras, among them the one belonging to the opera to be given tomorrow evening "The King of a Day." The plot of this opera is taken from "The Arabian Nights," and is laid in India. It treats of a young fisherman, Zepharis, who rescues the beautiful Princess Nemea from drowning, but is prevailed upon by Prince Kadoar, a relative of Nemea's father, Mausone, and aspirant to the hand of the fair Princess and her father's throne, to leave to him the credit of his brave deed, and the Prince Kadoar becomes in consequence Nemea's husband. Zepharis, however, does not forget the Princess, and one day while bemoaning his fate he traces the line "If I were a King" in the sand of the shore where he had rescued the Princess, and is found there by the old King, who, for the purpose of having some fun, orders Zepharis to be made a King indeed for one short day. During his one day's reign Zepharis makes good use of his power, reveals the deception to which Kadoar owed his good fortune and also the schemes Kadoar is concocting against his royal father-in-law. This leads, of course, to a summary ending of Kadoar's career and the elevation of Zepharis, who is made Prime Minister and wedded to Nemea, who, of course, falls at once madly in love with the gallant King of a day.

In the production of this opera, which is tuneful and picturesque both in music and in dramatic action, Emma Abbott will sing the Princess Nemea and Mr. William Castle, the fisherman, Zepharis. The part of the villain, Kadoar, will be taken by Mr. Broderick, that of the wise King Maussone by Sig. Tagliapietra, while to Mrs. Zelda Seguin is assigned the part of Zelide, the proud sister of Zepharis. The "King of the Day" is announced only for Friday night. "Lucia" will be given tomorrow night. "Martha" is billed for Tuesday evening, "Mme. Angot's Daughter" for Wednesday afternoon and Saturday evening, "La Sonnambula" for Wednesday evening, "Mignon," with Abbott, Seguin, and Rosewald in the cast, for Thursday evening, and "Rigoletto" for Friday evening.

**Music at Home.**

Miss Jennie Dutton has returned to this city after a successful concert tour with Mr. Remenyi.

Miss Emma Thursby and her company drew a fine audience to the Central Music-Hall for her last concert yesterday afternoon. Chevalier De Kontski and Miss Thursby made a splendid impression and created a strong desire for their return to Chicago.

The Chicago Church Choir opera company will sing "Patience" in Champaign tomorrow evening, and "Iolanthe" in Mattoon Tuesday and in Kankakee Wednesday evenings. Miss Mary Beebe, Miss Alice Atwood, and Miss Anna Rommeiss, together with Dr. Charles T. Barnes, Mr. Webster, Mr. Norcross, and others will participate in these performances.

For today's afternoon concert at North Side Turner-Hall, Mr. Adolf Rosenbecker announces, among other popular selections: Potpourri of airs from "The Beggar Student," the new opera by Millocekers; "Amicitia et Fidelitas"; an overture by Kölling; Neswadba's paraphrase on the "Loreley"; and the "Jewish Patrol," a new burlesque on the well-known "Turkish Patrol" by the musical director of the Salsbury Troubadours, Mr. Bendix.

A week from next Tuesday Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her concert company will be heard at Central Music-Hall. Miss Kellogg has always been a great favorit with Chicago audiences, and will probably repeat her old triumphs, since it is given out that her voice while she was in Paris not only regained all its former splendor, but that she even recovered some notes in her register which she had considered lost long ago. Her company consists of Miss Alta Pease, the well-known contralto; Signor Ferranti, one of the best representatives of the almost extinct race of Italian buffo singers; Mme. Teresa Carreno, the great pianist; and Mr. John F. Rhodes, a young violinist, who is spoken of in the highest terms. The company will give only one concert in Chicago.

The six promenade concerts which have been arranged for by the First Regiment will be given by a large orchestra under the direction of Mr. Adolf Rosenbecker the following Saturday evenings: Nov. 10, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 8, and April 12, in the large Armory Hall of the Regiment. The concerts are intended to be of a high musical standard, but the Entertainment Committee of the First Regiment also expects to make them highly successful as social events. For this reason the friends of the regiment are asked not only to subscribe for season tickets, but also to include personal attendance at these concerts among the social duties of the season. The winter concerts are to be followed by a series of open-air concerts during next summer which will be apportioned among the several public parks. Dr. Ziegfeld, of the Chicago Musical College, has kindly assumed the management of the enterprise, which will have many new features, among others the appearance of the newly-formed regimental chorus, which is now drilling with great enthusiasm under Mr. Louis Falk.

**American Musical Notes.**

Annie Louise Cary has had painted for herself a decorative work in several panels containing figures from the various operas in which she has been a favorit.

Mr. J. F. Rhodes, the solo violinist of the Kellogg concert company, is being highly praised by competent critics. He is a Philadelphian of about 23 years of age, and has recently returned from an extended course of study in Leipsig.

The Chicago Ideal opera company opened the new Dallas (Tex.) Opera-House last Monday evening with a performance of "Iolanthe." The house, which is described as one of the prettiest and most conveniently arranged playhouses in the South, was crowded, and the performance was well received.

Mr. Maurice Grau has engaged Mlle. Jeanne Fouquet, a young prima donna recently at the Grand Opera, Paris, to replace Mlle. Nixan. She will make her first appearance at the Standard Theatre in New York tomorrow as Micaela in "La Cœur et la Main." The young lady has been heard in New Orleans and Mexico with great favor, and is said to have a voice much better than is usually heard in opera bouffe.

Mr. Maurice Grau has been, since the beginning of last week, minus the junior star of his French opera bouffe company, the charming Mlle. Nixan, at whose tiny feet all New York dudedom has been worshiping. A young Californian, said to be richer in inherited shekels than in brains, fell so madly in love with Mlle. Nixan that he showered presents exceeding with costly presents to make her turn an attentive ear to his suit, but also prevailed on her to go with him to California and bid good-by to the stage, for a while at least. As Mr. Californian willingly paid Mr. Grau the $5,000 forfeit provided for in Mlle. Nixan's contract in case she should at any time want to discontinue it, Mr. Grau could do nothing but let Mlle. Nixan go with her lover where she pleased.

Millocecker's "Bettel Student," the comic opera which has been all the rage in Germany for over a year, received its first American production Friday evening at the Thalia Theatre in New York, with Mme. Marie Geistinger in the title rôle. Mr. Amberg's right to produce the opera has been contested in the courts by Messrs. Conried and McCaull, who claim the exclusive right under a contract with Millocecker entered into over a year ago, while Amberg claims that the rights acquired under this contract have been forfeited, and that under a new contract he enjoys the exclusive right of performing Millocecker's operas in the United States. Mr. McCaull intends to bring out an English version of the "Bettel Student" at the New York Casino this week.


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Burmese High Priests in Their Sacred Worships.

Burmese Gods and Idols of Stone.

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500 Lots
Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, and General Household Goods.
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353 DEARBORN-AV.
Thursday Morning, Oct. 25, 10 O'Clock
We sell at above number the Entire
FURNITURE,
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Body Brussels, Wilton, and Moquette Carpets
Throughout the house,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture,
Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware,
Kitchen and Laundry Outfit.
Sale Peremptory. Family leaving the city.
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ALL THE
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Also One Elegant Wardrobe, Cost $130.00.
All good clean goods to be sold without reserve.
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Consisting of Vases, Toilet Sets, Wine Sets, Tea and Dinner Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Majolica Ware, Printed Ware, Plain and Cut Glassware, and a great variety of other articles. This sale is well worthy your personal attention. All goods purchased by Country Merchants carefully packed and shipped promptly.
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Owing to the great success of the PARISIAN ROMANCE, its presentation will be continued during the present week.
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MISS MAUD HARRISON,
MISS MARY LEWES,
MISS HELOISE WILLIS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Wednesday Evening, October 31,
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"Republicanism and the Catholic Church."
Reserved seats can now be secured at Box-Office at 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.

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A grand International SIX-DAY BICYCLE TOURNAMENT will take place, commencing Oct. 22. All the great champions of the world will compete.
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To accommodate residents of the extreme North End classes will be opened in the PRIVATE BANQUET HALL OF THE REFECTORY in Lincoln Park. Children's class Oct. 20, 10:30 a. m.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's class Oct. 24, 8 p. m.

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Assisted by Miss ALTA PEASE, Contralto; Sig. FERRANTI, Baritone; JOHN F. RHODES, Violinist; Mr. GLOSE, Conductor, and the Popular Pianist, MME. TERESA
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The Eminent Irish Comedian,
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SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, AND THURSDAY
Mr. Fred Marsden's greatest effort, The
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Entirely New Music, New Songs.
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To-Night! To-Night!
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LAST TIME OF
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In their roaring absurdity.
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FOR TWO WEEKS,
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DENMAN THOMPSON
In the Comedy Drama.
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EIGHTH YEAR OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.
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First appearance in Chicago this season of
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Reappearance of
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First appearance in English Opera of the World-Famous Baritone,
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Reappearance of the Popular Tenors,
SIG. FABRINI,
Late of Her Majesty's Opera Company, and
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE.
*The Company also includes Misses Marie Hindle, Ida Schuler and Clara Bonheur; Messrs. William Broderick, Walter Allen, and Victor Novello.*
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J. H. Rosewald, Musical Director.
MONDAY—Donizetti's Beautiful Lyric Opera,
LUCIA.
(Bride of Lammermoor). Abbott as Lucia; Tagliapietra as Sir Henry; Fabrini as Edgar.
TUESDAY—Flotow's Charming Opera,
MARTHA.
Emma Abbott's "Last Rose of Summer"; Seguin, Fabrini, and Tagliapietra.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE and SATURDAY NIGHT—Lecocq's Sparkling Comic Opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
(MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER).
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Bellini's Brilliant Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Emma Abbott as Amina (her favorite role).
THURSDAY—Ambroise Thomas' Masterwork,
MIGNON.
Three Prime Donne in the Cast—Abbott, Rosewald, and Seguin.
FRIDAY—First time in Chicago, Adolph Adam's Oriental Opera Comique,
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With Abbott, Seguin, Tagliapietra, and Castle.
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PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, and 50c. Wednesday Matinee Prices—$1.00, 75c, and 50c.

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# RELIGIOUS.

## A Description of the Treasures of Literature Contained in the Vatican Library.

## Views of a Congregational Organ on Time Service in the Methodist Ministry.

## The Stamping-Ground of the Old Reformers in Switzerland Given Over to Infidels.

### The Vatican Library—A List of Its Treasures.

*Catholic Review:* The following brief account, obtained from a reliable non-Catholic source, of the principal treasures in the Vatican Library will be interesting at the present time, when Pope Leo's recent letter again calls attention to the treasures of that great storehouse of learning.

The Vatican Library may be considered to have been founded by Nicholas V. (1447), who transferred to his new palace the manuscripts which had been collected in the Lateran. The library, at the death of Nicholas, is said to have contained 9,000 manuscripts, but many of them were dispersed by his successor, Calixtus III. These losses were not repaired until the time of Sixtus IV., whose zeal in restoring and augmenting the library is celebrated by Ariosto and by Piadeletina, who was appointed its librarian about 1480. The present building was erected by Sixtus V. in 1588, from the designs of Fontana, a new apartment having become necessary to receive the collection made by his immediate predecessors, and particularly by Leo X., who, like his father, Lorenzo the Magnificent, had sent agents into distant countries to collect manuscripts.

The celebrity of the library dates properly from the close of the sixteenth century, when the munificence of the Popes was aided by the acquisition of other important collections. The first was that of Fulvius Ursinus in 1600, followed by the valuable collections of the Benedictine monastery of Bobbio, composed chiefly of Palimpsests—that is, manuscripts which have been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second. The library then contained 10,660 manuscripts, of which 8,500 were Latin and 2,160 were Greek. The Palatine Library, belonging to the Elector Palatine, captured at Heidelberg by De Tilley and presented to Gregory XV., in 1621, by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, was the next accession. It contained 4,388 manuscripts, 1,956 of which were Latin and 432 Greek. In 1658 the Vatican received the library of Urbino, founded by Duke Federigo, whose passion for books was so great that at the taking of Volterra in 1742, he reserved nothing but a Hebrew Bible for his own share of the spoil. This collection enriched the Vatican with 1,711 Greek and Latin manuscripts. In 1600 the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the collection of Christina, Queen of Sweden, was added to the library; it comprehended all the literary treasures taken by her father, Gustavus Adolphus, at Prague, Wortzburg, and Bremen, and amounted to 3,291 manuscripts, of which 2,161 were Latin and 190 Greek. Clement XI., in the beginning of the last century, presented fifty-five Greek manuscripts to the collection; and in 1746 it received the splendid library of the Ottobuoni family, containing 3,862 manuscripts, of which 3,391 were Latin and 474 were Greek; about the same time it was augmented by 166 manuscripts from the library of the Marquis Capponi. The last addition of importance was that of 102 Greek manuscripts from the convent of San Basilio, at Grotta Ferrata. At the peace of 1815, the late King of Prussia, at the suggestion of Humboldt, applied to Pius VII. for the restoration of some of the manuscripts which had been plundered from the Heidelberg Library by De Tilley. A more favorable moment for this request could not have been chosen; the service rendered to the church by the restoration of the Pope to his throne was acknowledged by that enlightened and virtuous Pontiff on all occasions; and in this instance the request of the King of Prussia was immediately answered by the restoration of many manuscripts of great importance to the German historian. At the present time, for we do not know of any additions certainly since twenty-five years, the Vatican Library contains in the Oriental collection 590 Hebrew, 787 Arabic, eighty Coptic, seventy-one Ethiopic, 459 Syriac, sixty-four Turkish, sixty-five Persian, one Samaritan, thirteen Armenian, two Iberian, twenty-two Indian, ten Chinese, and eighteen Slavonic manuscripts. The amount of the whole collection of Greek, Latin, and Oriental manuscripts is 23,580, the finest collection in the world. The number of printed books is estimated at 30,000, and includes the collection of Cardinal Mai, a munificent donation of Pius IX. to the library of the Vatican.

The principal manuscript treasures of the library are the following: The celebrated "Codex Vaticanus," or "Bible of the End of the Fourth or Beginning of the Fifth Century," in Greek, containing the oldest version of the Septuagint and the first Greek one of the New Testament. This most important document in Biblical literature was published by the late Cardinal Mai in 1857. The "Virgil" of the fourth or fifth century, with fifty miniatures, including a portrait of Virgil, well known by the figure of Santo Bartoli; the "Terence" of the ninth century, with miniatures, a "Terence" of the fourth or fifth century, the oldest known; "Fragments of a Virgil" of the twelfth century. The "Cicero de Republica," the celebrated Palimpsest discovered by Cardinal Mai, under a version of St. Augustine's Commentary on the Psalms. This is considered the oldest Latin manuscript extant. The "Palimpsest of Livy, lib 91," from the library of Christiana, Queen of Sweden. The "Plutarch," from the same collection, with notes by Grotius. The "Seneca" of the fourteenth century, with commentaries by the English Dominican monk Triveth. A "Pliny," with interesting figures of animals. A "Menologia Greca;" or Greek Calendar of the Tenth Century," ordered by the Emperor Basil; a fine example of Byzantine art, brilliantly illuminated with representations of basilicas, monasteries, and martyrdoms of various saints of the Greek Church. The "Homilies of St. Gregory Nazianzen" of the year 1063, and Four Gospels of the year 1128, both Byzantine manuscripts of great interest. A Greek version of the "Acts of the Apostles," written in gold, presented to Innocent VIII. by Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus. The large "Hebrew Bible," in folio, from the library of the Duke of Urbino, for which the Jews of Venice offered its weight in gold. The "Commentaries on the New Testament," with miniatures of the fourteenth century, by Nicola da Bologna. The "Breviary of Matthias Corvinus, of the year 1492, beautifully written and illuminated by Allavanti. The parchment scroll of a Greek manuscript of the seventh century, thirty-two feet long, with miniatures of the history of Joshua. The "Officium Mortis," with beautiful miniatures. The "Codex Mexicanus," a calendar of immense length. The dedication copy of the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum," by Henry VIII., printed on vellum at London in 1521, with the King's signature and the autograph inscription on the last page but one, "Finis, Henry Rex."

Anglorum rex Henricus, Leo Decime, mittit, Hoc opus et fidei testis et amicitiæ.

Letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, seventeen in number; nine are in French and eight in English. The "Dante" of the fifteenth century, with miniatures by Guilio Clovio. The "Dante del Boccacio" in the very beautiful writing of the author of the Decameron, to which the signature of Johannes de Certaldo is affixed, and with notes said to be by Petrarch. Tasso's autographs, Petrarch's autographs. Several manuscripts of Luther and the principal part of the "Christian Catechism," translated into German by Melanchton; 1566 the Latin poem of "Donizo, in honor of the Countess Matilda," with her full-length portrait, and several historical miniatures of great interest which represent the repentance of the Emperor Henry IV., his absolution by Gregory VII., and similar subjects.

### Time Service in the Methodist Ministry.

*Advance:* There is a movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church looking towards a modification of the itinerancy. The subject will come before the General Conference next year. This feature is the glory of the Methodist machinery. By means of this system Methodism has become the pioneer in waste places, in suburbs, and among the humble, and has worked its way into influence among the masses. To the itinerancy more than to any other feature it owes its power to put a man in every place and keep one there. The limitation of the length of pastorate seems essential to the maintenance of this characteristic. It is only the growth of fashionable city churches that has led to agitation for lengthening the present limit of three years. But it is a pity that the time-honored principle, really the main wheel in the mill, be sacrificed for the exceptional metropolitan churches, while the vast proportion of work must be done elsewhere and under different circumstances. Statistics seem to show that even under the three years' term the average residence of ministers in long settled regions is not over two years, which does not indicate a demand for a lengthened term as a practical measure. Every move that tends to frame one plan for city churches and another for outposts is disintegrating. It will be certain to breed jealousy and divergent interests. A lengthened service might build up a few churches and keep a few pastors longer in their places, but its influence would be neither extensive nor profitable in the long run either to individual churches or the whole body. This is not our affair, except as we are interested in the success of Methodism as one of the great corps of our common Christian army. For our own people we are satisfied with our own system. It is the best for us. But, judging from an outside and neighborly standpoint, we deem any movement that tends to weaken the itinerancy of our brethren a serious departure from successful methods and an experiment that bears failure on its face.

### The Birthplace of Calvinism Captured by Infidels.

*Interior:* It is a singular fact that Calvinism is as dead in Geneva as Christianity is in Jerusalem. The established church is creedless, without ministerial ordination, and its pulpits are, in part, filled with preachers whose business is not to expound, but to denounce as incredible fables, the verities of the New Testament. While there are a few so-called "evangelical" ministers, their evangelical teachings would not be accepted as such by any evangelical church out of Switzerland. The Swiss established church has gone from Calvinism to infidelity, carrying with it nothing but the title-deeds, and the money-box, and the old spirit of persecution, which latter they exercise by imprisoning the missionaries of the "Salvation Army." The grave of John Calvin is hidden away among the weeds in an obscure part of the public cemetery, and it is not visited often enough, even by tourists, to make a path through them. Nothing marks the resting-place of his ashes but a stone bearing the initials "J. C." This condition of religion in Geneva cannot last. The prevailing infidelity will cease to have an organic existence, and leave Geneva, and Switzerland for the most part, a pagan land—a field for the foreign missionary. The secret of this deplorable decay of religion lies in the union of the church with the State. Such a union will do for a political system like Romanism, but it will not do for evangelical religion, which must dwell in the heart—not in externals—or it is claimed, of course, that the present condition is the result of a reaction against Calvinism, but that is not true. Reactions are swift, not slow, in their movements. Geneva has been subject to religious decay for a hundred years. There has been nothing to react from in its emasculated Calvinism for more than half a century.

### The Churches.

Protestant services with the celebration of the Lord's Supper have been recently held at Friedland, in Bohemia, for the first time in 200 years.

There are eight ministers in Maine who have been ordained fifty-one years or more, and the venerable Dr. Caruthers, of Portland, has been in the ministry for the remarkable period of three-score and four years. One of the eight—the Rev. J. T. Hawes, of Litchfield—still supplies for the church in that place.

In reply to Dr. Fulton's attacks on the Catholic Sisterhoods, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "There is not a den of criminals in this country where the Sisters would not be treated with respect. There is not a ruffian who preys on the community who would not stop his profanity in their presence and pay the homage of silence to their virtue. They are the salt of the Roman Catholic Church in our large cities, and the tongues that blaspheme all religion leave these religious women unassailed simply because they are unassailable."

Twenty-one out of 273 delegates to the Protestant Episcopal General Convention, which met in Philadelphia last week, voted to change the name of their church to "Holy Catholic." The discussion of the question was sharp and vigorous, and from this discussion in the early part it would seem that the "Catholics" were about to carry the day and revolutionize the things of old. But the definite vote indicated that the large majority present were in favor of the former designation.

A Mormon missionary in Washington claims to have recently made seventy-six converts, mostly girls between the ages of 15 and 25, but says that he only received one in that city. He is an associate of the Mormons who were recently tarred and feathered in Indiana. Congressmen express themselves very earnestly about the Mormon question, and say that it is evident that something more stringent than the Edmunds law will have to be devised if polygamy is to be abolished. One plan is to legislate the present Government out of existence, and to have a provisional Government created, the officers of which would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

"The pulpit is sometimes basely prostituted to political purposes," says the *Observer*, "but the most unseemly abuse of it was witnessed when a Connecticut minister denounced a man as a murderer on whom suspicion had fallen. While a jury, and detectives, and officers of justice were seeking to penetrate the mystery this preacher assumed the right to pronounce definitly and point out the guilty man. Such a minister needs to be put under keepers himself. He has no proper sense of the responsibility of his position, and ventures to say what no magistrate, no citizen, no sensible man would dare to say. This refers to the Rose Amber murder case in Stratford."

Gen. Lew Wallace says that he was converted to Christianity by Col. Ingersoll. He was inclined to be skeptical as to the divinity of Christ. Ingersoll presented his infidel views. Wallace was much impressed, but finally remarked that he was not prepared to agree with Ingersoll on certain extreme propositions. Ingersoll thereupon urged Wallace to give the matter careful study, expressing his confidence that he would, after so doing, fully acquiesce in the Ingersoll view. For six years he thought, studied, and searched. At the end of that time he said: "The result is the absolute conviction that Jesus of Nazereth is not only a Christ and the Christ, but that he is also my Christ, my Savior, and my Redeemer."

Concerning Martin Luther, Merle D'Aubigne, the greatest historian of the Reformation, says: "Shall we not acknowledge the hand of God in those great men, or in those mighty nations which arise, come forth as it were from the dust of the earth, and give a new impulse, a new form, or a new destiny to human affairs? Shall we not acknowledge His hand in those heroes who spring up among men at appointed times; who display activity and energy beyond the ordinary limits of human strength, and around whom individuals and nations gather, as if to a superior and mysterious power? Who launched them into the expanse of ages, like comets of vast extent and flaming trains, appearing at long intervals? Who, but God himself? The history of the Reformation directs men to God, who orders all events in history; to that divine word, ever ancient in the eternal nature of the truths it contains; ever new in the regenerative influence it exercises, that word which, three centuries ago purified society, brought back the faith of God to souls enfeebled by superstition, and which in every age of man's history is the source whence cometh salvation."

### Calender for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

Oct. 21—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Oct. 26—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Oct. 21—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost; Maternity of the B. V. M.
Oct. 22—Feria.
Oct. 23—Feria.
Oct. 24—Feria.
Oct. 25—Office of the Blessed Sacrament; SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, M.M.
Oct. 26—St. Evaristus, P. M.
Oct. 27—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.

JEWISH.

Oct. 22 (Tishri 21)—Hosana Raba—last day.
Oct. 23 (Tishri 22)—Feast of the Eighth Day.
Oct. 24 (Tishri 23)—Rejoicing of the Law.

# REAL ESTATE.

## There Is Just as Much of It as Ever, but the Demand Is Not Active.

## A Number of Fine Private Residences Under Way, but No Big Blocks.

## A New Kind of Brick That Is Attracting the Attention of Builders—The Transfers.

### The Market.

The last week has not been the dullest that the real-estate market has experienced during the last season, neither has it been as active as was generally desired by dealers. There were few special features to note in the market and no indications of an early revival of spirited trading. There were a few sales of importance recorded, but they were in neighborhoods and under circumstances that served to make them of no special interest to the trade. Few dealers feel that there will be any material change for the better in the market this year.

The largest transaction in down-town property occurred last Tuesday afternoon, Norman B. Ream purchasing at auction 80 by 150 feet on South Water street, eighty feet west of Clark street, north front, from the estate of Ira Couch, for $120,000 cash. The property was sold by Anson Sperry to satisfy a mortgage held by the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, to Mr. Charles A. Kerfoot, for Mr. Ream. The lot is improved with a four-story brick building.

An important transfer of inside property was that of the undivided one-sixth of the lot at the southwest corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, 103 by 99¾ feet, by R. E. Small, by guardian to Sidney A. Kent, for $21,667. This transaction makes Mr. Kent sole owner of the lot having a frontage of 103 feet on Van Buren street and 99¾ feet on Clark street, immediately opposit McCoy's new European hotel. The lot is only a short distance from the new Board of Trade, and within a very few years will doubtless be very desirable for office purposes. Mr. Kent will not build at present, but it is understood he is having plans drawn for a magnificent office structure which he will have erected in the near future.

The Catholic Bishop has purchased from Jacques Cote a lot at the northwestern corner of Vernon Park place and Sibley street, 225 by 140 by 175 feet, for $13,500.

A lot on Wabash avenue 125 feet south of Twenty-third street, east front, 25 by 193¾, was sold by Minnie Weidenfeld to Lina Ottenheimer for $12,800.

The papers in the transfer of the rest of the lot at the southwest corner of La Salle and Monroe streets (not previously purchased by the gentleman) by Caleb Clapp to Marshall Field, were not filed for record until last Tuesday, although the sale occurred last March. The lot transferred at this time is described as that on La Salle street, ninety-six feet south of Monroe, east front, 85½ by 161¼ feet, with 65¼ by 33⅓ feet in the rear, and the consideration named is $40,000. Mr. Field now owns the entire corner from the alley between Monroe and Adams street on Dearborn to Monroe street on the north and the west line of the fire-insurance patrol house on the west; and upon the vacant portion of the lot he will next spring have erected one of one of the finest store and office buildings that will be put up in this neighborhood.

J. S. Farlow sold to Philo A. Otis the lot at the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, 66⅔ by 188 feet, for $12,000.

Godfrey Snydecker and wife bought of John L. Howard an improved lot on Michigan avenue, 199 feet south of Twenty-fifth street, 50 by 179½ feet, for $24,000.

An improved lot at the southwest corner of Rucker and Indiana streets, 50 by 116 feet, was sold by Sven Undem to Julius Pedersen for $25,000.

The Catholic Bishop sold to C. K. Miller a lot on North State street, near Burton place, 50 by 132 feet, for $12,000.

John H. Ohlerking sold to August J. Moeller house and lot, No. 716 Milwaukee avenue, for $8,500; to Mary Nouza house and lot, No. 718 Milwaukee avenue, for $8,000; to Otto Hahn house and two lots, No. 157 Wilmont avenue, for $1,950; one lot in Pierce's Addition to Holstein to John H. Gescheide for $650 cash.

Layton, Thayer & Co. will sell at auction Saturday, Oct. 27, on the grounds at 3:30 p. m., twelve lots, each 50x150 feet, fronting on Washington and Madison avenues, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near South Park Station of the Illinois Central Railroad. Special train will leave depot at 3 p. m. day of sale.

Barnes & Fish have sold No. 882 West Lake street for Margaret Hamilton to J. B. Keminway for $3,000; No. 3210 Rhodes avenue for N. P. Smith to P. A. Montgomery for $6,500; No. 3747 Johnson place for D. R. Galloupe to Archibaid G. Chisholm for $2,500; No. 494 Marshfield avenue for Mrs. E. H. Cox to Eliza G. Cox for $3,000; Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 Hone avenue, corner of Fulton street, an undivided half interest, for J. B. Heminway to S. M. Parish for $8,500.

D. F. Keeney & Son have sold at Humboldt Park and Garfield during the last two weeks, 20 acres in the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, 40, 13, to Edward F. Hartley for $24,000; 10 acres at the corner of Division street and Kedzie avenue to R. Olney, of Hartford, Mich., for $15,000; Blocks 14 and 15 in O'Brien's subdivision in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 40, 13, to R. W. Davenport and H. Coulter, for $4,000; the same property was resold to the Belt Railroad for $6,000; three brick cottages at the corner of Hirsch and Washtenaw avenues for $5,675; one brick house and two lots on Herne street, 50 feet south of Ogontage road, for $2,375; one lot 325 feet south of North avenue on Washtenaw, for $475; one lot on Washtenaw avenue 75 feet north of Thompson street, for $475; one lot on Fairfield avenue 250 feet north of Bloomington street, for $450; 50 feet on Fairfield avenue 150 feet south of North, west front, for $1,000; 75 feet on North avenue 50 feet west of Tollman, for $2,650; one lot on Washtenaw avenue 175 feet south of North, for $500.

### Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Oct. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal st, n w cor of Wright, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Leopold Ottenheimer to Minnie Weidenfeld) | $ 7,000 |
| Hurlbut st, 240 ft s of Wisconsin, e f, 24x119 ft, improved, dated Oct. 18 (August Witte to Josephine Schmidt) | 1,500 |
| West Kinzie st, between Robey and Lincoln, s f, 23x100 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Elias White to John Cullen) | 800 |
| Indiana av, 81 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 50x160⅝ ft, dated Oct. 17 (Augustus E. Walker to Albert J. Averell) | 21,000 |
| Hastings st, 98 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (August Pehike to C. and C. Zehrt) | 2,050 |
| Hudson av, 225 ft s of Blackhawk st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 28 (Estate of W. L. Newberry to Louis Berga) | 1,475 |
| Grand av, n w cor of Sheridan st, about 5 acres, dated Oct. 15 (Frank C. Daumater to B. A. Olney) | 7,500 |
| West Randolph st, n e cor of Canal, s f, 42 86-100x76 40-100 ft, dated Oct. 17 (John R. Valentine to Alister I. Valentine) | 30,000 |
| Bloomingdale road, s e cor of Commercial st, n f, 485x80 ft, dated Oct. 19 (H. Hoffman to G. Anderson) | 500 |
| Leavitt st, 61½ ft s of Superior, e f, 30x95½ ft, dated Sept. 29 (J. and M. Schwebofer to J. Cunningham) | 550 |
| North av, n e cor of Commercial st, s f, 99x124 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Patrick McDermont to Virgil M. Brand) | 3,200 |
| North av, 109 ft w of Dayton, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Niels Hansen to H. Burmester) | 725 |
| Huron st, 72 ft e of North Market, s f, 50x100 ft (with other property), dated Oct. 8 (Hannah B. Smith to Samuel P. Cott) | 20,000 |
| Johnson place, s w cor of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 223¼x104½ ft, dated Oct. 19 (S. E. and O. Jones to Horace W. Soper) | 6,500 |
| Leavitt st, 139½ ft n of Huron, e f, 30x95½ ft, dated July 10 (J. and M. Schwebofer to F. E. Koch) | 500 |
| North av, 75 ft w of Talman, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 13 (L. and L. Glauz to R. W. Davenport) | 1,700 |
| The premises No. 3401 Indiana av, dated Oct. 3 (Charles N. Gilmore et al. to Emma B. Watson) | 6,700 |
| Prairie av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, 80x180 feet, dated Oct. 19 (L. E. Sprague et al. to Nancy A. Sprague) | 3,000 |
| Ashland av, 50 ft s of Nebraska st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct 17 (Sl. and J. Oliver to Caroline Haverland) | 2,000 |
| Prairie av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, 19 7x180 ft, dated Oct. 19 (N. A. and A. A. Sprague to John H. Dwight) | 3,000 |
| Prairie av, 175 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 66x125 ft, dated Oct. 2 (James S. Gadsen to Mary Scaull) | 4,500 |
| Prairie av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 10x180 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Charles L. Hutchinson to Lucia E. Sprague) | 3,000 |
| West Superior st, 325 ft e of Wood, n f, 25 x120¾ ft, dated Sept. 22 (J. P. Currier to Theodore H. Sennitz) | 1,100 |
| West Thirteenth place, s w cor of Leavitt st, n f, 24½x119¼ ft, improved, dated June 28 (J. Lewis Crozer to Annie E. Coultas) | 4,000 |
| West Thirteenth place, adjoining the above, 24x119¼ ft, improved, dated June 28 (same party to Sallie M. Carnes) | 4,000 |
| West Chicago av, 50 ft w of Koss st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 20 (George B. Tatge to Adolph Arnold) | 2,200 |
| Michigan av, 24 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 21x171 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Walter S. Babcock to Harry W. Phillips) | 12,500 |
| Vernon av, 240 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x164½ ft, dated Oct. 10 (Martha E. Buckingham to Chester R. Hickok) | 4,050 |
| Butler st, 75 ft s of Thirtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (David Davis to E. A. Buchholz) | 750 |
| James av, 189 ft e of Fox st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 17 (Lallin, Boies & Smith to Sarah O'Connor) | 350 |
| Carroll av, 96 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 24x150 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (John C. Boddy to Joseph W. Kenna) | 2,400 |
| Bloom st, 193 ft n of Douglas av, w f, 52x125¼ ft, dated Sept. 21 (S. Beers to the Swedish Church or God) | 975 |
| West Huron st, s e cor May, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Sept. 27 (C. F. Anderson to Hans P. Osterman) | 1,600 |
| McGregor st, 300 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (estate of J. L. Rogers to J. M. Rust) | 1,000 |

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Snyder st, 275 ft n of School, e f, 37½x123 ft, dated July 11 (A. C. Clark to H. J. Schlueter) | $ 450 |
| Commercial st, 292½ ft s of Jefferson, e f, 50x162½ ft, dated July 7 (Thomas Barrows to Nellie W. Hayes) | 3,900 |

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mozart st, 175 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 2 (S. W. Riderburg to T. Schultz) | $ 250 |
| Bingham st, 150 ft s e of Cornelia, s w f, 25 x105 ft, dated Aug. 30 (E. C. Maloney to A. Dietze) | 450 |
| Armitage av, n w cor of Clark, 20 acres, dated Oct. 13 (William B. Dodge to Edward F. Hartley) | 24,000 |
| Fullerton av, 75 ft w of Myrtle, n f, 25 125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (C. E. Woulley to A. Eggars) | 450 |

### Summary for the Week.

The following is the total number of real-estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20:

| *Location.* | *Sales.* | *Amount.* |
|---|---|---|
| City sales | 170 | $ 844,604 |
| North of city limits | 15 | 17,825 |
| South of city limits | 32 | 51,799 |
| West of city limits | 15 | 38,400 |
| Total | 232 | $ 952,628 |
| Total previous week | 245 | 765,405 |

### A New Pressed-Brick Manufactory.

Within a few days there will be started at Galewood, a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road about seven miles from the city, one of the most important industries that have been undertaken about Chicago for a number of years in the shape of what will be known as the Western Brick & Tile Manufacturing Company. During the last ten years no material used in the construction of buildings has gained such rapid and substantial popularity as pressed brick, and none has proved more satisfactory for outside walls. So rapidly has this material progressed in favor that in the East as well as the West it has almost entirely supplanted stone for walls. Until within a few years the East monopolized the business of pressed-brick making, but Chicago at length entered the field as a competitor, and put upon the market what is known as Anderson pressed brick, and today scarcely any brick of this character has been ordered from Eastern cities. And now comes another competitor for honors in this direction, which, if all Mr. William L. Gregg, the inventor of the process of manufacture which has been adopted, and who claims to have made a most important discovery of a rare clay-bed, is true, Chicago will soon boast of the largest and most formidable pressed-brick works in the world. Some months ago Mr. Gregg, whose brick-machine had been observed by Mr. Pennock, who recently purchased Garfield and surrounding property, was engaged by Mr. Pennock to go to Garfield and establish works sufficiently extensive to manufacture brick required in making the large improvements in the neighborhood, which have been fully described in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Gregg visited the locality and found most of it to be quite low and in need of draining, especially where he wished to locate the works. At length, however, he concluded to place the works on a little higher ground, and to that end he had some excavations made on a knoll near by. Much to his surprise he found a very choice bed of blue clay. He took a portion of the clay, and after forming it into a brick burned it, and to his greater astonishment he found that it came out a fine red, or terra-cotta color, instead of an ugly, dirty color, as he had expected. He made several more tests, and all operated to satisfy him that he had discovered clay from which as good colored brick could be made as that which is manufactured in Baltimore, and of about the same shade as most of the brick made in that city. This discovery caused Mr. Gregg to alter his entire plans, and he at once began the organization of the company which will begin work in a few days. The machines in the establishment will be Gregg's triple-pressure brick machines, with which any amount of pressure up to 300 tons can be secured. Instead of making the brick from either very dry or very wet—otherwise "slush"—clay Mr. Gregg strikes a happy medium, thereby securing a clay with sufficient consistency to work well together before and well after burning. The machines have a variety of dies, which enables them to be used in the manufacture of all sorts of ornamental brick. Mr. Gregg says the clay which he has discovered requires no chemical treatment to make it a fine red after burning, and that the bed he has discovered is inexhaustible. The machinery the company now has up is capable of manufacturing 100,000,000 brick per year, and Mr. Gregg says the capacity will be doubled by the end of another year. Yesterday afternoon the men who were boring in the bed had gone to a depth of ninety feet and had not gone past the clay bed. Mr. Gregg and the other stockholders feel confident that they have a bonanza. Instead of building Pennock of common brick all of the outer walls of the buildings to be put up will be of the red hue described.

### Building Memoranda.

Architect L. G. Hallberg has drawn plans for a four-story factory, 61 by 100 feet, to be erected on Goose Island for Amos & Frost, to cost $15,000. The building will be used for the manufacture of spring beds.

Mr. Hallberg has also made drawings for a handsome frame house for Mr. H. H. Rountree, to be built at Plattsville, Wis. The structure will be 40 by 55 feet, two stories and attic high, and the style will be Queen Anne.

The same architect has also plans for a house for Mr. Otto Peitch, 21 by 47 feet in size and two stories high. The style is Swiss villa, and is very unique and attractive.

Mr. Hallberg has also made plans and let contracts for a residence for Mr. P. E. Wilson, on Warren avenue near Hoyne. It will be two stories, attic and cellar high, and will have a basement of rock-faced brownstone, and a front of Anderson pressed brick. It will have a projecting bay in the front, running from the basement to the roof and terminating in a gable. In each story there will be a muilioned window, with headlight of colored cathedral glass. Over the front entrance, which is to the left of the bay, will be a graceful canopy of wood, with a balcony surrounded by ornamental iron. The parlors, library, dining-room, and kitchen will be on the first floor.

Mr. Hallberg has also completed drawings and begun the construction of a residence for Mrs. Mathilda Hale, on Jackson street, near Ashland avenue. It will be 25 by 87 feet, three stories high, and will have a front of rock-faced brownstone.

The same architect will erect two houses for Mrs. Eliza L. Williams on South Park avenue, near Thirty-fifth street. They will be 50 by 64 feet in size and three stories high, with fronts of Anderson brick, which will be ornamented with brownstone and terra cotta. Completed they will cost $15,000.

Mr. Hallberg has plans made for two houses for Henry W. Leman, on Erie street, near the Lake-Shore drive. They will be three stories and basement high and 22½ by 50 feet in size, with fronts of New York blue sandstone, rock-faced. They will cost $10,000.

### Building Permits.

There was a visible falling off in the number as well as the importance of building permits, indicating that the present building season is drawing to a close. The following are the permits worthy of note issued by the Building Department during the week:

To S. Guy Sea for a two-story dwelling, 50 by 40 feet, at Nos. 203 and 205 Rush street, to cost $25,000.

To Hiram Sibley & Co. for a seven-story warehouse, 160 by 189 feet, at the corner of North Clark street and the river, to cost $500,000.

To M. Laflin for a four-story factory, 72 by 120 feet, at No. 51 South Jefferson street, to cost $16,000.

To M. Benner, for a four-story factory, 50 by 150 feet, at Nos. 260 to 264 South Jefferson street, to cost $30,000. This building was described in last Sunday's TRIBUNE.

To F. Madlener for four two-story dwellings, 40 by 60 feet, at Nos. 3 to 9 Lexington avenue, to cost $12,000.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

John Fritz, two-story dwelling, 22x53, No. 3609 Forest avenue, to cost $4,000.

D. C. Parker, two-story barn, 24x32, No. 665 Hoyne avenue, to cost $1,600.

C. Woelfler, one-story dwelling, 24x32, No. 758 North Park avenue, to cost $8,000.

Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, two-story dwelling, 25x62, No. 459 La Salle avenue, to cost $12,000.

J. V. Clark, two three-story dwellings, 40x34, No. 69 and 71 Pine street, to cost $15,000.

### Sewerage for Cicero.

A majority of the owners of property in the Town of Cicero who have long felt the importance of a more perfect system of drainage for the town than that afforded by open ditches may now rejoice in the prospect of having their needs in that direction speedily satisfied. As the initiative to a system a main or trunk line sewer is to be built through the centre of the west tier of sections of the town—that is, from Oak Park, on the Northwestern Railroad, to Ogden Canal, one and a half miles south of La Vergne, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. The assessment roll now completed spreads over a large area of territory, thus lightening individual assessments. The heavier assessments fall upon such parties as James Scovill, Frank Sturges, Mark Skinner, Samuel Allerton, Marshall Field, and Ogden, Sheldon & Co., gentlemen well able and who will doubtless cheerfully pay their proportions in anticipation of the great benefit and corresponding enhancement of values.

### Evanston.

Among the new buildings recently started at Evanston worthy of note are the following: On Chicago avenue, a residence for ex-Gov. Beveridge, to cost about $10,000; for Prof. Carhart, a residence to cost $5,000; and for Mrs. I. H. Raymond, two houses to cost $5,000 each; on Davis street, near the lake, a double house, to cost about $9,000, for Allen Vane; on Davis, corner of Judson avenue, a residence for Dr. Quinlan, to cost $7,000; at Greenwood street, near Maple avenue, a $6,000 residence for R. L. Dakin; on Maple avenue, corner Grove, a fine residence for J. K. Armsby; on Church street, J. B. Huse is building a $3,000 house; on Ridge avenue, G. W. Smith expects to start an $8,000 residence immediately. Quite a number of small dwellings are also in process of construction on various streets. Two lots on the corner of Oak avenue and Greenleaf street were lately sold for $2,000, and the northeast corner of Ridge avenue and Lee street, 100 feet frontage, unimproved, has been sold for $2,000. The inquiry for property continues fair, and a few pleasant days would yield substantial results in contemplated purchases.

## OPPOSED TO INTOXICATING DRINKS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—W. & B. Douglass, the pump manufacturers of Middletown, publish a notice in which they say that for many years they have suffered serious loss because some of their workmen indulge in intoxicating drinks, and they have decided that duty to themselves as well as to those in their employ require them to adopt a line of policy which they expect will benefit the workmen as well as themselves. On and after Nov. 20 they will not employ or retain in their employ any person who is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. The card closes with an appeal to the workmen so addicted, for their own sake and the sake of their families, to so reform their habits that they may continue in the company's employ after the day named, "otherwise your employment with us must cease," says the circular. The new step creates a sensation.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON LAKE-ST., ON FRIDAY morning a mink boa. Owner can have it by calling at 45 Lake-st., up-stairs, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING A LADY'S gold watch, between Madison and Ontario-sts. A reward will be given if returned to shoe store 143 State-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD — AN ELGIN watch. Owner's name on inside case. Leave at the Brevoort House office.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 17TH INST., 1 red cow with 1 crooked horn, little white spot on breast, also on rump. Liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to recovery of same. Union Stock-Yards. GUSTAV WERNER, Owner.

LOST—OCT. 18, 1883, ON WEST MADison-st., 1 old roan cow, horns down very close to the eyes; also 1 springer, color white, spotted red, about 6 years old. Liberal reward or same and reasonable compensation will be paid by JNO. M. BAXTER, River House, Maywood.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WALTHAM watch and chain, in Lincoln Park, Friday morning. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by Mrs. F. T. SIMMONS, 579 Chestnut-st.

LOST—A REWARD WILL BE GIVEN for information leading to recovery of drab-painted canvas top buggy, left to be owner, delivered at some hotel last Sunday afternoon. Baggage Agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

LOST—DURING THE WEEK, ON THE street or Madison-st. car, a coral earring. Finder will leave same at Room 22, Grand Pacific Hotel, and receive reward.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH. AT the Union Depot, Hyde Park, 4 o'clock Thursday train, or Oakland Station. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Fine-Art Institute or at the residence of Mrs. HENRY BROOKES, 4057 Lake-av.

LOST—THE 9TH INST. A BLACK AND tan setter bitch. A reward will be paid at 188½ South Clark-st. for return.

LOST—FROM 2979 ARCHER-AV., MONday last, one bay horse, weight about 1,000 lbs., third toe on left fore foot left leg, and small swelling inside right knee joint.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM CORner of Washington and State-sts., Saturday evening, a small bay mare and top buggy, iron-frame reach. Reward. BUSHNELL & BASSLER, Ashland-av. Livery Stable.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A SCOTCH TERrier dog, fawn color; had a leather collar around his neck; left fore leg lame. Bring to owner, JOHN SMITH, 174 and 176 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

We undoubtedly carry as f

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, steady, and reliable bookkeeper. One who is experienced in complex accounts and can meet above requirements may address, stating salary, which must be moderate, P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED — A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and to assist manager in printing and publishing office. State salary and references. Address R60, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, LICENSED in Illinois, competent to take charge of nice store and trade; graduate in pharmacy preferred; city references required. State age, experience, and salary expected. Address P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD DRY-GOODS clerk; one who understands trimming window. Call at 3041 and 3043 South Halsted-st. One who speaks German preferred.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR BOHEmian young man in dry goods. 2205 Archer-av., opposite Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS experience in clothing business; must be good stockkeeper and window-dresser. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK IN A wholesale house; must be correct at figures and a good penman. S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT BOOKkeeper and shipper; also several active parties for invoicing. Apply at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO IS thoroughly competent to keep a full set of books. Give references and salary expected. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and state salary, S 5, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER IN A large wholesale house; permanent situation; a young man preferred who is a rapid worker, good penman, and not afraid to work during busy season. State salary expected and references. S 74, Tribune.

WANTED — A GOOD COMPETENT bookkeeper; one who understands both German and English. Must have good references. R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — ENTRY CLERK — MUST be competent in every respect. References required. Apply by letter. JACOB MEYER & BROS., 150 and 152 Monroe-st.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN THAT understands the retail shoe business. W. B. HOLDEN, 234 State-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT young man who can speak and write both the English and German languages well for office work and correspondence. Address S 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK GERman or Swede. Call at 278 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BILL OR ENTRY CLERK; must be correct and rapid. R 80, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY CLERK. References required. Call in the forenoon at 312 State-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED clerk for general dry goods. 3018 State-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE speaking German preferred. Address with references V 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER, one who is conversant with the grain commission business preferred. State salary expected and give references. P 76, Tribune office.

### SALESMEN.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman of ability to represent a cigar factory of reputation through Illinois and Wisconsin on commission in connection with his other line. Must have A1 references. J. GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, 159 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A WORKING OUT-DOOR salesman to take orders; will pay an energetic man; want to lose time with idlers. D. APPLETON & CO. P. L. Mooney, Manager.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TRAVeling salesmen to sell our tubular lamps. None but experienced salesmen who can furnish references from establishments they have previously represented need apply. N. E. T. Lamp Co., Franklin Grove, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN HAVING AN hour to spare in towns on their route to introduce a quick selling article to drug stores; can be carried in the pocket. When writing state route. F. A. LANG, Baraboo, Wis.

WANTED—MAN — A FIRST-CLASS salesman (who is a F. & A. Mason) to travel and solicit; the right man the position will be profitable and permanent. Address, with reference, J. F. BRENNAN, 85 Johnston Building, Cincinnati.

WANTED—BY A LARGE SOAP MANufacturing company three first-class salesmen on commission, for city retail trade. Address P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHing salesman 100 miles west of Chicago; good salary to good man. Inquire at 400 South State-st. H. RUBEN.

WANTED — CITY SALESMAN FOR ruching and lace goods; also traveling-men for same line. Address P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOHEmian dry-goods salesmen; only those capable of earning \$2,000 per year need apply. Call this and tomorrow morning from 9 to 12 a. m. at INGENTHRON & HAMMEL'S, 521 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHed house, a reliable man, with best of references and a small capital, to travel the Southern states selling goods and making collections. Address R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESman for linen department and woolens. S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman for the Western States. Call or address, with references, C. J. BISHOP & CO., 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO BOARDERS in small family, convenient to cable and steam cars. Z 42 Tribune office.

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC MAN to do writing work; must be a salesman. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

WANTED — A TRAVELING SALESman to handle with other goods, on commission, the boss weather strip at 30 to 39 per cent commission. F. P. WHIPPLE, 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY THREE intelligent gentlemen with energy as salesmen; Irishmen preferred. Address S 15, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN for wholesale cigar-house for the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and parts of Illinois and Iowa. Address, with references, S 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMporting fancy-goods house, an A1 salesman (single preferred), who has an acquaintance with the dry goods jobbing trade of the West and Northwest. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESmen for silk department; none others need apply. City of Paris, State and Washington-sts.

### BOYS.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY ABOUT 15 years old. Must have recommendation. Apply at MON. STRAUSS & CO.'S, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, respectable boy, about 14 years old, to assist generally in office; wages \$3 per week. P 1, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY, WHITE OR COLORed. Apply, with reference, at DORA SCHULZ'S, 347 South State-st.

WANTED—BOYS APPLY IN BASEment. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy for office work, not over 15. Address, in own handwriting, Q 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, about 16 years of age, living with his parents, as collector and to learn retail shoe business. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS FROM 16 TO 18 years to learn on pocket-books; steady employment. LANGFELD & MEIDDELBERGER, 172 Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age; one who lives with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, Q 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 AND LIVing on the North Side to deliver packages. STREETER & TUCKER.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG BOY 15 years old or more. 88 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD BOY 15 TO 16 YEARS old in a lumber office. Z 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16; ONE AC quainted with gents' furnishing goods. Apply between 2 and 4 this afternoon at 75 East Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house an office-boy about 15 years of age; he must be active, intelligent, and reside with his parents. Address in own handwriting S 56, Tribune.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY OF EXperience; must write plain and fast. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age. References required. Red Lion Shoe Store, 161 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 TO READ copy in printing office and learn trade. Fergus Printing Co., 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GERMAN BOY TO LEARN drug business. Corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—BRIGHT AND INTELLIgent boys to learn machine trade and work at making biscuits. Apply at factory, 40 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN GENERAL INsurance office. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, R 36, Tribune office.

### TRADES.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PRESSboys on fine cloaks. SIDENBERG BROS., 122 and 124 Market-st.

WANTED — FEEDER FOR GORDON press. Apply at 46 Adams-st. DAVID C. COOK.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the carving department in a sash and door factory; good wages and steady employment to a competent man. Apply to CURTIS BROS. & CO., Curtisville, Ind.

WANTED—7 JEWELERS AT J. W. MERRYFIELD'S 149 and 151 State-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### TRADES.

WANTED—\$20 SOUTH STATE-ST., A man to run boiler and engine and attend three cylinder washers; must have experience; call Monday.

WANTED — TWO CUSTOM COATmakers to go to Mendota, Ill. Steady employment. Call Monday morning at HENRY W. KING & CO.'S, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WATCHMAKers for the country. Apply to M. ZUIKERBERG'S, 182 State-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED UPHOLsterers; will pay highest wages and give steady employment. Apply to J. A. COLBY & CO., 217 and 219 State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN AS foreman in beef-trimming department at packing-house. Union stock-Yards. Al references necessary. R 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE HANDS to work on custom coats; good wages. 136 South Clark-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGINEER to give me instructions in attaching the Thompson Indicator to steam-engines and taking diagrams. V 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GASFITTERS. CALL Sunday or Monday morning. T. E. ROBINSON, 566 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — AN ENGINEER COMPEtent to take care of machinery in furniture factory. Address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGRAVER ON JEWELry. F. H. NOBLE, 82 State-st.

WANTED—10 MASON'S LABORERS. Apply with shovels. Monday morning, 415 and 417 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FINEST COATMAKER IN the city; the highest bill \$9 to \$15 for coats. DAVIS, 31 Monroe-st.

WANTED—STONEMASONS AND LAborers in rear of 886 West Lake-st.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS TO GO A short distance in the country; long job. Apply Sunday or Monday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock at R. P. GORMULY'S, 228 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TINNERS, 2 GOOD MEN, at 190 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER and jeweler, single man preferred, to go in the country; fair salary to the right party. Inquire of H. F. HAHN & CO., 157 Franklin-st.

WANTED—AN A1 CUSTOM CUTTER. W. A. SHEA, 522 Chestnut-st., St. Louis. Mr. Shea can be seen Monday, Oct. 22, at the Windsor Hotel between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED — TAILORS—FINE COATmakers; good prices and steady employment; call Sunday or Monday. MAROHU, No. 251 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DIE CUTTER—APPLY TO Rand, McNally & Co.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARbers at the Hotel Albany, corner of Indiana and North Clark-sts. Apply first thing this morning.

WANTED — PLUMBER'S LABORERS by RYAN BROS., 139 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PANTS bushelman. SCHAUB BROTHERS, 134 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOOK COMPOSITOR AND boy to read copy and learn trade. Fergus Printing Co., 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER FOR good town in Iowa. Apply to BENJ. ALLEN & CO., 157 and 159 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD TINNER; STEADY work. Apply today or Monday morning at 252 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BUSHELman; wages, \$16 per week. J. F. REID, 105 Monroe-st.

WANTED — PRINTER — YOUNG AND steady; about 3 years' experience. Advocate, Randolph and Clinton-sts.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CARriage trimmer on light and heavy work; steady job and good pay. Address O 1, 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MARBLE MANTEL SETters at OWEN BROWN'S, 1527 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS COATmakers; highest prices paid to first-class men. JOHN F. REID, 105 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BUTCHER AT 2911 SOUTH Park-av.

### COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHman; must be unmarried and able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply at Room 10 Portland Block, 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—458 WABASH-AV., MANhattan Laundry—A driver for laundry wagon. Call Sunday.

WANTED—COACHMAN FOR PRIvate family; German preferred; must be an excellent driver and come well recommended. Address P 35, Tribune office.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS FOR THE Mississippi levee; we are agents for the Government and all contractors along the river, can give you satisfactory information in regard to all the works; also furnish you with the cheapest tickets over the Illinois Central direct railroad line; we also have tickets to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, and other points South. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 268 South Water-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—"GATELY'S UNIVERSAL Educator" is having an unprecedented sale; probably no book is having as large a circulation today; over 60,000 copies have been sold since issued, Jan. 1, this year. It is the most satisfactory work to agents and customers alike of any work in the market. The press praises it. Other agents and their managers acknowledge its superiority. Our own agents are elated and surprised at their success; honesty, perseverance, and a determination to succeed are the fundamental qualities for a good agent. Good territory for sale. Send for circulars and terms and are willing to work. Experience not necessary. Highest commission paid. Send for terms and circulars or apply to M. K. GATELY, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL the best selling article ever offered; from two to ten used in every household. Call or address 75 and 77 East Van Buren-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED — CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-packase and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LINNGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WITH \$200 cash and energy to go to Dakota and sell a specialty; for the right party a liberal inducement. Q 47, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BOOKman as general agent to travel through Illinois and Wisconsin; salary and commission; a fine opening. People's Publishing Co., 103 State-st., Room 25.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUTLER. References required. Apply at 1641 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN AS shipping-foreman in packing-house, Stock-Yards. Unquestionable references required. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent to fill the position. R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, with no other family than wife, as janitor of a block of flats on South Side; can have rooms in building; give nationality. Q 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGERS FOR ROLLER coasters. Apply at State and Twenty-second-sts. Salary \$25 per week. Must give bond or deposit \$500 as security.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO represent a paper-box manufactory in Chicago. References required. Address ARCHER & ISAACS, 34 Sycamore-st., Evansville, Ind.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A MAN AND wife to take care of small flat. DR. SINGLEY, 331 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW RESPONSIBLE business men to place stock on the North Side; good commission to the right parties. Call at 26 North Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SOlicit life and accident insurance. Liberal arrangements will be made for working in city. Address P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ENERgetic, and responsible man as agent for the Chambers Lightning Protector in each division of the city. Answer by letter only to the Chicago Stamping Company, Nos. 13, 15, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—READER BY STENOGRApher one hour evenings near Van Buren and Halsted-sts. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERstands manufacturing butterine. Address Z 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIFE-INSURANCE SOLICItors. Address R 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SOLICITORS for newspaper advertising in the city; middle-aged men preferred; permanent position for competent men. Address, giving references, S 84, Tribune.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO WORK in laundry and deliver. Thirty-fourth and State-sts.

WANTED—A PARTY EXPERIENCED in negotiating patents; one acquainted with Eastern manufacturers of metals (brass goods) preferred. Address S 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN FOR store work and to run errands. Call at Saalfield's music store, 162 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CASSELL & CO., LIMITed, of London and New York, wish to secure in this section a man of experience capable of managing the sale of one of their best bound books by subscription; must have ample capital or good security. Address or apply to W. J. HOLLAND, Manager, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITor for engraving and printing; good salary; permanent situation; city and country work. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG MAN of good appearance and address as city solicitor for first-class job-printing office; state age, experience (if any), and full particulars. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS AND sell 100 household articles; pays well; investment small. J. M. MOODY, 81 Lake-st.

WANTED—WE MANUFACTURE special staples for grocery trade and desire 1 or 2 good men who are on the road to handle our articles on commission. Address P.-O. Box 676, Chicago.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A FEW INTELLIGENT male and female solicitors for city on a magnificent new work. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON of strict integrity to solicit subscriptions in different parts of the country for a class paper of high reputation; to a good man a desirable opportunity is offered; railroad transportation furnished. Address, giving references, S 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT ORDERS in this and other cities on the boss weather strip of the age on commission of 30 to 50 per cent. C. F. WHIPPLE, 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN WITH \$10 to \$50 should investigate our easy money-making business. Best chance in America for inexperienced men or women in any town; \$1 samples free to those who mean business. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 21 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF REfinement and good address, one capable of soliciting orders among our best people for the Magazine of American History." J. R. CASSELBERRY, 34 and 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO CUT AND LAY carpets and hang window-shades. Call Monday at corner house, 319 State-st.

WANTED — AN INDUSTRIOUS, ENergetic, and temperate man thoroughly posted in the meat business as partner or manager in an old established place with one who has the means but no experience. References wanted. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-RATE ADVERtising solicitor to represent an established weekly journal in the city; rare chance for a good man. Address V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILity and character with \$1,000 to invest in a large manufacturing institution; salaries position assured to the right party. V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT COLORED man for fires, etc., in boarding-house; also boy for answering door bell. Apply at 2256 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD A1 CARPET MAN. Address V 74, Tribune office.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN WHO can keep books, and is willing to make himself useful, at DOREMUS' laundry, 205 South Paulina-st. Call Monday.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework. 2628 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 192 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; German preferred. 262 South Paulina-st., old number.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call at 416½ West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 36 UNION PARK-place, a neat, tidy girl for general housework; small family.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of five; none but first-class cook and laundress need apply. Call at 132 Thirty-fifth-st. Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three adults; will pay \$5 per week. Call at 3615 Ellis Park Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT SOUTH Chicago Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL for general housework at 3402 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; also a nurse girl. Apply at 449 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call Monday and Tuesday at 43 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AT 3252 SOUTH PARK-AV., good girl for second work.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family; good wages paid. 2725 South Park-av.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPEtent girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday at 318 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small American family. Apply Monday at 3561 Vincennes-av.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL house; Swede preferred; small family. Apply at 7815 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL WITH GOOD REFerences for light second work and to help in care of two children. Call at 19 Grovelaud Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. 1426 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR German girl for general housework in a small private family at 372 Oak-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a private family. Inquire Sunday and Monday at 2308 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a family of three. Inquire at 39 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; will pay good wages. Apply 980 Wilcox-av., near Western.

WANTED—AT 306 WEST MADISONst.—A girl to do second work.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK TO go South; good wages and good home. Call at 63 Rush-st. Eighth house north of Monroe, since issued, Jan. 1, this year. It is the most satisfactory work to agents and customers alike of any work in the market. The press praises it. Other agents and their managers acknowledge its superiority. Our own agents are elated and surprised at their success; honesty, perseverance, and a determination to succeed are the fundamental qualities for a good agent. Good territory for sale. Send for circulars and terms and are willing to work. Experience not necessary. Highest commission paid. Send for terms and circulars or apply to M. K. GATELY, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 3664 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References required. Call today between 1 and 2 o'clock. 404 West Congress-st.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or American preferred. 3885 Johnson-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 98 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family of five. References required. 595 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. Call today. 17 Robey-st., corner Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family of three. 1251 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. Must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID; wages \$5 per week. Call at once. Marble House, 338 South State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GENERAL girl for small family. References. 2719 South Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK; ALSO WAITers for dairy lunch. Apply at 1192 South Clark.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl for general housework. References required. Call at 2340 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework where a second girl is kept. Reference required. Inquire at northwest corner of Loomis and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—GIRL AT 115 SOUTH CAnal-st. to do kitchen work.

WANTED—AT ALDRICH HOUSE, 97 West Madison-st.—One dining-room girl, one girl for laundry, and second girl.

WANTED—AT 53 PEARCE-ST., GIRL for general housework in a family of two; German or American.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. TO a good girl first-class home; good wages. 458 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good home for right person. 153 Rober-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call after 6 p. m. 21 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR general housework, German preferred. References required. 186 North Clark-st., first flat.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of two; Swede preferred. Apply at 1059 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, AT 371 Superior-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL for household duties; wages \$2; small family. 626 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl for general housework. References required. Apply at 3259 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL for general housework. 138 A South Peoria-st. Call up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK and cooking. 257 Oak-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. 163 DEARborn-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. HARTUNG, 640 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—AT 638 WASHINGTONboulevard girl for general housework; private family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH girl for general housework in a small private family. 3720 Lake-av.

WANTED—AT 5001 HYDE PARK-AV. —Girl to do second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 1339 East Fortieth-st.

WANTED—4 SWEDISH OR GERMAN cooks, 10 for general housework. Must be reliable, competent, and have reference. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1421 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a family of four; German or Swedish preferred. 367 Warren-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 3537 South La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE COOK for country. Call at BANGHART BROS., 106 Fifth-av., Oct. 21 from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Swede, Norwegian, or German; small family; good wages to competent girl. Northeast corner Englewood-av. and Wright, Englewood.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good cook and laundress. Best of references required. Call Monday at 2604 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 263 Hermitage-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL; SMALL family. Apply Monday at 589 West Van Buren.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl for general housework at 19 Oak-av.

WANTED—NEAT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework in family of three. 51 Winchester-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Bring references. 3409 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in family of three. Apply Monday at 3307 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 14 Grant-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References required. Apply at 354 Burling-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL FOR general housework; must be a fair cook. References required. Liberal wages. Apply at 2639 Ellis Park, second floor.

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 597 West Monroe-st.

### SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—35 SILK DOLMAN MAKERS.

We will pay better prices than the wholesale manufacturers.

Also 50 dressmakers. None but good sewers need apply.

PARIS SUIT CO., 370 State-st.

WANTED — 100 EXPERIENCED cloakmakers; also a few more learners taken. SIDENBERG BROS., 122 and 124 Market-st. Take elevator.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRTmakers. Steady employment and good wages. 109 and 111 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CLOAK and dolman makers. Work given out in large or small quantities. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 244 and 246 Monroe-st.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CLOAK makers on fine work only; highest wages paid. Apply at once. LOUIS ADLER, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE VELvet hats.

M. C. BOAS, 178 State-st.

WANTED — GIRLS — DOLMAN AND cloak makers; best prices paid; no waiting for work. 247 Monroe-st. J. B. LONG.

### DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers; also apprentices; steady employment after sime. MRS. E. A. MCLAUGHLIN, 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER TO occupy a part of my room; free use of pattern and French fashion journals. L. F. WYANT, No. 52 Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD HANDS AT dressmaking. 8 Eldridge-court.

WANTED — ONE GOOD WAISTmaker, one apprentice, and errand-girl. Apply at 241 Superior-st.

WANTED — A GOOD HELPER ON dresses; also an apprentice to learn dressmaking. Flat 5, 297 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; one who understands cutting and fitting. For terms address Mrs. W. E. BETENDERFER, Lock-Box No. 8, Sabula, Ia.

### MILLINERS.

WANTED—A GERMAN MILLINER—Steady work and good wages. 2305 Archer-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS at Mrs. M. STUMER'S millinery palace, 727 South Halsted-st.

### NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, MUST be competent, reliable, experienced, and highly recommended. A good place for the right person. Call at 67 Lincoln-av.

WANTED — A GOOD NURSE GIRL. Apply at 1 Schilling to assist with nursing. Best of references required. Call Monday 2304 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 years to mind children. Inquire in cigar store, 348 State-st.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL, EXPERIenced nurse for infant, with good references; no others need apply; wages \$4. R 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE; GOOD pay. DR. DUNCAN, 102 State-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL BETWEEN 16 and 20 years of age. Apply at 40 Rush-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE IMMEDIately at 867 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL to take care of children. Apply at No. 165 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NURSE FOR children at 1714 Michigan-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO take care of children. Apply at 191 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS children's nurse and to assist in second work. Apply at 2216 Michigan-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND COMPEtent nurse. Must have good references. Apply at 30 Walton-place, third flat, North Side.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMan who is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant 4 months old. References required. Address O 12, Tribune office.

### HOUSEKEEPERS

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY (NOT young) who will take charge of a small baby and act as housekeeper for a widower; it would be a comfortable though quiet home with small salary and no room for any children. Applications must state salary expected, and give full particulars, history or else abundant references, and the lady must possess both refinement and education. O 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OUT of the city as intelligent American lady as housekeeper; one in want of a quiet and pleasant home in the country. Address M. L. HOWARD, city, stating where an interview may be had. Z 1, Tribune office.

### LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A WASHERWOMAN TO come to wash once a week. Call at No. 2104 South Clark-st., flat 7.

WANTED—AT CROSS' LAUNDRY, 219 North Clark-st., two shirt ironers on new work; must be first-class. Call Monday. Top prices paid.

WANTED — A LAUNDRESS — ONE who understands all kinds of fine work and is not afraid to do it. 436 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 71 EAST VAN BURENst.—A good German girl to work and live in a laundry; one who understands washing and ironing.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND ironer at 3422 South Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LAUNDRY and second work in a family of three. References required. Apply Monday at 1641 Michigan-av.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—THE GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 173 East Randolph-st., supplies women with work and boards them at \$2.50 a week. Strangers assisted.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSK'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL PARTS of city and country. Call at International Employment Bureau, Room 19 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SWEDISH girls. Ladies supplied on short notice. 3253 State-st. MRS. STORM.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONalities for all kinds of housework. Ladies supplied at short notice. MRS. ELFELT, Female Employment Office, 2105 State-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED GERman girl as lady's maid, to assist in sewing and make herself useful. References required. 1326 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG ladies, bright and true, with fair education, can obtain a position where they can earn from \$2 to \$6 per day, according to ability. R 47, Tribune office.

WANTED — A SALESLADY; ONE who understands selling cloaks and dresses; none need apply but one who has sold dresses and cloaks before, and has been in cloak and suit department; good prices. Paris Suit Co., 370 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR office work by wholesale firm. State experience, references, and salary expected. H 55, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO LADY CANVASSers, first-class, to work in Chicago with a fine new book for the holidays. R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 258 AND 260 WABASHav., 200 crocheters; good wages paid; steady employment; work given out. Come Monday morning at 7:30. E. C. WALKER & CO.

WANTED — LADY BOOKKEEPER. LENDONER'S, Thirty-first-st. and Wabash.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO run a wire-sewing machine in our bindery. Apply to RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO fringe cards. Address at once P 79 Tribune.

WANTED—LADIES OF ABILITY and good address; pleasant employment; salary while learning. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED — TAILORS ON LADIES' fine cloth waists and jackets. MANDEL BROS., fifth floor, 117 State-st.

WANTED—TEN SALESLADIES FOR lace and millinery departments; two to go to Minneapolis, Minn., at once. Only those having experience need apply at SEA'S.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOAK saleslady; one who has had great experience in this city; liberal salary paid. BLOOM'S, 191 State-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKsewers at 54 and 56 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS a good dresser, on or off the stage, to take part with advertiser in an original dramatic attraction now in preparation; must have good voice and figure, weigh about 120 pounds, and be willing to take athletic training; salary and expenses paid. O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEmen to sell an article of large profit used in every household. 80 Fifth-av., basement.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, GOOD PENman, to direct envelopes, etc. Wages, \$2.50 per week. Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO CURL OSTRICH feathers; experience required. 70 Madison-st.

WANTED — LADY FOR OFFICEwork; one preferred that can write shorthand; give age, experience, and state salary wanted. S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADIES CAN SECURE light, steady, and pleasant work at home; \$3 to \$10 weekly. Call at once. 146 East Madison-st. Home fancy work.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED lady dry-goods clerks. English, German, and Bohemian; permanent situation and good salary. Call this forenoon or Monday. L. KLEIN, 554 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO CLEAN AND label tumblers and put up honey and maple sirup. 626 West Adams-st.

WANTED—LADY LIVING ON WEST side as shorthand secretary one or two days each week. Address No. 11 North Throop-st.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

### BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man as bookkeeper, assistant, or entry clerk. Can give city references as to character and ability. Address O 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEman possessing excellent general business qualifications, reliable, correct habits, office books, correspondence, credits, and particularly experienced in adjusting matured claims and in lumber. Reference and position exceptionally good. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADuate in pharmacy, having eight years' experience; registered; city or country. Address R 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has had two years' experience in office work. Best of reference. Address R 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS OFFICE clerk by a first-class one. Address Q 26, Tribune office

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

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## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

### DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED girl to do general housework. Can give reference. O F W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do cooking or laundry work in a boarding-house. Good city reference. Call at 1726 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl for general housework in a small private family; in nice home more appreciated than wages. Address O F 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIA-able girl for second work or care of children and sewing. Good references. Call at 2339 Michigan-av. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; will take full charge. Call at 64 West Thirteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 259 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE-spectable German girl to do general work or second work; capable of both. Call Monday at 3017 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-class cooks and one second girl. Three years' references. Call for three days. ANNA, 1621 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE-spectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Reference given. Call at St. Joseph's Home, 429 South May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RELIA-ble, competent girls, not afraid of general house-work. References. Call for 3 days, MARY, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED-ish girl as cook or to do general housework. Call Monday at 289 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do second work in a private family. Reference. Call Monday at 3416 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERI-enced girl to do general housework. Best reference. Call at 3025 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do general housework in a small family. Good reference. Call for two days at 125 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do general housework in a private family. 22 West Adams-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL willing to work. 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO do housework. 251 Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO competent girls for first and second work. Good references. Call Monday. 2515 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY Swedish girl in small American family. References. Call Monday at 3012 State-st., upstairs.

### DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY fully competent in all the branches of dressmaking, by the day, in a few good families. Address R 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cutter and fitter to go out by the day or forelady in shop. Address P 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH dressmaker as head of an establishment or in a few first-class families by the day; cutting, fitting, and draping unsurpassed. Address Q 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH dressmaker, day work in families or at home; remodeling dresses a specialty. 388 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESS and cloak maker by the day in families, or will take work home at reasonable prices; tailor-made suits finished neatly and promptly finished. Call or address MRS. FRONT, 302 Chestnut-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESS-maker, a good fitter, in family, by the day; no postals. 81 East Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESS-maker, employment in families. City reference. Address 4012 Cottage Grove-av. DRESSMAKER.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT by the day. Fitting by Taylor system. Reference. Address 3307 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS dressmaker would like more customers. 470 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as dressmaker in families; understands fitting and draping. Terms $2 per day. O L 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPE-tent dressmaker; family engagements. References. 3351 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-class cooks and one second girl. Three years' references. Call for three days. ANNA, 1621 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE-spectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Reference given. Call at St. Joseph's Home, 429 South May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RELIA-ble, competent girls, not afraid of general house-work. References. Call for 3 days, MARY, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED-ish girl as cook or to do general housework. Call Monday at 289 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do second work in a private family. Reference. Call Monday at 3416 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERI-enced girl to do general housework. Best reference. Call at 3025 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do general housework in a small family. Good reference. Call for two days at 125 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do general housework in a private family. 22 West Adams-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL willing to work. 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO do housework. 251 Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO competent girls for first and second work. Good references. Call Monday. 2515 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY Swedish girl in small American family. References. Call Monday at 3012 State-st., upstairs.

### DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY fully competent in all the branches of dressmaking, by the day, in a few good families. Address R 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cutter and fitter to go out by the day or forelady in shop. Address P 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent girl to do cooking or second work; to furnish the best city reference. Call or address 207 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent person to take full charge of a baby or one or two children. Call Monday or Tuesday. Best of references. 1719 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent colored girl as nurse. Good references. Address R 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NURSE and second girl. Call Monday at 3847 Wentworth-av. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHIL-dren's nurse by a woman of much experience. Can furnish first-class references. R 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED-ish girl to take care of children. Call Monday and Tuesday at 274 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE-tent person to take the entire charge of an infant. Good city references. Call or address MRS. T., 1302 Indiana-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECT-able Scotch woman, baby to wet-nurse at her own home; milk and week old. Best of references if required. Call at 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl as nurse girl; is willing to make herself generally useful; North Side preferred. Call Monday at 128 Larrabee-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE aged lady as nurse, or would like to take care of an invalid and assist in plain sewing; a good home for the writer more of an object than money. Call for three days at 234 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIA-ble, trustworthy person to take care of young children; no objection to leaving the city or go South for the winter. Good reference. Q 98, Tribune office.

### HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE-keeper by a widow lady in city or country; widower's family preferred. Best of references given. Address MRS. JENNIE SELLER, Douglas House, Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper; can do fine sewing and understands care of children; American. 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE-keeper or matron in some town near Chicago. Can furnish excellent references. R 35, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of education and cheerful disposition as housekeeper in a widower's family where servant is kept; no objections to leaving the city; a pleasant home desired more than salary; Unitarian or Liberal preferred. References. Address one week Q 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG English widow, well domesticated and good address, as housekeeper; understands first-class cookery. MRS. GIBSON, 25 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE-keeper by a competent person. Q 34, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged German woman as housekeeper in a respectable family. Reference given and required. Address M B, 304 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EN-glish lady as housekeeper or any position of trust. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, 2259 Dearborn-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in an office combined with outdoor work, where business experience and integrity are required. Best of references. Address R 42, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

### HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE-keeper in a hotel or in some position of responsibility. Best of reference given and required. Address L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG widow lady having met with reverses as housekeeper for an honorable gentleman; a widower with childr en preferred. Best of reference given. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG widow lady as housekeeper for a refined gentleman; a pleasant home more of an object than salary. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WIDOW as housekeeper in good family, with girl aged 10. Best of reference. Call or address 115½ La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE-keeper for widower or elderly couple; am thoroughly competent; and can furnish best city references. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE-keeper by a lady of refinement, where servants are kept; widower's preferred. References exchanged. S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE-keeper where servants are kept. Address S 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE-spectable widow as housekeeper in a small widower's family, or to take care of children and do sewing; willing to assist with any kind of light work. Address V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DE-sires the care of a widower's household; has had much experience with children and servants; willing to leave the city. Address Box 68, Hyde Park.

### LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — A WOMAN would like to get a few days' washing every week and barber-shop scrubbing. 9 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress to work by the day in private family. Call at 1706 South Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING TO take home; by the dozen, large 75 cents; small 25 cents. Address P 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT washing for two more first-class families. 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED — A GOOD Swedish woman as laundress or chambermaid in a hotel or private family on South Side. Apply at 4423 State-st., second floor front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress for one or two days a week in a private family. Call at 3330 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress to work by the day in private families. Address 357 Chestnut-st., near State.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FINE laundress; can suit any family. Monday. WHITTAKER'S, 946 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavia female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A MID-dle-aged woman as nurse in a first-class family; also a steady home for a young girl for board and clothing. Apply Monday at MRS. WHITTAKER'S office, 946 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES and hotels will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities; orders filled promptly and with care. 57 North State-st. MRS. DEARIEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-class German and Scandinavian girls; also girls who can not speak much English, but are cheap and good workers. Call at Scandinavian Office, 317 Wells.

SITUATION WANTED—LENA, A GIRL with high testimonials, wishes a place for light second work. Commercial "Employment Association," 175 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE COOD Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st., will furnish families with female help to do any kind of work at fair wages. Good seamstresses always on hand.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST or in lawyer's office by young lady of experience. First-class references as to ability, experience, etc. Address O 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY stenographer and typewriter operator of ability and experience. Address P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-keeper or cashier by a young lady of good family and practical instruction in both single and double entry; speaks also German. Address P 35, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATE-ly, by a lady as office assistant, copyist, or to tend store; will work reasonable. References as to ability, etc. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of experience and ability as saleslady or order clerk in any kind of store. Good references given. Address P 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as an experienced stenographer and typewriter; moderate salary. O 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTEL-ligent young lady of good appearance. Please call or address E G, 8 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG lady of ability and who can give the best of references would like to do collecting on accounts for No. 1 business firms. R 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady; experienced, quick, and fit for any office-work. Best of city reference. R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as stenographer and typewriter. R 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LA-dy, well educated, who writes a good hand, desires a position as secretary or to do writing of any kind. Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDU-cated young lady, thoroughly acquainted with all the best authors, desires a position as librarian, or clerk in a bookstore, or as corresponding secretary. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LA-dy would like to get work in any kind of an office, store, or shop; not afraid of work. Can give references and security. Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, correspondent, or for office work, by an energetic capable lady; a rapid writer; not afraid of work and has some knowledge of shorthand. P 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady as copyist, bill-clerk, or general office work. Address R 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as cashier in first-class restaurant. City references. Address R 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of mature years, with 18 months' experience in shorthand and typewriting in an office, satisfactory reasons given for leaving present situation. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as stenographer and typewriter operator; has had office experience; would not object to leaving the city. References given. Q 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as shorthand-writer and typewriter operator. Experienced and can give reference. Address P 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COM-petent and trustworthy young lady as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or copyist. Best references given. Address Q 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as assistant in telegraph office; 7 months' practice; or salesiady in dry-goods or millinery establishment. Address M, 125 Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to do office work. O Z 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY to take care of furnished rooms or nurse ladies during confinement. Good references. Address O G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as copyist in an insurance or lawyer's office; have had some experience. Address R K, 484 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as companion or maid to lady or nurse to children in family going to San Francisco. Address V 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH lady as nursery governess in a very first-class family; is good musician. Address immediately V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as typewriter; two years' experience. Address V 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in store or office. Good recommendations. S 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECRETA-ry, cashier, or bookkeeper by a young lady of three years' experience. Best of references. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LONG-hand business correspondent by a lady of capacity; is swift, and reliable, and deserving. Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TYPE-writer or for general office-work by a competent young lady. Address R 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, who is an experienced stenographer and typewriter. Best of references given. Q 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl, who can speak French, in hair-work. Apply at 22 Florence-av., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOK-keeper by a woman of experience and ability. Address S 15, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOK-keeper by a woman of experience and ability. Address S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT— SOUTH SIDE.
FINE RESIDENCE ON CALUMET-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.; a favorable lease to A1 tenant; house in perfect order.
THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 10-room and side brick, newly fitted up; $45.
MICHIGAN-AV., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., 9- room flat; $20.
WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement frame; will rent second floor separate.
See additional list at office.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—THE BEST HOUSE FOR the money in the city. A handsome 12-room brick near Douglas Station and cable cars; all modern improvements, exceptionally pleasant location. Will rent to responsible and prompt tenant for $50 per month. Possession Nov. 1. Address O 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
3128 Prairie-av.; brick; 15 rooms; barn.
465 Thirtieth-st.; frame; 6 rooms; $15.
4020 State-st.; frame cottage; 6 rooms.
3520 Lake-av.; frame; 7 rooms; and barn.

TO RENT — ELEGANT HOUSES— 3031 Indiana-av., 2-story brick, D. R. and K. on first floor; fine.
3037 Vincennes-av., 12-room marble-front.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — TO A RESPONSIBLE party a well-furnished house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., for 1 year; a family without small children preferred. Address O L 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—10-ROOM DWELLING, 2424 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1923 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, 12 rooms; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3136 FOREST-AV., 14 rooms, all improvements. Furnace and gas-fixtures. In fine order. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, 1883, THREE-story and basement brick house; modern improvements. 432 Wabash-av. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3310 RHODES-AV., furnished 2-story and basement brick of nine rooms. Owner wishes to board with family.

TO RENT—A CHOICE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 244 Thirty-seventh-st., from Nov. 1, cheap. C. J. HAMBLETON, 56 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT — HOUSE, 3401 COTTAGE Grove-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE TWO-STORY RESIDence, with cellar, to be completed Nov. 1, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., only $45; all modern improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. By applying now parties can have it finished to suit. Long or will sell on monthly payments. C. J. HAMBLETON, 56 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, Michigan-av., $200; part house furnished, $125—$30; furnished house, Rhodes-av., $65; six Michigan-av. houses, North Twentieth-st. with furniture for sale, for $650, $800, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000. Quite a number of unfurnished houses and houses with furniture for sale, some full of boarders and paying handsome profits. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3708 FOREST-AV., 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, with all improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 10-ROOM 2-story and basement stone-front house at 4 Groveland Park-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; also an elegant 3-story marble-front house at 222 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; street newly paved; cheap. Inquire R. A. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT — $100 — MICHIGAN-AV., south of Fourteenth-st., 3-story and basement house, with all improvements; long lease; barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND well furnished house with modern improvements. Vernon-av., south of Thirty-third-st., to parties who would board the present occupants (man and wife) for rent of house. Address, with references, R 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
South Park-boulevard, north of Forty-third-st., a new cottage; rooms well arranged; very pleasant locality. Will be rented low to desirable tenant.

TO RENT—NO. 3337 MICHIGAN-AV., $75. No. 3725 Ellis-av., $60.
No. 1709 Wabash-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 66 DREXel-boulevard; near steam and cable cars; at low rent. R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3658 WABASH-AV.—STONE-front house, all modern improvements; good brick barn. J. SLATER, Room 2, 151 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1919 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-class repair, suitable for one or two families, $50. C. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, South side avenue. Particulars Room 2, Central Music Hall.

TO RENT—2924 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 9-room brick, fine lake view, nice order; $40. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3811 VINCENNES-av.—New 9-room house, no basement, modern improvements. WM. S. MOSS, owner, 164, Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—22 THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., 10-room brick, near cable cars and Illinois Central trains; $35. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished modern house (new) two stories, 7 rooms; good barn; very cheap and pleasant. 4039 Langley-av

TO RENT—497 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement; bath-room. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. W. H. BASS.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 2528 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement, 14 rooms, modern improvements; $60.

TO RENT—2359 WABASH-AV., CORner Twenty-fourth-st., completely furnished house; would rent a part for light housekeeping. Call, furniture for cash or installments. Inquire at 3701 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3403 WABASH-AV., STONE-front; elegant order; furnace and gas-fixtures; all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV., STONE-front; all modern improvements; newly papered and painted. BARNES & PAKISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM house. Inquire at bakery, 123 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 2348 PRAIRIE-av.; furniture for sale. Call forenoons.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av. for boarding or renting rooms; rent $60 per month. 159 Adams-st., basement.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK house on avenue, near Thirty-fifth-st.; furnished or partly furnished, as preferred; excellent neighborhood. W 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2246 COTTAGE Grove-av.; key at 3340 Lake-av.

TO RENT A LARGE, NICE COTTAGE of six large rooms with closets, pantries, and large yard. Rent $18. 3536 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED 15-room house, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; lease cheap to responsible tenant; will exchange furniture for real estate on North Side. Address O L 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front; modern improvements; convenient to steam and cable cars. GEO. PETERSON, 3800 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3136 FOREST-AV., 14 rooms, all improvements. Furnace and gas-fixtures. In fine order. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE NO. 3700 Dearborn-st., suitable for two families. Call at 2172 Indiana-av. DR. ANDERSON.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE $30. Call at 15 North Sangamon-st., from 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE RESIDENCE and barn on Washington-boulevard, within two blocks of Union Park. Apply at office northwest corner Illinois and Market-sts.

TO RENT—$30 TO $40 PER MONTH—Houses and flats on Leavitt, Polk, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars, corner of Polk-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS', 137 Madison-st.

TO RENT — NOS. 384, 386, AND 392 Leavitt-st.—New 2-story stone-front houses; every improvement. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—$50—NO. 715 WEST HARRISON-st., a 2-story and cellar octagon marble front, bow; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 2-story marble-front 10-room house, 731 West Harrison-st. Open today. Come and see it.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED house on West Monroe-st. near Lincoln, to a small family who will board three the rent and use of furniture; two or three other boarders allowed. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—67 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., 2-story and cellar, with barn; 10 rooms. W. M. SCHREIBER, 97 Randolph-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, handsomely furnished. 40 North Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms. 78 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM BRICK, ENGLISH basement; nice order; furnace, grates, and modern improvements. 153 Wood-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—NO. 437 WEST VAN BUREN-st., a nice frame cottage containing 7 rooms, in good repair. Inquire of H. N. HOLDEN, 211 South Market-st., on Monday.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT 11-ROOM dwelling, 321 West Van Buren-st., $35; all modern improvements. Inquire 208 La Salle, basement.

TO RENT—VERY LOW IF TAKEN TODAY, 180 Wilcox-av., two-story marble front 9-room house in splendid order; open today. Come and see it.

TO RENT—A 14-ROOM HOUSE, NEW, arranged for one or two families; rent $50. No. 66 North Paulina-st., two blocks north of Chicago-av. Apply to owner, JOHN R. COYNE, 44 East Kinzie-st.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT— WEST SIDE.
WARREN-AV., near Hoyne, 2-story and basement brick; heated by steam heat; in good order; $65.
OGDEN-AV., near Jackson-st., 8-room brick, D. R. and K. on parlor floor; $30.
IRVING-PLACE, 10-room brick, $35.
WINTHROP-PLACE, between Polk and Harrison-sts., 7-room brick; rent low.
NORTH ROBEY-ST., near Wicker Park, 10-room brick in nice order, very cheap to May 1.
NORTH CURTIS-ST., 7-room brick, No. 51; $25.
SHOBER-ST., near North-av., 4-room cottage; $15.
See additional list at office.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
268 Walnut-st., 5-story frame, 9 rooms, $35.
881 Walnut-st., 5-story frame, 9 rooms, $35.
16 Winchester-av., brick, 10 rooms, $45.
215 Hoyne-av., near Jackson-st., new brick, $45.
219 Hoyne-av., corner Jackson-st., very nice, $50.
553 Jackson-st., brick, 6 rooms, $25.
744 Lake-st., 10 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $15.
126 West Madison-st., 11 rooms, $60.
73 Halsted-st., 5 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES— WEST SIDE.
958 to 970 West Adams-st., 10-room stone fronts, with furnace, baths, grates, marble mantels, and gas-fixtures, $45.
Two good brick houses on North Ada-st. and Arbor-place, 9 rooms each, $25 and $28.
Four new houses on Honore-st., near Madison, 9 rooms each, with furnaces and gas-fixtures. Will be ready Nov. 1; $45. And others, by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—PARK-AV. D WELLINGS Three-story brick, modern improvements YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 Sout Clark-st.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front house; pleasant location. M. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 134 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick, 147 Throop-st., furnished, unfurnished, or to a small family who will board the owners, a man and his wife. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 120 Washington-st.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front house, low to right parties. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 134 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—A NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE; 1 West Side; rent $35. Part or furniture for sale cheap. Address P 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNION PARK—NEW TEN-room houses; $50. HULL, 614 Lake-st.

TO RENT—32 WINTHROP PLACE, A house of 8 rooms in fine order and barn; worth $35, will accept $25 if you advance rent on lease.

TO RENT — FURNISHED COTTAGE, 275 West Van Buren-st., corner of Morgan. H. HOTTENSTEIN, Grand Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 190 Walnut-st., with dining-room, parlors, and kitchen on first floor; rent low to good parties. ANDREWS, BUCHANS & COOPER, 702 Washington-st.

TO RENT — TWO 10-ROOM BRICK houses, with all modern improvements, northwest corner West Adams-st. and Oakley-av. WEAVER, First National Bank Building, Room 614.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NEW 2-STORY and cellar brick houses, with parlor, kitchen, dining-room, and first floor room on main floor; laundry in cellar; bath-room; all modern improvements. 1059 to 1065 Wilcox-av.; ready for occupancy Nov. 1.
M. J. RICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—465 WEST HARRISON-ST.—Partly furnished 10-room house; board for rent. Call Monday.

TO RENT—1461 AND 1477 FULTON-ST., 10-room houses, only $25 each per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 4-ROOM cattle brick cottage at 650 West Sixteenth-st.; modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. A. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Congress Park-st., west of Rockwell, three blocks from end of Van Buren-st. car track; only $18 per month to good party. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM COTTAGE 86 Seeley-av.; cheap to a good tenant; will be put in repair. C. B. WILSON,
95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE; Monroe-st. K 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—909 AND 915 WEST ADAMS-st., elegant new stone-front dwellings; D. and K. on main floor; 4 rooms deep; concrete cellars; every modern convenience and sanitary arrangement; $55.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Jefferson Park, a 10-room house; rent $30 to party paying for gas; will sell furniture at a bargain. BURBANM & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., near Union Park, a handsomely furnished modern 9-room house to first-class party only. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—423 PARK-AV., FINE 3-story brick, first-class repair; all modern improvements; cheap to right party. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
42 Union Park-place, stone-front, 10 rooms, and barn.
402 Monroe-st., brick, 10 rooms; $35.
780 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms; $25.

TO RENT—60 UNION PARK-PLACE, 9-room stone-front house, $40.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house 222 Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st.; in elegant repair, with all modern conveniences; rent, $45 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
FLATS in the neighborhood of Webster-av. and Clark-st. and Garfield-av. and Orchard-st., a low rental.
DELAWARE-PLACE—Nice 9-room house, in first-class order; $30.
CLYBOURN-PLACE—Four-room cottage; $15.
WEBSTER-AV.—Near Lincoln Park, 10-room house newly fitted up; rent low to May 1.
CHESTNUT-ST.—Fine basement flat at No. 232, six rooms and all conveniences; cheap.
Additional lists at office.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NEAT MARBLE-FRONT ON Cass-st., three blocks from bridge; first floor, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen; second floor, 3 bedrooms, bath, closets, etc.; half-basement, laundry, servants, furnace; all conveniences. Q 85, Tribune.

TO RENT—$20—NEW COTTAGE, 1202 North Halsted-st. Apply Room H, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—50 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE block south from main entrance of Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly finished apartment house, the lower part, basement, and first story, consisting of 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, cellar, and attic; house arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other; modern conveniences; rent $60 per month. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 907 North Clark-st., near Centre.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 373 Chestnut-st., near State. Inquire at 365.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE BRICK house near Lincoln Park; has east and south exposure; large yard and good barn. Room 41, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH BASEment, consisting of 9 large rooms, with closets, etc., within two blocks of Lincoln Park; very desirable. 536 Hurlbut-st. (old number), near Fullerton-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES The four elegant new 11-room stone-front residences situated on Belleview-place between Ruan-st., and the Lake-Shore drive. Two of these houses are finished in hardwood and are 25 feet wide; all have dining-room on main story, and in addition to their eleven rooms each have laundry, coal-room, etc. They are perfect in all their appointments. Rent low.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
NORTH SIDE.
La Salle-av., north of Chestnut-st.; 5-story and basement stone-front house; very nicely furnished; to private family only.

TO RENT — 369 BURLING-ST., NEAR Lincoln-av. cars, 8-room cottage, $30.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—610 DIVISION-ST.—3-STORY and cellar stone-front house, 12 rooms and 2 bath-rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—COTTAGE No. 60 Whiting-st. GOGGIN & COLBY, 37 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH FOUR rooms at 428 East Chestnut-st. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—37 CASS-ST., NINE ROOMS; very convenient; in good order; carpets, etc., for sale. Inquire at No. 35, next door.

TO RENT—169 BISSELL-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house containing all modern improvements, furnace, bath-rooms, hot and cold water; first-class house in every respect.
A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 2-story and basement residence of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, on Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE FINE 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house, No. 525 Dearborn-av.; also two choice flats, Nos. 19 and 13 Scott-st. Inquire at 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE PLEASANTest houses on Dearborn-av. Carpets and furniture for sale. Extremely cheap if desired.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—678 ORCHARD-ST., HANDsome new cottage, one block from Clark-st. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS

TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM BRICK ON Oakley-av.; all modern improvements; only $35 per month. A good 8-room cottage, No. 56 Thirty-first-st.; $20. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### SUBURBAN.

TO RENT — ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM house, lake water, large grounds, on corner and near all depots; rent $21 per month to May 1. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—OR FORSALE—HIGHLAND Park—Cottages and choice lots; low prices; easy terms. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NORTH EVANSTON—A 7-room house, $12. KIMBALL, YOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—8-ROOM COTtage; modern conveniences; large lot; $15 per month; Grace-st., near lake—street-cars.
F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — NEW 2-STORY FRAME house on Michigan-av. near Sixty-first-st. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., Room 1, 138 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, ILL., A house of 12 rooms, mainly furnished; use of piano; wife and two sons, aged 13 and 5, to retain one room and board out the rent; convenient to depot, school, and church. Inquire at drug-store, Hinsdale.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE fine cottage, 6 rooms and bathroom, hot and cold water, grate, mantel, etc.; cottage in fine condition; possession Nov. 1, 1883; rent $22.50.
One 7-room house, bath, mantel, grate, etc.; all modern improvements; rent to May 1, 1883, $25.
The above homes are situated in the most convenient part of Englewood.
D. J. HUBBARD,
184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$30—ENGLEWOOD—NEW 2-story frame house on brick basement on Englewood-av., just west of Stewart-av.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 8 LANGLEY-TERRACE or Forty-second-st., just west of Langley-av., splendid 2-story and basement stone-front house; 10 rooms; perfect repairs.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN — NEW 1½-story cottage $15 a month; 2-story 8-room house $20 a month.
C. E. CHAFFS,
182 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE COUNTRY home at Hinsdale, Ill., on C., B. & Q. R. R.; four minutes' walk from depot; house 12 rooms, in good repair; an acre of ground goes with it; plenty of fruits in their season; $25 per month to take it until next May. Apply to
D. B. COOKE,
Room 11 Am. Ex. Building.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A COZY 7-room Eastlake cottage and good lot; lake water; close to station; cheap.
D. W. STORRS,
182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND basement brick house on fifty-third-st., Hyde Park; convenient to station; in good order, and ready for immediate occupancy.
BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD, ILL.—A very desirable residence, in good order, near depot; possession at once. Apply to Ansonia Clock Co., 64 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NOV. 1, A very convenient and desirable new dwelling one block from depot. A. E. GUILD JR., 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—COZY COTtage, 7 rooms, good repair, and low rental. Address T. KNAPP, S. D. Childs & Co., 168 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — A WELL-FURNISHED house near cars in Lake View. Owner will board if desired. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED 10-room house in Hyde Park near station, till May 1 or longer. S 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE OF 9 rooms; new; hot and cold water, bath-room; very convenient to cars. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—WILL GIVE THE RENT of furnished cottage in Lake View and $5 per week to man and wife or lady and daughter who will board owner and wife. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE AND barn, with large grounds, at Oak Park, on Forest-av., four blocks from depot, $25; possession given at once.
Corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—AT $25 PER MONTH—ONE new 8-room house, with lake water. Inquire of W. H. BRYAN, at Post-Office, Ravenswood, Ill.

TO RENT—3 TWO-STORY HOUSES; modern improvements; near boulevard trains; Forty-first-st. and Prairie-av. C. W. PIERCE, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE AND 5-room flat on Fortieth-st., west of Langley-av. Inquire at 10 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE, with barn. Forty-first-st. and Langley-av. GEO. PETERSON, 3800 Cottage Grove-av.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS OF SEVEN ROOMS each on State-st., near Fourteenth; new painted and calcimined.
Flats of three rooms each on State-st., near Thirty-first, $10.
1611 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick, ten rooms, $30.
1623 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 13 rooms, brick barn, $75.
2310 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, ten rooms.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBRUY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
45 and 47 Third-av., suite of 3 rooms.
3535 Prairie-av., new flat, brick, 6 rooms.
2212 Cottage Grove-av., new flats of 5 rooms each.
Corner State and Thirty-third-sts., very pleasant 3 and 4 room flats in new 3-story brick building just completed.

TO RENT—2822 CALUMET-AV., SEVEN-room parlor flat, $27.50.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM FLAT—Grained, tinted, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc., $25. Corner Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st. Thirty-five minutes by cable and twenty by steam cars from Van Buren street. Also a very desirable 6-room flat, with all modern improvements, 45 Twenty-fourth-st., corner Calumet-av., $27. W. C. DOW, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT rooms each at 316 State-st., with or without the furniture.

TO RENT—THE NEW CHICAGO FLATS 2815 and 2817 State-st. New four-story stone-front building; suites of two to six rooms for housekeeping to first-class mechanics and other good tenants; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents; open for inspection from 12 to 2 daily; also same kind of flats in the new Archer Flats, 1913 and 1915 State-st. Will be shown from 10 to 12 daily.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT 3538 COTtage Grove-av. E. HANECY,
108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—3024 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST new flat of seven rooms; all modern improvements; nicely papered; rent reasonable to small family. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—2455 MICHIGAN-AV., AN unfurnished flat of four rooms on second floor.

TO RENT—3740 STATE-ST.—TWO 4-room flats, with closets, all in good condition. Apply to W. W. THUMSER, 641 Madison-st. Telephone 7,148.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 2 OR 3 ROOMS, furnished complete for housekeeping; very desirable. 2451 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—OCCUPANT WISHING TO give up housekeeping offers the most desirable flat in H. Hodges' Building, every convenience, janitor service, etc. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—FOUR-ROOM FLAT ON second floor, 249 Wabash-av.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3128 FOREST-AV., FLAT, 7 rooms, bath, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water, all in good order. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 87 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SEVEN LIGHT rooms. 3422 South Park-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF 5, 6, and 7 rooms each in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st.; ready for occupancy Nov. 1. These flats are nicely arranged and contain modern improvements. Go and see them and then apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$40—A VERY DESIRABLE four-room front flat on second floor, No. 291 Wabash-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — AN ELEGANTLY FURnished apartment in the new building corner of Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-av.; there are 10 rooms, with every modern convenience, and will be rented to May next. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT PRAIRIE-av. and Thirty-first-st., all modern conveniences. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW AND FIRST-CLASS flats, 1635, 1637, and 1639 West Adams-st., 6 and 7 rooms each, $25 and $30, now ready and open for inspection every day.
306 and 308 West Monroe-st., two elegant stone-fronts, 9 and 10 rooms each, will be ready Nov. 1.
641 and 643 West Harrison-st., 5 flats, 3 rooms each, $20 and $25.
435 West Harrison-st., two flats left, $20 and $25.
352 and 354 West Randolph-st., 4 flats left, 6 rooms each, will soon be re-rented.
474 and 476 West Indiana-st., 2 nice flats, $25, and others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BLOCK on Twelfth-st., near Loomis; all conveniences. Rent $12 to $20. SCHUMACHER & LAUER, corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, second floor, 492 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLATS, NEW bricks, good neighborhood, $15, Selden-st., between Wood and Lincoln, two blocks north of Twelfth; also 261 Lincoln-st., $15. Apply at 567 South Wood-st. or 194 Winchester-av.

TO RENT—IN GOOD ORDER, 6-ROOM flat, 11 Cabot-st., near Thirtieth-st. and South Park-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT — IN ELEGANT NEW 2-story block, 1029 to 1039 West Adams-st., flats, 6 and 7 rooms each, with every convenience, best of ventilation, and all light rooms; handsomely furnished, with all modern improvements. Rent, $25 to $30 per month. Convenient to two lines of street-cars. It will pay you to examine them. Houses open for inspection every day. Sunday from 10 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT — WEST MADISON-ST.— Choice 3 and 6 room flats, Nos. 881, 887, and 844, $12 to $25 per month. A choice 5-room flat, second floor, No. 646, $14.
Also good 5-room flats Nos. 2615 and 2621 Cottage Grove-av., $19. All brick. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$11 PER MONTH—ONE flat, 5 rooms, 38 Harvard-st.
$14—One flat, 6 rooms, 2 Harvard-st.
$10—One flat, 3 rooms, 29 Fillmore-st.
$20—Brick cottage, 25 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire at 522 Western-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS; choice neighbors; good houses; convenient to Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; 4 and 5 rooms; gas, water, sewer, and all improvements; $18 per month.
EUGENE R. COX, Room 88, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—863 WEST MADISON-ST., near Leavitt, flat of 6 rooms; modern conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT—725 HARRIson-st., corner of Paulina, octagon stone front, fine finish; 7 rooms, all light; good cellar; open today. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—TWO COMPLETE FLATS of 4 and 5 rooms in Randolph Building, just across the bridge; near enough to save car-fare; price $18 and $22 per month. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO COMMODIOUS NEW brick flats, within 10 days, $25 each. 78 and 80 Seeley-av. Inquire at 80.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath. 245 Warren-av. Apply to HORNER, 316 Madison-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
WEST SIDE FLATS.
South Halsted-st., 3 and 4-room flats in fine marble-front building, cheap. Apply janitor, third story of 383 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—557 FULTON-ST.—FLAT OF 6 rooms on parlor floor; rent reasonable. Apply at 555 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—45 SOUTH CARPENTERst.—Desirable flats of 6 and 7 rooms, $45 and $42.50.
638 Fulton-st., pleasant flat of 6 rooms, $20.
M. & D. R. MCAULEY.

TO RENT—IN THE HYDE (CORNER Jackson and Paulina-sts.), elegant flats; janitor brings coal and removes ashes and garbage. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR FLAT, NO. 752 West Madison-st, seven rooms, hot and cold water.
E. S. HAWLEY,
190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLAT of 7 rooms, No. 246 Park-av. Apply to
J. L. BECKWITH, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE PLEASANTest 5-room flats on West Side; cabinet to stay; and will rent extremely cheap. Apply on premises, 736 West Jackson-st., or Room 6, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR LARGE rooms, with bath-room and closets, in second story of the building corner of Congress-st. and Centre-av.; $20. Inquire of owner, 152 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, FINISHED in first-class style; hot water in bath-room, gas fixtures, etc., in the new building corner Congress and Loomis-sts. Inquire of owner, 157 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—29 NORTH IRVING-PLACE, basement flat of 5 rooms. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 267 West Madison-st., rear flat on second floor; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 112 and 116 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT — 160A PARK-AV. — COMpletely furnished flat of 7 rooms, including bathroom. Rent, $60.

TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, fine light, large yard. No. 79 Honore-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT ON SECOND FLOOR 836 West Madison-st.; 6 rooms, with bath-room, closets, etc., complete. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST MADISON-st., 984—A desirable suite of four or five south-front all light rooms; no roomers or children.
R. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT — FLAT, 5 ROOMS, 342 Congress-st., main floor; good neighborhood; handy; $12.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 457 AND 463 West Indiana-st., $25. Inquire of W. WALLER, 164 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 NICE ROOMS, with closets, water, etc., near street-cars. 339 Western-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 147 Park-av.; all furnished ready for housekeeping to any small family.

TO RENT—A NEW AND VERY LIGHT flat of 6 rooms, hot water and bath, $28, at 70 St. John's-place; open today from 2 to 3. G. F. WHIDDEN, 1014 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 7-ROOM FLAT, with bathroom; No. 1057 West Monroe-st.; price $25. M. J. RICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1030 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS completely furnished for housekeeping; cooking-ranges, closets, bath, hot and cold water; $22 per month, or three rooms for $18; will rent unfurnished if desired. 309 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX ELEGANT rooms with rent cheap to a good tenant. Also a store near by. Inquire at 566 West Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW FLATS, 6 ROOMS each, with water-closets, pantry, and cellar. Inquire at 516 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMIN

## ENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

WARREN-AV.—LARGE nished front, with heat, gas; ily; one or two gentlemen or derate price. References ex-

LEASANT FURNISHED ms, with all conveniences; boa dams-st.

O NICELY FURNISHED rn improvements; use of bath.

S VAN BUREN-ST.—3 rooms, modern improvements; gentlemen.

W AND NICELY-FUR- d side rooms, with or without modern improvements. No. 9 son-st.

ONROE-ST., 1 LARGE l room; housekeeping allowed;

URNISHED ROOM IN on Marshfield-av., near Van ribune office.

ABERDEEN-ST., FIRST closets, water, and coal-shed;

URNISHED, SOUTH rnished; modern conve- ntlemen only. 353 Wabash-av.

URNISHED ROOMS, ONE- two rooms for light house- ASHINGTON-BOULE- OMS; also two rooms for ASHINGTON-BOULE- ington Park, newly-furnished xposure, single or en suite;

OMS HANDSOMELY gas, etc., with or without 20 minutes from business ear 353 Washington-boule-

GE, LIGHT, LOFTY parate from other part of ily. 245 Congress-st., near

CELY FURNISHED entlemen in private family.

H-FRONT ALCOVE d, connecting with bath- gas, etc. 624 La Salle-st.

ICELY FURNISHED ng base-burner stove and for two gentlemen or for whom use of kitchen would n and required. Apply at

FLOOR AND BASE session given. Call at 322

ENTRE-AV. — TWO ms.

FLOOR, 32X80 FEET, inished and Hubbard-sts.; ant for 5 years. Apply to o. 44 East Kinzie-st., city.

ST WASHINGTON- ooms; hot and cold water oily.

ANT ROOMS, FUR- and cold water. 324 West

OND STORY AND loor of 643 Washington-

CELY FURNISHED 540 West Jackson-st.

T RANDOLPH-ST., s for housekeeping; also

URNISHED ROOMS and wife. 311 West Mon-

ROOM FURNISH- 48 South Morgan-st.

ELEGANT LARGE front gentlemen or man board. 70 Lytle-st.

GE, NICELY-FUR- and bath, half block from 93-st.

ARROLL-AV.—TWO rnished rooms for light hot and cold water, with furnished front parlor.

ARREN-AV.—BASE- pleasant rooms; mod-

NROE-ST.—ROOMS, nfurnished; modern im-

DEN-AV., OPPOSITE furnished, extra large front references.

URNISHED SOUTH- ly located, near Madison- ibune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, OR breakfast only if desired, spartments of two large bedrooms, all front rooms and conveniences, on one of the most desirable residence streets of the North Side, and within easy walking distance of the business centre, to a family of adults or a party of gentlemen who desire permanent apartments for the winter and are willing to pay a fair remuneration for such accommodations. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room in a private family, or two connecting rooms to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 52 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, south exposure, hot and cold water, bath-room, use of piano; in private family; Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT — FURNISHED SINGLE room. 250 East Indiana-st., corner Cass.

TO RENT—ONE SOUTH-FRONT FURnished room, for one or two gentlemen. 361 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED single and double room at 64 Cass-st.

TO RENT—IN A NEW, ELEGANT, PRIvate flat, second parlor, also hall room, very reasonable; newly furnished, with every convenience. 39 Superior-st. Rings second bell.

TO RENT A NICE NEWLY FURnished front bedroom to a single gentleman. Inquire at 143 La Salle-av., second story.

TO RENT—241 OAK-ST., LARGE FRONT room, furnished, hot and cold water; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—73 NORTH STATE-ST., FURnished front alcove, second floor; gentlemen only.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED ONE front with connecting back room; large and light; mantel and grate; with privileges; to gentleman and wife; south of Division-st., north of Washington-place. P 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM WELL furnished, with all improvements, to one or two gents; private family; walking distance on Dearborn-av. References exchanged. P 25, Tribune.

TO RENT—349 ELM-ST.—"THE HINSdale"—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, on parlor floor; use of bath, etc. Ten minutes' ride from business centre. References exchanged.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST., nicely furnished rooms, single and double.

TO RENT—I HAVE QUARTERS THAT will suit the most fastidious; gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; finely papered; furniture first-class and brand new; quarter block from Lincoln Park and horse-car lines; strictly private family; rental $25. References. P 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTS or man and wife, two large, nicely-furnished rooms; one fronting on south side; private family of adults; all modern conveniences and splendid location. East Ohio-st., near Rush; terms moderate. References required. Address P 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, except carpets; good location on Dearborn-av.; private family; rooms large and pleasant. References. P 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—206 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF Cass—Elegant large rooms, also a large parlor on the first floor; elegantly furnished. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND SMALL front bedroom; suitable for three gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private family. 77 East Harrison-st., corner Rush.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE room nicely furnished; furnace heat; also small room suitable for two. 255 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—270 ERIE-ST., HANDSOMEly furnished south room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE, WELL-FURnished single room at 336 East Chicago-av., corner of Pine-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—TWO UNfurnished rooms; heat and gas; very desirable address R 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, private family; gentlemen only. 197 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, with bath, etc.; to gent and lady or gentleman; board if desired, and where home comforts are sought. P 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH modern improvements, to one or two gentlemen, in private family, Dearborn-av near Chicago. Address R 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 77 NORTH STATE-ST., a furnished alcove room in private family, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT NICELY FURNISHED rooms with or without board. 308 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished parlors; also a large room suitable for two or four gentlemen; terms reasonable. 196 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms with all conveniences; well heated; desirable locality; private family. Q 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED — TWO parlors and bedroom to gent and wife. 186 North State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM; PRIvate family. 174 North State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, nicely furnished. 60 Rush-st.

TO RENT—306 EAST INDIANA-ST., A pleasant furnished room.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED front room, with bath-room adjoining, grate, gas, furnace heat; house has all improvements; terms moderate; only room in house rented. 205 Cass-st.

TO RENT—348 EAST INDIANA-ST., nicely furnished front room and alcove, suitable for two; modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen; gas, and use of bath-room; private family; rent reasonable. 207 Cass-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR BEDROOM FOR gentlemen; bath and gas. 545 La Salle-av., third flat.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room in private family for man and wife, or two gentlemen. 37 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—41 RUSH-ST.—LARGE FURnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen; can be seen Sunday. 68 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a large room; gas, use of bath, etc.; with or without board. Apply at 118 North State-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE OF pleasant rooms; front alcove and front basement rooms, separately; good order and location. 59 South Ada-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED south-front room, with gas, bath, fire, breakfast, and home comforts, for one or two gentlemen; price reasonable. 217 Rush-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY-FURnished house, with barn, on Wabash-av. near Fourteenth-st., to small family. References required. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—349 ELM-ST.—12 MINUTES' ride from Madison-st., finely-furnished rooms, single or connecting, on first floor, with heat, bath, gas, etc., to two or more gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, private family; no children; hot and cold water; bath, etc.; breakfast and supper if desired. 228 Rush-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, HUron-st., near State; private house. V 35, Tribune.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed front room; terms reasonable. Call in evening at 210 Oak-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, EN suite, furnished, grates, bath, gas, light housekeeping; near Lincoln Park. References. 72 Wisconsin-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front alcove room. 43 Rush-st.

TO RENT—177 DEARBORN-AV., A nicely furnished front alcove room, with bath, for gentlemen only; private family.

TO RENT—42 PINE-ST., SOUTH AND east front rooms, furnished, single or en suite.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST., handsome front rooms, single or en suite, furnished.

TO RENT—HALL ROOM FURNISHED to gentlemen. 65 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AL cove room in good neighborhood, with gas, hot and cold water and use of bath, near centre of city. References required. Address S 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED CONnecting rooms for light housekeeping 201 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—Handsomely furnished east-front parlor and two bedrooms en suite or single, suitable for four gentlemen, with or without board. References. 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR floor, unfurnished, $22. 462 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, BASEMENT, hot and cold water and bath, $18 per month. 59 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR gentlemen only, at 246 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—208 ERIE-ST., FURNISHED room, private family. References required.

TO RENT—148 EAST INDIANA-ST., A handsomely furnished room to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board.

TO RENT—AT 258 EAST INDIANA-ST., a nicely-furnished room to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE room. 260 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED (single and double) rooms; modern conveniences. 341 Illinois-st., left-hand stairway.

TO RENT—2 SOUTH-FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished; single or en suite; terms moderate. References required. Call Monday, 354 Centre-st., third floor.

## TO RENT—ROOMS

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished; piano and library; to adults. R 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms for private parties can be had by addressing P 30, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—HY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE. 49 La Salle-st., second story, good vault, etc. 177 and 179 Monroe-st., third floor, 40x175, elevator, steam, etc. 322 State-st., corner Adams, two suites of offices, 3 rooms each; suitable for salesrooms or light manufacturing. 420 South Clark-st., building near Polk-st. 82 Sixteenth-st., brick store, near Wabash-av. Corner State and Thirty-third-sts., fine new brick stores in 3-story building; low rents to good tenants. 4712 Cottage Grove-av., new store with 4 rooms in rear. 4705 State-st., store with rooms above and barn. WEST SIDE. 229 West Randolph-st., store and basement.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—STORES location for dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes; $40 per month. HENRY RIEKE or D. J. HUBBARD, 154 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—33 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Brick store and barn. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 3436 Cottage Grove-av. E. HANECY, 138 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORE—317 STATE-ST. J. G. HAMILTON, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND COMPLETE boot and shoe fixtures for sale cheap, if taken as is good and established; had to sell the stock on account of health.

TO RENT—NO. 752 WEST MADISONst., new store and basement, and flats above. Will be finished Sept. 1. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE, WITH LIVing rooms in rear, No. 3019 Cottage Grove-av., only $20 per month. Also the choice light corner basement 124 North Clark-st., cheap. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN GOOD LOCAtion, 632 West Van Buren-st., second door east of Hermitage-av.

TO RENT—413 MADISON-ST., NEAT store and four rooms in rear; also flat of four rooms above. D. W. ELDRED. Room 34 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLAT, 1253 State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HALF OR ALL OF A VERY nice first-floor office on La Salle-st. Address R 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE 20x74 AND 5-room flat to rear of same. 331 State-st. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE 183 JACKSON-ST., 20x70, three stories and basement. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—STORE 923 LAKE-ST., with four good living-rooms in the rear. Cheap rent.

TO RENT—NEW STORES 25X80, SUITable for hardware, dry goods, or grocery, on Twelfth-st., near Loomis. SCHUMACHER & LAUER, corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—SPACE IN STORE ON State-st.; desirable location. V 46, Tribune.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOS. 87 AND 89 Franklin-st., 40x75; will rent cheap to a good tenant. Boiler and engine if wanted. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—31 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-STORY and basement store, 25x130 feet, lately occupied by Standard Oil Company. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE 232 LAKE-ST., NEAR Franklin—4-story and basement; good rear light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OR A PART OF store on State-st. F. CAMPBELL, 101 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, or entire building, very cheap until March, 1884, or will make lease for a term of years. Call at 214 and 216 Kinzie-st., at once.

TO RENT — LARRABEE-ST., NEAR Garfield-av., store, with rooms in rear, basement, and barn; fixtures for sale. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 52.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE, 65X28, No. 17 Dearborn-st., near South Water. Inquire at No. 15 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 457, 459, AND 461 West Indiana-st., $25. Inquire of W. WALLER, 164 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NICE STORE, NO. 633, West Van Buren-st., in new building corner Hermitage-av.; rent $30 per month; good place for restaurant. Apply, forenoons only, to W. S. HALL, Room 69 Major Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 523 West Madison-st., northwest corner Bishop-court. J. ARNOLD & COE, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—WEST MADISONst., in new stone-front building No. 836; plate-glass and everything new and complete. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 CORNER offices, with large vault, on the second floor, in the Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF DESIRable office in new Tobey Building, 243 State-st. Address, giving nature of business, etc., Z 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front offices on northeast corner State and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 50, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ELEGANT OFfices, at low rents; all modern improvements. J. G. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON DEARBORNst.—Part of office on main floor, near Monroe-st. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PART OF AN ELEGANT office in Central Music-Hall; rent reasonable. Address S 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES CORNER LA Salle and Adams-sts., with elevator. Inquire at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—132 LA SALLE-ST.—VERY desirable offices, heated by steam; elevator; convenient for lawyer or commission firm. Apply Room 12, 126 and 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICE, OR light manufacturing, at 126 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—SPACE 20X65 AT 233 AND 235 Monroe-st.; suitable for salesroom; good light; price, $75 per month, including gas, steam heat, and use of passenger and freight elevators. Inquire of HUBBELL & WHITNEY.

TO RENT—LOFT, 205 FIFTH-AV, 25X80 feet; nice for wholesale. A. D. HYDE. Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 50 BY 80, WITH use of water elevator; third floor; 46 and 48 Dearborn-av. Inquire of D. H. MCDANELD, 52 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 274 and 276 East Madison-st., second, third, and fourth floors, 42x90 each; immediate possession, or will lease from Jan. 1 for a term to suit.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

By J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st., corner Monroe.

Several fine buildings and lofts in wholesale dry goods centre.

Two choice stores and four-story building on State-st. (immediate possession).

Prominent corner store on Clark-st. between Madison and Jackson.

Lofts on Lake-st., Wabash-av., and Madison-st.

Also, offices, single or en suite, centrally located.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, second, third, and fourth floors, west front, building 40x124, lot 40x172 feet to alley, situated on Wabash-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., freight elevator, good light, suitable for manufacturing or mercantile purposes. Address S. M. GROSS & CO., 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT — SECOND AND THIRD floors, 40x100, southwest corner Canal and Washington-sts.; steam elevators. Apply at office on this corner.

TO RENT—BASEMENT; FURNITURE for sale cheap. O D 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME MERCANtile room. Apply at Room 50, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PART OF LARGE BASEment. 75 Madison-st. BALDWIN & CO.

TO RENT—A CENTRALLY LOCATED building suitable for manufacturing or business purposes; 45,000 square feet, with good light and two street fronts; steam power and railroad connections. Address 6 Rush-st.

TO RENT—40X100 3-STORY AND BASEment 123½ Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Bussey Co., State and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT — FOUR STORIES AND basement with water elevator. Apply at 229 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS cheap; 4 floors, 74 and 75 West Washington-st. with power or without.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BUILDING, about 6,000 feet flooring room, 40-horse power, 60-horse power boiler, shafting, pullies, etc.; yard room and barn. 178 and 180 Mather-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE WAREHOUSE, comprising six stories and basement, centrally located, fitted up with all the appliances for doing an extensive warehouse or wholesale business; 2 elevators. Will be rented for a term of years at a reasonable price. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 46 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS IN REAR OF 1336 and 1338 Wabash-av. Call at 1338 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — BASEMENTS 7 AND 9 North Clark-st. J. G. HAMILTON, 81 South Clark-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, N. W. COR. OF North Clark and North Water-sts., with entrance for wagons, 80x100 feet. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 52.

TO RENT — CHEAP — THE 4-STORY building (40 feet square) 135 Quincy-st., near Market, with power and elevator; good for any kind of business. Apply on the premises.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR small house in a good location north of Thirty-ninth-st. and east of Wabash-av., possession Nov. 1, by a prompt and careful tenant; state number of rooms and rent, or no notice taken. O 83, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT—FURNISHED house in a good neighborhood; state price and style of barn if any. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS FURnished for housekeeping for three adults in a very nice neighborhood; will invoice from $1,000 to $2,000; no old stock; ill-health cause for selling; will sell at a bargain. Address JEWELRY, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man a comfortable room, with or without board, north of Eighteenth-st.; state price. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS by man and wife, with no children, in a private family preferred, between Park-av. and Harrison-st. and Troop and Leavitt-st. Best of city references. Address for two days Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS south of North-av. and east of Franklin-st. by young married couple; rent not to exceed $15. P 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE real estate desk and room in a light, quiet office. State price. Address R 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE—WILL buy fixtures, for grain commission business, near Board of Trade. Address R 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 or 14 rooms in a good location on North Side; would rent or buy some furniture. R 98, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE FURnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping south of Chicago-av. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR TO SIX rooms for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTably furnished, desirably located house, not less than ten rooms, with modern improvements, by a responsible party; ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — DESK-ROOM in a law office by a reputable attorney; moderate rent. Address R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COZY LITTLE room in homelike family, within a mile of some C., R. I. & P. suburban station, by young man of quiet habits, with breakfast. R 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED rooms, or unfurnished, with carpets, with or without board, for three adults, bounded by Washington, Jackson, and Ann-sts., and Ashland-av. Address R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A NICELY-furnished house by private family from November until May, with bath. Address Room 25, Windsor E. Hotel, Dearborn-st., Tribune Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN PRIVATE family, unfurnished suite (sitting and two bedrooms or two fair-sized rooms), with or without board, for four persons. Address G., 240 Wabash-av., care F. A. BUTLER & CO., stating location, terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG men desire room on the North Side, with fire; must be cheap. Address E. S. T., 74 Superior-st.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED room within a mile from the Court-House; must be heated; by a gentleman; state price and particulars; best of references. Address S 60, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED room in a private family, Israelite preferred, by a gentleman. Address R 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman—A well-furnished room in private family on North Side, with breakfast if possible; north of Chicago-av. preferred. Best of references, and will pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address S 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM or part of loft for storage for about three months. Address S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE party wishes a furnished house or flat, centrally located on North or South Side. Address V 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE 1ST of November, two rooms for light housekeeping; must be in good location, low rent, and within a mile of the Court-House. Q 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman a room between Ohio-st. and Chicago-av., east of State-st., or near Union Club, with or without board; an alcove room with fireplace and in private family preferred. Address, with particulars, Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A LARGE rooming-house; location must be central; will buy if good and cheap. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG couple 3 nicely furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping at North Side. Address, with particulars, O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL FOR dancing purposes. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE party wants a house of eight or ten rooms, on South Side, furnished or unfurnished. Give full particulars or no attention paid. Address V 12, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED or unfurnished house on Michigan-av., city, or in Evanston. Address S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, from three to six unfurnished rooms, with modern improvements. South Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, S 25, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, unfurnished, for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife only, near Madison or Ogden-av. cars. Address S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman and wife a large alcove room, south or east exposure, or a suite of rooms unfurnished except carpets, convenient to first-class boarding, also Madison-st. cars. References exchanged. Q 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED or unfurnished house by a prompt tenant; West Side preferred. Best of references. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE front rooms, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; private, prosperous, and well-established business, with building, manufacturing machinery, and fixtures, cheap for cash. A capital of $20,000 to $25,000 will purchase and run the business. The manufactured article staple and demand constant. Address ADMINISTRATOR, Rockford, Ill., P. O. Box 2164.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH about five rooms, between Morgan-st., Ashland-av., Fulton and Van Buren-sts. Rent reasonable. Z 14, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSE WITH dining-room on parlor floor desirably located. Q 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A floor of 4 or 5 connecting rooms; West Side. Call or address P. G. FASH, 356 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT on North or South Side, possession Nov. 15; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN room with breakfast, east of Centre-av., private, by family. Please address, with particulars, V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, COMfortable, and nicely furnished room for a gentleman, in vicinity of Leland Hotel; state price of rooms per month; give particulars. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, three rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; West Side. S 35, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURnished house on the North Side, convenient to business centre. Address, stating location and price, S 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED house in city or suburbs for months of November and December; family consists of three adults; no children. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS by a gentleman for himself, wife, and boy; has piano, harp, cornet, and guitar; could give lessons on any of these instruments, as part or whole payment for rooms. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX to eight rooms furnished complete or partly furnished, by small, careful, quiet family; no children; North or South Side preferred, within walking distance. Address, with price and full particulars, J 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL 3-story and basement building, suitable for vinegar manufacturing in or near the city. State particulars. R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts., Michigan and Calumet-avs.; reasonable rent. O L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED rooms for one gentleman and two ladies near or north of Twenty-second-st.; terms reasonable. References exchanged. O L 87, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED room with alcove, or two rooms, on Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Twenty-second-sts., for two gentlemen; modern improvements required; no boarding-house need apply. V 47, Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

A LECTURE BY ROBT. MORRIS WILL be delivered under the auspices of Arcana Lodge, No. 717 (formerly Lamberman's), A. F. & A. M., at Pleiades Hall, 220 and 222 South Halsted-st., Wednesday evening, Oct. 24. All members are requested to attend. Master Masons from sister lodges cordially invited. By order of H. S. CHILDS, W. M.

E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

BUY THE DOMESTIC. OFFICE 220 East Chicago-av. Easy payments; machines exchanged; Automatics, Willcox & Gibbs, Singers, etc., cheap. PURCELL.

DOMESTICS, NEW HOME, WHITE, Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, all brand new, at half price; all kinds second-hand, $5. Loan office, No. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. Take elevator.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS DOmestic sewing-machine, $12, at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre, 105 Monroe-st.; take elevator.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLANS, 146 MADISON-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| The grandest cigar-store on South Side; cherry fixtures and line of stock | $1,500 |
| Room and lodging-house close to depot, with 50 beds full at the time | 800 |
| 12 rooms furnished finer than anything in city; $400 cash; balance long time | 1,000 |
| 7 rooms furnished nice; carpets, beds, stoves, parlor furniture, $100 cash | 200 |
| Sample-room on East Madison-st.; double entrance; lovely fixtures and cheap rent | 1,200 |
| 22-room boarding-house; rooms all rented for the winter; a bargain; time | 1,300 |
| Restaurant close to Palmer House; lovely fixtures and good trade | 700 |
| Grocery-store with big trade; horse and wagon; will invoice | 1,500 |

AT HART & CO.'S., 119 FIFTH-AV.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Restaurant, near Northwestern Depot; bargain; $700. | |
| Restaurant and boarding, South Chicago; cheap; $1,500. | |
| Restaurant, Dearborn-st.; a great bargain; $600. | |
| Grocery and confectionery, Halsted-st.; $300. | |
| Cigar and confectionery, State-st.; a dandy; $200. | |
| Dressmaking parlors; great bargain; $150. | |
| Millinery store, all new goods; $500. | |
| Grocery stores in all parts of the city; furnished houses and flats everywhere; meat markets, 50 of them; coffee, tea, and sugar stores, cheap, part time; printing office, good chance; hotel, Clark-st., great bargain, $1,200; 11 rooms furnished, Madison-st., $600; laundry, one of the city, for $350; 1,000 other business chances; cigar store, worth $500, for $150. | |

ANOTHER A1 LOCATION FOR A grocery store or saloon on Thirty-ninth-st., three blocks west of Ashland-av.; a new 15x-story brick store and dwelling; no grocery store or saloon within four blocks and 300 families to supply. Small cash payment and long time; our agent on the property week days and Sundays. S. E. GROSS & CO., 126 Clark-st., corner Madison.

A BARGAIN—A NICELY FURNISHED flat of eight rooms, with lease, for sale cheap; full of roomers; cash or on time; satisfactory reasons for selling. 1462 Wabash-av.

AT MINNEAPOLIS A MANUFACTURer of fine hand-made confections wants a partner with $600 to $1,200, or will sell entire business. Splendid reputation, finest store, and best location in the city. COFFIN & FAIRBANK, 9 Washington-av. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

A $15,000 INVESTMENT HERE IN first-class cash manufacturing; will net 60 to 75 per cent yearly. Demand far exceeds supply, from cash purchasers in large quantities. Works ready to start immediately. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STAND FOR SALE FOR $600 cash; the finest in the city; no agents. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

A GOOD ENTERPRISING MAN WITH $5,000 to invest will do well to inquire at Room 40, 138 Washington-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, GOOD PAYing newspaper and job office for sale at a big bargain; time given. GAZETTE, Chenoa, Ill.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER WITH $500 and his time can get an interest in a good thing by addressing Q 51, Tribune office.

A POOL-ROOM WITH BAR, CENTRALly located, a bargain, $2,000; seven tables. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

A WELL-PAYING GENERAL STORE in Iowa is for sale on account of the death of the owner, or a partner is wanted with $5,000 capital to continue the business with a nephew of the deceased. For particulars address the undersigned. Send references. C. A. FICKE, Davenport, Ia.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, with 30 good paying boarders. For particulars, 1707 Wabash-av.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT A bargain on the West Side, near the business district, and paying well. Address S 37, Tribune.

CIGAR-STORE AND THREE-CHAIR barber-shop for sale; best stand on West Side; cigar trade a new department running $125 a week; living-room and kitchen; good reason for selling. 36 South Halsted-st.

CARRIAGE SHOP DOWN-TOWN WITH tools for sale at a bargain; has a good trade; low rent. Address V 19, Tribune office.

CANDY, FRUIT, AND CIGAR STORE, stock, fixtures, and lease for sale, 381 West Madison-st., corner May; one of the best locations in the city; good reason for selling. Call at the store after Monday.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONERY, news depot for sale. 274 South Halsted-st.

CAPITALISTS HAVING $5,000 OR UPwards can procure an interest in a special flour business where the money will be turned over seven times, yielding larger profits than any legitimate business in Chicago. Address A. HUNTER & Co., 42 South Clinton-st.

CAPITALIST WITH $2,000 CASH TO join another party in a first-class dramatic enterprise; he must be a wide-awake business-man; lady star well known. Address J 46, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—HALF-INterest in elegant store, doing good trade; established 1856; one of the best locations in city; would sell whole; prefer to sell half-interest to right party at invoice. O G 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPLIN & MURphy, 81 Clark-st., Room 39:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine furnished 15-room-house | $ 600 |
| Hotel and saloon, business locality | 1,100 |
| Fine laundry, horse and wagon; cheap | 1,000 |
| Good saloon on Adams-st., near State | 850 |
| Grand, large furnished house, South Side | 1,000 |
| Barber-shop, three chairs, living rooms | 450 |
| Cheapest saloon in the city; bargain | 450 |
| 7-room house, magnificent furniture | 600 |
| 17-room, fully furnished; good locality | 1,000 |
| First-class restaurant; busy centre | 2,000 |
| Good saloon, good furnished house; bargain | 450 |
| Neat restaurant; very cheap; nice place | 300 |

Hotels, restaurants, meat-markets, laundries, furnished houses, cigar stores, saloons, and every kind of business at all prices. We guarantee everything we sell. Call on us if you want a business and buy cheap.

FOR SALE — $25,000 — ONE OF THE finest and largest brick-yards in Chicago; 42 acres of land; all buildings, machinery, and about 1,000,000 of brick; side-tracks to the yards. The clay is as bright a red as St. Louis brick. Samples of the brick and title to any office. It is a first-class business chance. $5,000—One of the best paying grocery stores offered for sale; 4 horses, 5 wagons; fine, well assorted stock of goods; trade old and well established; $65,000 per year. It is cheap.

$2,000—All furniture and fixtures in 25-room brick hotel in town of 5,500 population in Wisconsin; the only hotel in the place. It is very cheap and will pay to look it up if you want a hotel. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate—Cash grocery house, well located on South Side. Address P 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT TO manufacture a staple article with an assured future; a capital of from $7,500 to $8,000 required; furniture manufacturers could manufacture with their present plant; the present owners being engaged in another established business, prefer to part with their entire interest, but would be willing to make any reasonable arrangement if party purchasing wants to manufacture. O 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—In a prosperous, prosperous, and well-established business, with building, manufacturing machinery, and fixtures, cheap for cash. A capital of $20,000 to $25,000 will purchase and run the business. The manufactured article staple and demand constant. Address ADMINISTRATOR, Rockford

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$14,500—TWO ALL MODern brick buildings, built in flats of 6 rooms each; nearly new; lot 50x172; on Van Buren-st., between Ashland-av. and Ladin-st.; rents, $1,680 per year. $110 per foot—Lot 75x172; on Van Buren-st., just west of Loomis; very cheap.
$16,000—Lot 25x80 on Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.; first-class business property.
$5,300—8-room modern brick dwelling and lot 22x125 on Bowen-av., near Langley.
$5,900—Good house and lot 27x125 on Adams-st., near Lincoln; cheap.
The fine 100-room 5-story brick hotel known as the Robertson House in Joliet, Ill., will be sold at a sacrifice for cash; partly furnished; lot 100x150; house is one of the finest in Illinois out of Chicago; in very centre of business; just been put in excellent repair; possession at once; might take some good improved property for part in Chicago; great bargain can be had here.
T. B. HOYD.
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—State-st., store, near Monroe; 20 per cent rental; $30,000.
State-st., store, near Van Buren; 20 per cent rental; $40,000.
State-st., store, near Thirty-sixth; 10 per cent rental; $10,000.
Wabash-av., north of Van Buren-st., 40-foot store.
Wabash-av., south of Van Buren-st., 40-foot store.
Twenty-second-st., 50-foot store; $40,000.
West Lake-st., corner Western-av., 50 feet, 3-story brick; rental 10 per cent; $25,000.
Vacant corner on La Salle-st. between Madison and Jackson.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY
90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD INvestments in central business property.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN house and lot; also several lots well located.
WALTER M. JACKSON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE BALance of a subdivision in the City of Chicago, Ogden Addition, well built upon, as a sacrifice to close an estate. Will sell at one-third off regular price; requires about $25,000, or half can remain at low rate of 7. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK IN CITY paying 7½ per cent net; central. B. A. ULRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — FINE LAKE-SHORE houses, at Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts.; $7,500 and $8,250; see them; fine 10-room brick houses west, $4,000 and $5,500.
D. W. STORRS,
182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON WABASH and Michigan-avs., State, Clark, and North Clark and West Madison-sts.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — TWO GOOD BRICK dwellings, in flats, well located, paying 12½ per cent net. Address O 24, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
NO. 2522 MICHIGAN-AV.,
3-story and basement brick, 11 rooms and bath-room, 3 mantels, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., all in good order and condition, etc., etc.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
MONDAY, OCT. 22D., 1883, AT 4 P. M. ON THE
PREMISES, TERMS CASH, or good security.
HOUSE TO BE REMOVED.
LAYTON, THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers,
182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
GRAND-BOULEVARD—The 3 unfinished 3-story and basement brown-stone houses on the west side of Grand-boulevard, south of Forty-third-st.; these houses are under roof, have range and cement floors; walls are very thick, and they were designed for first-class residences; they are unfinished only as to plastering, partitions, sewers, gas, and plumbing, and such inducement will be offered purchasers as to enable them to finish at once, and thus have a house at a great bargain; they will be sold separately.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—
24 feet west front, near Harrison-st.
25 feet west front, near Van Buren-st.
25 feet west front, near Polk-st.
145—3-story and basement brick, $16,000.
39—3-story and basement brick, $10,500.
50 feet west front on Fourth-av, near Van Buren-st.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT brick, with stone trimmings, all improvements, 40-foot lot; house can be built; will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125—MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; finest and best block north of this lot-selling for $450 per foot. Bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRD-AV., north of Taylor-st.; cheap. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—ONE OF THE MOST complete residences on avenue; every convenience; fine order; 31 feet; deep lot; large barn for fancy stock. Stone resid.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON MICHIGAN-boulevard, 25x180, at a low price. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WARASH-AV.—Southwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. lot 150x175 feet; price $140 per foot.

FOR SALE—NO. 2947 DEARBORN-ST., 17-room house, bath, hot water, etc.; will rent for more than $60; $4,200.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.—Bargain—Fine two-story and basement modern dwelling-house in perfect order; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain; terms to suit.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR Thirty-first—Two-story and cellar brick, with every improvement, good brick barn; will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3143 WABASH-AV.—9-room house and lot 24x122 feet; stone sidewalk; a bargain. L. H. FREIBERGER, 116 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV. — BARgains near Thirty-seventh-st., 50x125 $40 per foot; near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125, $60 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling and barn on one of the leading South Side avenues for $5,500. Favorable sale. $2,000 can remain at 6 per cent. Q 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO CLARK-ST. LOTS, improved, near Van Buren. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD, east of Indiana-av., north front; lot 52 8-10x125 feet; price $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.—First-class frame house and 30-foot lot, $8,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON GRAND-boulevard, with a residence costing $12,000, all for $17,000; also a corner, the best and prettiest, at one-half old price; also one on Drexel, 300 feet on avenue north of Forty-seventh-st., only $25 a foot; 40 acres on Hickle-Plate R. R., near Brown's Mills, at great sacrifice; examine. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., south of Eighteenth-st., fine 2-story and basement brick house; 16 rooms; all modern improvements; will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 DEARBORN-ST.,
BRICK HOUSE, No. 3300 Rhodes-av., corner of Thirty-second-st. Terms to suit.
BRICK HOUSE, No. 3300 Rhodes-av., corner of Thirty-second-st. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—100X161 FEET—STATE-ST., near Forty-second, only $55 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE octagon stone-front, brick barn, lot 25x165.
HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — $5,500 — CALUMET-AV.— 10-room house; all conveniences; large lot; easy terms.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES (modern) on avenue south; $5,000, balance very easy. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, JUST SOUTH of Fourteenth-st. on Michigan-av., west front. A bargain if taken at once. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—3633 VINcennes-av. Inquire of owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
A very large list of lots, tracts, and corners on all avenues on South Side. Also at Oakland, Kenwood, and stations further south. Some special bargains this week.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st., 72x125 feet, $150.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$5,000—CLOSE TO MICHIgan-av. boulevard and cable cars; octagon front, brick; bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR FRANKlin, 4-story brick building; steam elevator, etc.; lot 20x180 feet; price $31,000. Apply to
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., 4-story stone-front house, with 25-foot lot to 20-foot paved alley; stands separate; this is for sale cheap on the premises, and is worth $35,000; make us an offer. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 100 FEET, with large house; choice. Maywood, large house and grounds; prime order; fruit; barn; near station. Address WM. H. SHARP, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—$4,000—FLAT OF TWELVE rooms, well rented, close to steam and cable cars; terms easy; must be sold.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
A large list of desirable brick and frame residences on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie, Forest, South Park, and all other avenues on South Side. Also at Oak and, Kenwood, and further south. Some special bargains this week.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3:
3117 Wabash-av.—A two-story and basement octagon marble-front house, ten rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect repair; extra deep lot; price, $6,000; terms to suit.
3119 Wabash-av.—Similar house to above.
3227 Vernon-av.—A two-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with every convenience and in complete repair; large two-story brick barn in rear; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
3230 Vernon-av.—Similar house to above.
3236 South Park-av.—A two-story and basement detached brick house, on a corner lot, ten rooms, every convenience, and in complete repair; price, $6,000; terms to suit.
3139 Wabash-av.—A two-story and basement octagon-front brick of ten rooms, with every convenience and in complete repair; Price, $6,000; half cash. Twenty-fifth-st., near State—South front, 48 feet. Price, $6,000. If improved, no money required nor interest charged until buildings can be erected and leased or sold.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., new brick, stone trimmings, dinning-room and kitchen on parlor floor.....$ 8,500
CALUMET-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front, with barn.....8,500
THIRTIETH-ST., 2-story stone-front; 10 rooms; 3 rooms deep.....9,000
MICHIGAN-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front; 14 rooms.....14,000
MICHIGAN-AV., 3-story marble-front; 26 feet wide; dumb-waiter, elevator, etc.....26,000
PRAIRIE-AV., 3-story brick; 12 rooms; lot 27 feet.....21,000
W. M. BAKER,
Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—$9,000—State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 2-story brick.
$12,000—State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 50x120, with frame improvements.
$15,000—State-st., near Harmon-court, 3-story stone-front.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF IMproved and unimproved residence property on the avenues between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. at very low figures.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AS AN INVESTMENT—Any part of 4 new dwellings on avenues south; all occupied; rented for $18,000 per annum; price $100,000. Address H 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND 25-FOOT lot, 2554 Groveland Park-av.; $5,250 if taken at once. D. F. BACON, 231 State-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE and 25-foot lot on Portland-av. near Twenty-eighth-st.; only $2,150. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2.
JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20, 25, OR 50 FEET, EAST front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., at $100.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—72X125 FEET ON FORESTav., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.; only $80 per foot. This is a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3929 ELLIS-AV.—MODERN brick, 11 rooms; all improvements; lot 33x132; convenient to steam and street cars, boulevards, etc.
W. G. BAKER, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE, fine house and grounds, with barn; a bargain.
HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500, RENTAL $1,200, double 3-story building arranged in flats, corner Twenty-ninth-st. and La Salle; lot 48x132; terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., 25x125 feet, east front, at a bargain. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
GRAND-BOULEVARD—Between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts. Will be sold cheap.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AT HUMbold Park—Five more new cottages just finished, $ to 6 rooms, all, $350 cash, balance four years and less.
Two new 4-room brick cottages, $1,400 each, $100 cash, balance monthly.
Four new 7-room bricks, $1,800, $600 cash, balance four years.
Two 8-room brick blocks, $6,500, on easy payments.
Twelve brick and frame houses with large grounds, from $2,500 to $8,000.
Also 5,000 lots on all sides of the park from $200 up.
Mr. Homer Pennock has commenced his new buildings just northwest of the park. They are to be completed by May next. This will give employment to 1,500 men. Come out and get a cozy home at Humbolds at the money. Prices will be much next spring than they are now. On the southeast corner of North and California-avs., entrance to the park. Headquarters for Humboldt Park property. Twelve years' experience in selling property in this locality. Sales for the last twenty-two months amount to $350,000.
LARKIN & KUPER.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Ashland-av.—New 2-story stone-front house, with sub-cellar and all modern improvements, heated by steam; house 24x74, lot 25x100; $16,500.
Ain't this a bargain? Van Buren-st., two 3-story and basement brick buildings containing $2,500 per annum; location on the West Side improving faster; price $16,000, or $8,500 for one.
Jackson-st., corner of Canal, 75x100; this will soon be whole district. I can sell this fine corner for $20,000.
Jackson-st., corner improved, renting $97; lot 25x118; this can be sold low.
Lot on Dearborn-st., near Post-Office, $600 per foot; cheapest on the street.
Lot on Washington-st., near Leavitt, 50x125; $170; south front.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON WEST JACKson, running through to Quincy, east of Halsted. $230 per foot.
50x110 corner Van Buren and Throop, with a large frame and brick house, for $11,000.
50x200, with a large brick house on Monroe near Aberdeen, for $15,500.
A fine new 3-story brick in 3 flats, 7 rooms each, on South Morgan, rented for $100 per month, for $11,000.
15-room brick with 30-foot lot, on Monroe near Monroe for $7,500.
Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$6,500—JACKSON-ST., NEAR Lincoln—A well-built and very desirable residence; 40-foot lot.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1081 West Lake-st., 15 rooms, closets, and pantry, by owner on premises, cheap.

FOR SALE—$3,200—PREMISES NO. 891 Fulton-st., eight-room cottage and frame barn, with lot 80x165. Apply to owner, J. ROGERSON, 891 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGES — ALBANY-av., a little north of Jackson-st.; cheap and terms easy; first-class neighborhood; take Madison-st. cars.
Lots on Jackson-st., $650 to $900.
Lots on Adams-st., $950.
Lots on Wilcox-av., $650.
Lots on Colorado-av., $650.
Lots on Albany-av., $700.
Lots on Whipple-st., $650.
Lots on Troy-st., $650.
Call for plat. WILLIS G. JACKSON,
Room 14 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$5,250—HAMILTON-AV.—A very desirable brick flat, very deep, well finished, and paying well. East terms.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
WEST MADISON-ST.—Between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 40x190 feet, with two-story frame building. This property will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—$3,000—WINCHESTER-AV., close to cars, 12 rooms, in fine order; large building in rear for shop or barn; pays interest on $4,500.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
100x100 feet, Robinson-court West Harrison and Morgan-sts. Ripe for good improvements. Good chance for builders. Bargain.

FOR SALE—$4,000 — MONROE-ST. 16 rooms, all conveniences; 36-foot lot; terms to suit.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WEST JACKson-st., near Ashland-av., by a non-resident at a bargain, for cash, if taken at once. E. C. WALLER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—FRONTING PARK, 3-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms, all conveniences; lot 27 feet; terms easy.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME BUILDINGS, now rented, and lot 40x100, corner Ashland-av. and Blackhawk-st., at a bargain. Address P 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$60—ADAMS-ST., CORNER, 33 feet front; close to cars; very choice for residence or flats; worth $80; terms easy. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—WEST SUperior-st., near Lincoln, lot 25x122 feet, south front. Part or all cash. Owner, 208 East Randolph-st. F. A. BURGESS.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—295 feet east of Garfield Park, facing south 50 feet to alley, being just east of opposite the two handsome houses at entrance to park.

FOR SALE—$6,000—VAN BUREN-ST., fronting three streets, store and flat; owner non-resident; offers a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2-STORY HOUSE, barn, and lot, 406 West Erie-st. By N. B. GRAY, 502 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE SOUTHwest corner of West Lake and Curtis-sts. at a bargain. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$5,000—2 STORY AND BASEment octagon front brick in nice repair, on West Adams-st., near Leavitt. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
HAMILTON-AV.—Between Adams and Jackson-sts. 2-story and sub-cellar brick house containing 12 rooms, arranged for two families; price $5,600; lot 24x125 feet.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK cottages on Oakley and Cobientz-sts. just east of Oakley, 1½ blocks north of Milwaukee-av. street-cars; four and six rooms, with city water; small cash payment, balance long time. An agent will be on the ground Sunday to show them.
A. EKSTROMER,
78 La Salle-st., Room F.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., GREAT bargain, fine corner for improvement.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORner of North Lincoln and Walnut-sts; 132x100 feet; at a bargain.
LOUIS KISTLER,
97 North Clark-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
31 NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
21 SOLD—ONLY 10 LEFT.
18 FAMILIES ALREADY MOVED IN.
6 ROOMS AND LAKE WATER.
On Western-av., Thomas-st., and Gross Parkway, near corner Division-st., on city side; near to and east of Humboldt Park. Take Chicago-av. cars to Leavitt-st. and then go three blocks northwest, where you will see the
HANDSOMEST COTTAGES IN CHICAGO
for the money and on the easiest possible payments.

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| $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. |
| $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. | $15. |

NEW MONTHLY-INSTALLMENT PLAN.
NEW MONTHLY-INSTALLMENT PLAN.
LESS THAN RENT. TRY IT FOR A HOME.
$15 MONTHLY; SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
Prices.....$1,650 to $1,800 each.
We give a beautiful colored plan of the cottages to every one calling.
Our agent is at the houses week-days and Sundays.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
136 CLARK-ST., CORNER MADISON.
PRACTICUS CHICAGO CITY PAGE-BUILDERS.
1,500 HOUSES AND LOTS SOLD IN 5 YEARS.

FOR SALE—$2,600 WILL BUY A splendidly-built 16-story cottage containing 5 rooms, attic, large closets, pantry, water, and sewer, and having stone foundations 18 feet above surface (instead of being on wooden posts), in block corner Chicago-av. and Robey-st.; these cottages have stained-glass windows, tiles vestibules, and stoops, front and rear; all the rooms are large and flooded with light; the windows of bedrooms face street and yard, as well as the parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, doing away with the two feet at the side usually allotted cottages for light, and are built with some pretension to architectural beauty, as well as excellence in material and workmanship; so and see them; take Chicago-av. cars to Robey-st.; terms $400 cash, balance one, two, three, four, and five years at 6 per cent. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK houses, with stone foundations, nine rooms, two bath-rooms, closets, cellar, stormsheds, woodsheds, gas, water, and sewer, side-walks, and yard; arranged for two flats or one dwelling. These houses are thoroughly built, well located, choice neighbors, convenient to the centre of the city by two lines of cars. A purchaser with small family can occupy one flat and rent the other and thus have rent free. This is an opportunity to buy a home. Take Ogden-av. cars to Oakley-av., corner Thirteenth-place. Price $3,700, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three, and four years, with privilege of making monthly payments.
EUGENE R. COX,
Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
FIRST-CLASS FLAT on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av., for four families; pays over 10 per cent net. Has picture mouldings, gas-fixtures, and all modern conveniences; street paved; lot 50x172 feet.

FOR SALE — $5,500 — MADISON-ST., store and flat, well rented, and is a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE ON WEST VAN BURENst., new brick flats paying over 15 per cent rental, cash or half cash.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
OHIO-ST.—Between Robey and Hoyne, 2-story frame house for two families; barn and shed for eight horses; lot 24x100 feet; price $1,800.

FOR SALE—$6,500 — MONROE-ST., 8 blocks from Ashland-av., octagon-front brick, all conveniences; closes owner's city interests; a bargain. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Halsted, a solid brick building and lot, cheap, at $14,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF Ashland-av., two desirable lots at a bargain on very long time.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DUDLEY-ST., CORNER of Augusta—New 7-room brick house, cheap.
HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—VAN BUREN-ST. (fronting three streets), store and flat; owner non-resident and offers a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NORTHwest corner Fulton-st., 100 feet; will sell or exchange offers for this rapidly improving corner; will sell 25-foot lots.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—WASHINGTON-boulevard, east of Central Park; worth $1,800; assessments are paid.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bathroom on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Garden-av. cars. Owner wants to sell and buy. They will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE — NEW COTTAGES ON Leavitt-st., between Fulton-av. and Lexington-st., one block from Ogden-av. and Fifty-fifth-av. cars; built of brick, on stone foundation; five large rooms, hard-finished, large closets, bathroom, pantry, stationary shed, gas, water, sewer, large woodshed. The neatest, best, cheapest, and most desirable cottage in Chicago. Go and see them. E. R. COX, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — $4,200—2-STORY BRICK flat, new; 12 rooms; all conveniences; close to cars; pays big interest on $4,000; a bargain. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST., northeast corner Ogden-av., being a triangular piece of land, with 250 feet on Adams and 177 feet on Ogden-av.; would pay handsome-ly to improve.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, 362 West Congress-st.; also 13-room house and lot, 366 West Congress-st.; cheap. Call at 360 West Congress-st.

FOR SALE—417 WEST JACKSON-ST., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements; good barn; lot 50x125 feet; price, $6,500.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—MADISON-ST., AN elegant 2-story stone front, plate glass, etc., at much below value; pays 9 per cent.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FINE BUSIness corner on the West Side, 125x72; an excellent chance to make big money. ANDREW FRASON, 153 Monroe-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building—A fine stone-front brick church building and lot 69x114 feet on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park; cost over $30,000; will be sold for less than half; any denomination needing a church building will find this a bargain, or any theatrical manager wishing a central place on the West side; convenient to all lines of cars. will do well to investigate this, as a small sum of money will make it into a first-class theatre.

FOR SALE — $12,500 — ASHLAND-AV., an elegant stone front (built for a home), 14 rooms, every convenience, thorough order, must be sold, easy terms.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
HALSTED-ST.—Just north of Depuyster, 40 or 78 feet cheap.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X125 ON WEST Madison-st. near Leavitt, with good cottage, only $5,000. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., OCTAGON-front brick; first-class location; every convenience; south front; terms easy.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE—Monroe-st. R 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
Lots on Ashland-av. north of Twelfth-st., on Harrison, Loomis, Sibley, and Vernon Park-place on easy terms and long time at 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 DEARBORN-ST.:
STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 467 West Van Buren-st. Well rented. Price $7,000. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—$5,000—WEST JACKSON-st., corner, 2-story and basement octagon-front brick, stone trimmings; all conveniences; taken for mortgage and offered low. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Ashland-av., a desirable lot far below value on long time; owner, a non-resident, wishes to sell at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH WOOD-ST.—N. W. corner of Erie-st., house and two lots. $5,500.
HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE AND lot on Canalport-av. bringing $300 net income. Price $5,800. Address V 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—TAYLOR-st., lot and 560 acres (Texas); cheap at $1,000. Will you give $700? Make offer. Must sell at some price. ADAIR, 541 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Jackson-st., an elegant 2-story and cellar octagon stone front; furnace, gas-fixtures, and every improvement; fine brick barn; price $7,350.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today.
The parlor floor is beautiful.
The walls are frescoed.
The ceilings are hand-painted.
Price $4,000. Terms to suit.
CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of Division-st., 40x151, west front; cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BISSELL-ST., NEAR Centre—Several splendid houses just built; houses contain all modern improvements, mantels, furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water; first-class houses in every respect; price $4,500; terms to suit purchaser, and part of price in monthly installments if desired. A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF 10 ROOMS, with lot, on Mohawk-st., near Menomonee; an attractive home; cheap.
SCHRADER BROS.,
178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
OAK-ST., just east of Rush—South front, 26 3-10x108 feet at $140 per foot. This lot is a bargain and a most eligible site and size for a flat.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—12-ROOM house and lot; in flats. Inquire at 1216 Diversey-st., near Lincoln-av. cars.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
HO! FOR GROSS' NORTH ADDITION TO CHICAGO.
CORNER LINCOLN AND BELMONT-AVS.
JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS.
GREAT SALES.
ON THE HIGHEST RIDGE IN LAKE VIEW.
295 LOTS SOLD TO DATE.
336 CHOICE LOTS LEFT.
Price only $400 to $650 each, on easy payments.
GO AND SEE THEM.
Our agent will meet you at the end of Lincoln-av. street-car line and show you the lots.
MONEY ADVANCED FOR BUILDING.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
136 Clark-st., corner Madison.
1,800 LOTS AND HOUSES SOLD IN 5 YEARS.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—72x153 feet near Division, east front.
DEARBORN-AV.—125x157 feet near Goethe, in 25-foot lots.
DEARBORN-AV.—95x150 feet near Burton-place, east front.
DEARBORN-AV.—50x157 feet, near Schiller, west front.
DEARBORN-AV.—50x150 feet near North-av., east front.
DEARBORN-AV., between Schiller-st. and Burton-place, 50x150 feet, at $250 per foot.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE DWELLing lots on Webster-av. at $1,100 to $1,300 each; terms easy. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH PARK-AV., NEAR Garfield-av., a 3-story stone-front house in very best condition. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
LA SALLE-AV.—CHEAP—52x151 feet, just north of Locust.
CHICAGO-AV.—27x120 feet, west of Market, cheap.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT RESIDENCE, one of the best corners on North Side, on easy terms. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
FINE BUSINESS CORNER, the most prominent one of Chicago-av., 44x100 feet. The property at present is covered with frame buildings rentable well, but if suitably improved with brick building, stores below, and flats above, it would rent for if per cent net.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ON ORCHARD-ST., near Centre, 2-story and basement brick; all modern; furnace and gas-fixtures; barn.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV., NEAR GARfield-av., a row of splendid two-story stone-front houses, containing all modern improvements; All houses in every respect. Price $7,500 each. Terms to suit purchaser. A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — NORTHWEST CORNER Division and Wells-sts., four-story and basement brick building, large store and dwelling above. This is one of the very best corners on the North Side.
A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
Splendid building lots on Frederick-st., Deming-court, Orchard, Diversy, Halsted, and Aldine-sts., cheap on easy terms; 45x125; terms.

FOR SALE—$8,500— COTTAGE AND lot; good location; close to cars; North Side; terms easy.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — $11,000 — NEAR DEARborn-av., elegant new green-stone front, finished elaborately and artistically; very convenient; full view of lake and close to "Drive"; terms easy.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot on Kenwood Park, 50 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. H. A. BIRD & CO., 140 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY home location go to Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st.,
or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN AT ENGLEWOOD.
One 6-room cottage and one 7-room house; hot and cold water, bath, mantel, and grates, and in fine condition; south front; all situated in the most convenient part of Englewood.
I offer the above for one month, and the best bargain in Englewood.
D. J. HUSBARD,
184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—LOTS ON which we will furnish the money to build houses; near street-cars.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK, CHIcago's healthiest suburb, well-built houses, with fine grounds, very cheap, on small payment down and monthly payments, and low interest; have a house built for early spring, and avoid high rents and taxes; property shown any day.
HOPKINSON & SIL